"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Thursday; Friday, probably fair; light to moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,962. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WEST FINDS WILSON IN TOUCH WITH LIFE

Impression That He Is a Cold Scholar Wiped Out and Crowds Show Enthusiasm.

MAKES AN APOLOGY FOR TAFT

Blames Advisers for President's Mistakes—Not Hard to Beat Bosses, He Declares in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

On Board the Wilson Train, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 18.—The Northwestern country rose for Woodrow Wilson's style of "different" campaigning more heartily to-day than on the first two days of the Wilson invasion of Bull Moose territory and Gov. Wilson, feeling the inspiration of the attentive crowds, spoke with more heart and attained a closer contact with his people.

There fell by the wayside during the day the conception of Wilson that had been freely proclaimed and portrayed by the Roosevelt and other orators, that of the prim schoolmaster fussing around in politics without much idea of real life and its problems. The people turned out to watch curiously such a man, but they remained to cheer and to congregate in constantly increasing crowds to hear some one who really gained and held their interest.

The day was conspicuous for its banterings between Gov. Wilson and his audience. There were no Bull Moose "moo-ings" such as Gov. Wilson encountered when he struck the outer fringe of the northwest at Sioux City, Iowa. Instead the cries from the crowd were all for Wilson, and he answered back in the way to keep his auditors laughing most of the time they were not applauding. His final appearance in Minnesota at the great auditorium here to-night was turned into an ovation for the genial man that had replaced the conception of the prim schoolmaster.

During the day Gov. Wilson spoke to groups of people representing widely different classes. At breakfast he won applause from the substantial business men of Minneapolis at their Commercial Club by demanding to know why it was so many of them were willing to say to him in confidence what they dared not say out loud. During the morning he challenged University of Minnesota undergraduates to assume, as university men and women, a serious rôle in the Nation's work. On the way to the university he was stopped by several thousand school children and made a speech that kept them laughing.

From the university campus he went to a large parade ground in the heart of Minneapolis, and under a large oak tree the Governor mounted a platform and talked to about 8,000 people. He told them that the keynote of his campaign was the idea of putting human rights above property rights, and they liked that. He told them that "Rats" was the best answer to Col. Roosevelt's plan of trust control, and they liked that even more. When he added "Let Roosevelt tell it to the marines," the crowd became decidedly hilarious.

Taking the day's developments, as a whole and considering them in connection with scores of views expressed by men who came up out of the crowd and men who were met at the clubs and on reception committees, these political facts seem to stand out as fairly well established:

The Democrats are likely to carry Minnesota unless defeated by the stay-at-home vote. In the primaries held yesterday the failure of the Democrats to go to the polls was the one feature conspicuously noticed. If Roosevelt holds his present strength and Taft does not lose more heavily than is already indicated, Minnesota will go to Wilson by a plurality a little less than that given to Taft in 1908. There has been no indication so far that Roosevelt had drawn from the Democratic vote, although the Democratic leaders fear the Bull Moose movement because it is taking such a large percentage of the independent and "insurgent" votes that would have been for Wilson as against Taft.

National Committeeman Fred B. Lynch brought to Gov. Wilson the result of what he said was a careful canvass of the situation in every county of the State. He explained that he had never before indulged in a pre-election prophecy, but that this time he was willing to prophesy that Wilson would carry the State by from 35,000 to 45,000 plurality. Here is the statement he prepared from the reports of his canvassers:

> The popular estimates of our vote place it at 350,000, but we know that only 310,000 people actually vote. Of these 310,000 the Republicans would normally have 200,000 and the Democrats 110,000. But our reports show us that Wilson will gain a defection of at least 30,000 from the Republican ranks, leaving Taft and Roosevelt 170,000 to divide between them. The figures of our canvass show that Roosevelt will run far ahead of Taft. We have placed the probable Roosevelt vote at 110,000 and the probable Taft vote at 60,000. Wilson will win with a vote of from 140,000 to 145,000.

When Gov. Wilson bade good-bye to the people of Minnesota to-night it was with no misgivings. He said he was astonished at the intensity of the progressive impulse he encountered everywhere, and was glad to find himself in touch with it.

Kindly Apology for Taft.

One utterance of Gov. Wilson's that attracted much attention to-day was a kindly apology for President Taft, a contrast to the utterances of Col. Roosevelt.

"I want to pay my tribute of respect to the President of the United States," said Gov. Wilson. "I do not believe that any man in the United States who knows his facts can question the patriotism or the integrity or the public purpose of the man who now presides at the executive office in Washington. If he has got into bad company that is no fault of his, because he didn't choose the company; it was there beforehand. And if he has taken their advice it has been because they were nearest to him, and he didn't hear anybody else. That is why I would rather have the advice of a crowd like this than the advice of a Cabinet."

One mystery was solved to-day. It was the explanation for those "Teddy" yells that members of the Wilson party had thought they had heard several times while the train was moving through small towns. The word yelled wasn't Teddy at all, but "Woodey," and "Woodey" is the name the Northwest has bestowed upon the Democratic candidate. It was their way of taking him into their hearts and counting out the schoolmasterish conception they had previously held.

When the Governor was before his evening audience in the Auditorium here somebody called out, "Hello, Woodey!" and everybody took it up. Others hailed him as "Woodey" as he left for Chicago and Detroit at 9:30 o'clock. The name did not prove to be a shock to the men at the University of Minnesota, who, instead of scorning it, took it up and expressed their sense of shame that school men should have ever been so aloof from life as to bring reproach upon the name. When Gov. Wilson arose to speak to the students he was hailed by President Vincent, who was presiding at the annual convocation exercises as "a scholar in politics, who has done more than any other man

Continued on Page 3.

CARNEGIE PRAISES KAISER.

Says He Is a Model Monarch and a Great Peace Advocate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Andrew Carnegie has paid another compliment to Emperor William in a letter to the publishers of the Nobel Prize book, "The German Emperor and the Peace of the World." In acknowledging a copy of the work, Mr. Carnegie says:

"It gives me great pleasure at your request to confirm Herr Fried's opinion of one of the foremost rulers of the world, the German Emperor, as being intensely in favor of international peace. This I have long known. Sobriety has in the Emperor its strongest advocate. He is, indeed, a model monarch."

Mr. Carnegie refers to the "bilding" of warships by Germany and Great Britain, and goes on to say that with Germany, America, France, and Great Britain in agreement there would be needed only one step, "an intimation to the other nations of the world that these four powers were then in harmony, agreed that all international disputes should be arbitrated, and would look with disfavor upon any nation breaking the world's peace."

"We cannot but believe," Mr. Carnegie continues, "that the time is not far distant when these powers will again approach each other and insure the peace of the world by a mutual agreement. When that day arrives I believe that Germany, led by her pacific Emperor, will do as she did recently, and express a strong desire to unite with her sister nations."

GAYNOR ATTACKS RABBI WISE

Tells Boy Supporter Rhetoricians Are Justly Called "Crooked Mouthed."

Murray W. Stand of 167 Rivington Street, who has won prizes for oratory at the De Witt Clinton High School, and is President of the Young Boys Democratic Club, is an admirer of Mayor Gaynor, and when he read Rabbi Wise's sermon before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, in which the Rabbi suggested that the Mayor had better resign, he wrote Mayor Gaynor a letter defending his administration.

"Keep up your good work, dear Mr. Mayor," he said, "and when your term as Mayor shall expire, 'one good term shall then deserve another.'"

Yesterday the boy received this reply from the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Sept. 16.

Dear Mr. Stand: Your letter of Sept. 13 is at hand. You call my attention to an attack on me by Rabbi Wise. I have no ill-feeling against Rabbi Wise. Of course, in common with others, I have noticed for several years that, although he is a preacher, he seems to be without charity or truthfulness. But we have to bear with such people. He is a mere rhetorician, and you know that rhetoricians from the beginning of time have been designated as persons "with the crooked mouth." I suppose you have heard Rabbi Wise speak. Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Young Stand was not unwilling to talk for publication, and told how he came to write Mayor Gaynor. He said he believed politics should be kept out of religion and the public schools, and denounced Rabbi Wise's attack on the Mayor as being in bad taste.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BUILDING.

Du Pont Co. Incorporated to Erect It on Equitable Site.

The du Pont Company of Manhattan, with a capital of $12,000,000, was incorporated at Albany yesterday for the purpose of financing the largest office building in the world, which is to be erected on the site of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 120 Broadway. The incorporators are Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, President, of Wilmington, Del.; Frank M. Andrews, architect of the new Hotel McAlpin, Vice President; L. L. Dunham, an associate of Gen. du Pont, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. A. Ulman, Paul Wilson, George F. Breiseford, J. C. Allaback, and George E. Matthews.

The new building, with its site, will cost about $23,000,000. It is to be thirty-six stories high, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society is to occupy four floors. Work on the new building probably will be started next December, and it is planned to have it completed by May 1, 1914. It will be as large as the Woolworth, the American Express, and the Municipal Buildings put together.

Frank M. Andrews, the architect, said last night that it would contain all of the latest and most modern improvements, and be the greatest office building in the world.

MRS. PERKINS SENDS CHECK.

Wife of J. P. Morgan's Former Partner Helps Women's Home Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 18.—Sandusky club women, who recently organized what they called the Women's Building and Restroom Association, and two weeks ago closed a deal for the three-story Mackey Block, in the heart of the business section, to-day received a check for $500 from Mrs. Evelina Ball Perkins, wife of George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan.

Lacking funds, a member of the association who had known Mrs. Perkins as Miss Evelina Ball before she graduated from the Sandusky High School in 1884 wrote to her for a contribution.

Mrs. Perkins as a schoolgirl lived in Sandusky with her grandparents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Oran Follett.

STILL HAVE HIGHWAY FUND.

Reel Points to Unexpended Balance of $24,219,129 in Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—C. Gordon Reel, State Superintendent of Highways, took exception to-day to a statement published this morning that "the entire $50,000,000 bond issue for highways improvement is now practically exhausted." He said in reply: "The truth is that the Controller's unexpended balance of the highway improvement fund to-day shows a credit of $24,219,129.02, which is now in the Treasury and which will be expended as the roads under contract are progressed and finished."

Gov. Dix left in his car for Thomson this afternoon. He had no statement to make yet on the charges of highway department extravagance and favoritism.

JEALOUS HUSBAND BEAT WRONG DOCTOR

Learned When Too Late That the Schroeders Had More Than One Family Physician.

ANONYMOUS NOTE DID IT

Letter Told Him His Wife Had Left Him for Another, and His Sleuthing Got Him Into an Awful Muss.

Clinching his cane fiercely in his small but muscular hand, John E. Hayden came up to town yesterday to look for his wife. He wanted very much to have a few words with her, but still more he wanted a few words with the man who, he was sure in the bitterness of his heart, had stolen Mrs. Hayden away from him. And that was why he kept such an ominous grip upon his cane.

The Haydens had been spending the summer at West End, N. J., and two weeks or more ago Mrs. Hayden left her husband. She had not been gone long before the gossips of the resort began to drop insinuations in the husband's ear, and the more veiled and indefinite they were the more excited he became.

Finally came a suggestion that was a little less veiled. It was an anonymous letter from a woman who described herself as "one from whom Mrs. Hayden stole you away," and who suggested that he should look for his missing wife in the company of the Schroeders' family physician.

The Schroeders? Hayden began to think. He knew the Schroeders well enough. The reference could be to no other than the family of Henry A. Schroeder, a liquor dealer of 138 West Forty-second Street, New York, who, with his wife and six children, had spent the Summer with the Haydens at West End. Mrs. Schroeder and Mrs. Hayden had been great friends. So the man who, according to the stories that had reached Hayden, had been seen motoring with Mrs. Hayden so much this Summer was the Schroeders' family physician. But who was the Schroeders' family physician?

Hayden hadn't the least idea. But he would find out, he said very grimly, and he set out for New York to investigate. He lost no time in hurrying uptown to the Schroeder home at 804 West 180th Street, where he found everybody away except Marian Schroeder, the eight-year-old daughter of the house. He saw he must dissemble the emotions that were struggling for expression. He had recourse to subterfuge. He spoke to her very tenderly. He was so sick, he said, and must see a doctor. Who, he asked her, ever so casually, was the Schroeder family physician?

Now, perhaps six months ago Marian would have instantly given him the name of another doctor who spent his Summers at Avon Beach, not far from West End, and who had attended the Schroeder children's ills, Summer and Winter, ever since there had been any. But it chanced that Marian had recently broken her arm, in a brief absence of this doctor from town, and had been taken to Dr. Lynn Fulkerson. She still considered her broken arm quite the most important case in recent medical history, and the only doctor whose name occurred to her was the wonderful Dr. Fulkerson.

"Who is the family doctor?" Mr. Hayden was asking gently.

And Marian answered promptly.

"Dr. Fulkerson. Oh, yes, he lives right near here, over in Audubon Avenue. It's 165, I think. Anyway his office is in the Algonac Court Apartments or something like that."

But she had hardly finished speaking before Hayden was hurrying along 180th Street in the direction of Audubon Avenue. As he strode up to the building, he inquired of a woman who was waiting at the curb in a motor car.

"I am Mrs. Fulkerson," she said. "The doctor is in his office. You'll find him in there on the ground floor."

A moment later Hayden stepped into the office, closed the door behind him, faced the doctor with a long stare and then said, very quietly:

"You have stolen my wife."

The words were no sooner out than he gave vent to a torrent of abuse. Dr. Fulkerson looked at him wonderingly, supposing, of course, that the man was mad. He sidled toward his telephone, but by that time Hayden was so beside himself that he raised his cane and struck the doctor with it. In a flash the two men grappled and rolled to the floor. The struggle was violent, and to the sounds of the ruction in the office, Mrs. Fulkerson added her voice in screams so piercing that Sergt. Kelly of St. Nicholas Avenue came loping along the street to the rescue. She showed him into the office and the two men were still on the floor, locked in a desperate grapple. Kelly parted them, brushed them off and wrung from Hayden enough to show the excited man that he had made a mistake.

In the St. Nicholas Avenue Station Hayden was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. They found a roll of more than $800 and a brick in his pockets, the latter having been designed for the Schroeder family physician. Hayden at first tried to have himself written down as an engineer from Toledo, but he finally confessed to being a young blade from West End.

Another doctor whose name isn't Fulkerson, said he knew Hayden, or knew of him, rather. He was employed by the Beach Club in West End, and he was not sure that he had ever seen him. He had met Mrs. Hayden once or twice, but knew her only slightly, he said. These were the facts he contributed.

As for Mrs. Hayden, no one seemed to be sure just where she was, although Mrs. Schroeder said that some woman had confided to her that she had thought she had seen Mrs. Hayden yesterday afternoon in New York.

KANSAS PROUD OF RECORD.

Has Reduced Drinking 2,000 Per Cent. in 30 Years—Jails Are Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Sept. 18.—That Kansas has reduced its drinking 2,000 per cent. in thirty years, and its per capita consumption of liquors is now $1.48 as compared with Missouri's $24 a year, is the message sent to Tennessee to-day by John S. Dawson, Attorney General. Tennessee has a prohibition fight on its hands this Fall.

"The test of the value of prohibition is the net result for Kansas in thirty years," wrote the Attorney General. "Almost a third of the entire population is enrolled in house or private schools. Illiteracy has been reduced from 49 per cent. to less than 2 per cent., and that trifling amount is almost entirely among the foreign element.

"With 105 counties in the State, 87 of them have no insane; 54 have no feeble-minded; 96 have no inebriates, and the few we do have come from the cities which defied the law to the very last. Thirty-eight county poor farms have no inmates. There is only one pauper to every 3,000 population. In July, 1911, 53 county jails were empty, 65 counties had no prisoners serving sentences. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and a grand jury is so uncommon that half of our people wouldn't know what it is. In my home county in Western Kansas there has been but one Grand Jury, and that was twenty-five years ago."

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION accompanied by nausea, insomnia, nervousness, sick headache, or acid stomach, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.—Adv.

PANAMA CANAL
By Stephen Bonsal.

Supplementing the graphic black and white drawings by Joseph Pennell, N. A., will be an interesting article by Mr. Bonsal, who saw a landslide while at Culebra, as well as many other interesting things. He will write about it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

AEROPLANES MAKE WAR GAME USELESS

British Manoeuvres Are Abandoned as a Result of the Effective Air Scouting.

ARMIES REACH A STALEMATE

Military Conference Is to be Held To-day to Discuss the Apparent Revolution in Warfare.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Sept. 18.—Aviation, apparently, will revolutionize warfare. An official announcement was issued to-night that the army manoeuvres had been abandoned and that a military conference would be held here to-morrow morning to adjudge the results and explain the cessation of operations.

This surprising situation has arisen from the fact that the rival armies reached a sort of stalemate. Owing to effective air scouting, entailing a constant change of tactics, no broad plan of action was possible. A series of minor engagements were fought to-day at various points, and when the day closed the exhausted armies were still in such positions that neither was able to claim that it had obtained an advantage of situation, and they were so close together that the only possible issue was a pitched battle at the bayonet point.

The King was again for many hours in the saddle watching the operations, which were a disappointment from a spectacular point of view.

The manoeuvres began on Monday and were to continue until Friday. On the opening day the manoeuvres were made notable by the brilliant work of the flying corps, one airship squadron and two aeroplanes squadrons being attached to each army. Both aeroplanes and airships did scout duty for hours, and all the movements of the rival armies were speedily conveyed to headquarters.

HUGHES TO FIGHT SMITH.

Westcott Withdraws from Senate Contest in New Jersey.

It was announced last night at Democratic National Headquarters that former Judge John W Westcott of Camden had withdrawn from the Senatorial fight in New Jersey, leaving the field clear for ex-Congressman William Hughes of Paterson to contend in the primaries next Tuesday for the vacant New Jersey seat in the United States Senate with former Senator James Smith, Jr., the bitter political foe of Gov. Woodrow Wilson and of the progressive wing of the Democratic Party in his home State.

Mr. Westcott last night made a statement in which he declared that he had withdrawn in the interest of Gov. Wilson after talking the situation over with William G. McAdoo, Senator O'Gorman and Josephus Daniels. He called on all his friends to support ex-Congressman Hughes in the primaries.

In discussing the situation last night ex-Congressman Hughes said that now that he was the sole candidate of the progressive Democrats he was prepared to make a solemn pledge to support in the United States Senate, if elected, measures making for progress in the Federal Government of the same character as those adopted in New Jersey under the leadership of Gov. Wilson.

NAVY UNAFRAID OF AIRSHIPS.

No Need, Officials Say, of Special Guns to Repel Their Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The report, cabled from England last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the four new British warships will be fitted with guns and deck armor for protection against aerial craft attracted interest in the Navy Department to-day.

It is believed, however, that aerial science has not reached a point where in seagoing ships special arms are needed for fighting aeroplanes and dirigibles. Even the great Pennsylvania, which will be the largest as well as the newest ship in the navy, will carry neither guns mounted for aiming toward the skies nor deck protection against falling bombs.

Rear Admiral Twining, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, to-day described the problem of aerial guns as strictly one of gun carriages that will aim upward and sustain the enormous downward recoil of a shot aimed almost directly overhead.

Admiral Twining believes that in the present development of flying, the ordinary service rifle is sufficient protection against air craft.

DIXON SAYS HE'S SHADOWED.

Secret Agents, He Declares, Watch Medill McCormick and Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Progressive campaign manager, declares that he and Medill McCormick are being shadowed by two men connected with a special secret service attached to Attorney General Wickersham's department.

"These fellows are dogging us," said the Senator to-night, "and I think are under orders to watch Progressive headquarters and report what they can find out. We cannot walk around the block without having their company at a little distance."

Senator Dixon charges the detectives with having stolen and examined the contents of a suitcase belong to his stenographer, but said they had been disappointed if they expected to find any compromising correspondence in it.

DOCTORS HEAR ABOUT GAYNOR'S TROUBLES

Tells Delegates to International Congress This Is One of the Most Orderly Towns in World.

GUESTS VISIT HOSPITALS

Physicians Inspect Bellevue and Other Public Institutions and Dine at Liederkranz in the Evening.

Mayor Gaynor addressed the 200 foreign physicians who are in New York on their way to attend the fifteenth annual International Congress of Hygiene and Demology, which opens in Washington on Sept. 23, at the club rooms of the Liederkranz in West Fifty-eighth Street, where there was a reception last night for the visitors. The Mayor spoke of the benefits which doctors have brought to mankind, but he also dwelt occasionally on his own troubles, which seemed to be very much on his mind. The doctors, many of whom do not speak English, gave him hearty applause at the end of his address.

"I am particularly anxious," said the Mayor, "that you look over New York. I dare say that in Europe you have heard very bad things about us. You may have feared to come over. Now that you are here look us over—the biggest corporate municipality in the world. We have here in your profession much to show you. It's true that we lack a great general hospital. The tendency has been to build a series of large hospitals all over the city. Cincinnati has a great general hospital, and I believe we have plans for one.

"But there is the public library and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the parks. We have a pretty good city, but an awfully bad Mayor. I have crossed the ocean thirty-six times and have seen all the great cities of Europe. Without wishing to say anything about your cities I will say that New York is one of the most decent and orderly cities in the world.

"There are people here who wish to make this city seem the most despicable and wicked in the world. And yet they live here. Out of 150 people of that kind I think 149 ought to be Mayor.

"I'm very glad to come here as Mayor of this city. I understand you still have your sea legs on—if you understand me. I see that you do. You're able to speak a good many languages in Germany, and keep silent in a good many more.

"Instead of 200 of you I wish there were 400 of you to welcome. These international congresses for scientific purposes are doing a great deal of good. I would not mention the yellow journals if the Chairman had not lugged them in by the heels, but although you will not find one line about your coming in the yellow journals, that does not mean that this city is not very much awake to your being here.

"These international meetings stimulate the investigation which is doing so much to advance the study of hygiene and medicine all over the world. Why, it is only a few years ago that we had the scourge of yellow fever. In New Orleans and other Southern cities it was particularly horrible, but owing to the advance in science we don't know it any more.

"Recently we have built the Panama Canal. When De Lesseps went there every square foot became a grave for some man. Now the canal zone is as healthy as New York, and I believe New York has the smallest death rate in the world.

"So if we look back 100 years or 200 or 300 years what a horrible sight the world presented: smallpox, cholera, the black death and strange diseases which consumed half the population of a city in Europe in a few weeks. These have all disappeared.

"Regarding yellow fever I understand that it was carried about by the mosquito and so science got hold of the mosquito. Not long ago if a King had smallpox his death was certain. Now we cure a peasant of it or a poor patient on the east side in New York.

"Why, if you keep on nobody will die of anything. We'll live forever, which will be very monotonous."

The other speakers at the reception were Dr. Wolff Freudenthal, who spoke in German and was toastmaster; Dr. Carl Pfister, President of the German Medical Society, who also spoke in German, and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

The guests of the Liederkranz were seated at small tables and served with beer, rhinewine, and other refreshments. Those at the guest table beside the speakers included Dr. W. His, Professor in the University of Berlin and President of the German Central Committee for Travel Study; Charities Commissioner M. J. Drummond, Dr. Rudolph Lennhoff, Frau Dr. Brieger, and Dr. Geheimath Gaertner of the University of Jena.

In the day a number of the physicians were guests of Dr. John Winters Branan, President of the Board of Allied Hospitals. The physicians were shown about the various wards connected with Bellevue Hospital, but seemed particularly interested in the new pathological ward, which they said was one of the finest in the world. After the visit to Bellevue the physicians took the Charities steamer Thomas S. Brennan for Ellis Island.

Then they sailed up the East River to the foot of Sixteenth Street, and were taken through the Willard Parker Hospital, and were afterward entertained at luncheon at the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. The party then visited Blackwell's Island, where it was entertained by Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond. The doctors visited the medical wards in the Metropolitan Hospital, the City Hospital, the Neurological Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Hospital.

The party to-day will go to Washington Square and from there to the New Post-Graduate School and Hospital, where an informal reception will be held. Afterward the members will visit the Lying-in Hospital, the Metropolitan Tower, the Public Library, the Academy of Medicine, and in the afternoon Columbia University and the University of the City of New York.

COLT'S EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Recognition of the Union Is One of Their Chief Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Because of another unsatisfactory conference between a committee of the 125 strikers in the "automatic" department and the officials of the Colt Firearms Company this forenoon a general strike was called by the traveling organizers, who have formed machinists' unions. Early this afternoon nearly all the 1,000 employes of the revolver works walked out, completely crippling the plant.

Not once in the seventy years of its existence has there been before any serious labor trouble in the Colt factory, and not until this week were the men organized. Col. C. L. F. Robinson, President of the manufacturing company, hurried back from Newport early this week, but declined to recognize the union, and on this rock negotiations split.

The original strikers rebelled at being subjected to stop-watch methods in their work, and the officials are willing to abolish this grievance, but insist on dealing with the men as individuals. Since joining the new machinists' union, the employes have demanded that the union shall have a hand in fixing hours and wages, but this Col. Robinson declares is impossible.

Many of the men have worked for the Colt family for twenty and even thirty years, but they joined the union and walked out.

A FRANC FOR EVERY METER.

Legagneux to Receive $1,136 for His Record Altitude Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—According to measurements made by Aero Club officials M. Legagneux yesterday in his record high flight reached an altitude of 18,635 feet.

Before attempting to break the record Legagneux made an agreement whereby he was to receive a franc for every meter of the flight. As he reached 5,680 meters he will receive 5,680 francs, ($1,136.)

CHICAGO PAYS $11 FOR BEEF.

Prices Rise All Around—Quotations Now as High as in the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Consumers may expect another boost in the price of beef, coincident with the record price for steers of $11 per hundred weight obtained at the stock yards to-day.

Prime 1,577 mixed short horn and Hereford steers, fed by A. W. Ebersald of Union Star, Mo., sold to Armour & Co. on the Chicago market Wednesday, at $11 per hundred weight, the highest price paid on the open market in trade history. Mixed yearlings also reached a record figure, $10.40, and $9.75 was the new record established for a short load of heavy range beeves.

The $11 a hundred mark is the highest quotation for beef recorded at the Union Stock Yards since the civil war. Dealers at the stock yards with sporting proclivities are now preparing odds that the price of first-class steers around Christmas time will be $15 a hundred pounds.

CONFERS GARTER ON MIKADO.

Prince Arthur Invests New Emperor with British Order.

TOKIO, Thursday, Sept. 19.—With elaborate ceremonial, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the representative of King George, to-day invested the Emperor with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

The Empress, the members of the Imperial family and the Cabinet, the Elder Statesmen and the Councillors were present.

SCHOOLBOY, HAZED, IS DYING

Many Kicks Injure Spine of a Middletown High School Freshman.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Sept. 18.—Gordon Kyle, a freshman in the Middletown High School, lies at the point of death at his home at Kyles Station as the result of a hazing.

He was compelled, it is charged, to push a pencil across the floor of the school gynausium with his nose, and while doing so was urged along with kicks. As a result, his spine has been seriously injured.

PUPILS SEEK NEIDERMAN.

Students at Public School to Help Find Missing Boy.

More than a thousand school children attending School 174 in Attorney Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, were asked yesterday morning to help in the search for their missing schoolmate, Harry Neiderman, 8 years old, of 49 Pitt Street.

The boy came home at noon on Tuesday and started back for school, but did not arrive there. He failed to come home in the evening, and the search for him since then has been in vain. His mother, Rachel Neiderman, believes the child has been stolen.

SMALL PAY MADE HIM STEAL.

Married Bank Employe with $12 a Week Embezzled $6,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—"I feel safe in saying that he is here as the result of a mistaken policy on the part of many of our banks in not paying adequate salaries to their employes," declared counsel for C. L. McCracken, who was charged with embezzlement to-day in the United States District Court.

McCracken was an employe in a bank in a near-by Pennsylvania town and had pleaded guilty to embezzling $6,500. Although a married man with a family of four small children, and with a salary of only $12 a week, he was required to maintain a good appearance and a certain position in the town.

The minimum sentence of five years was imposed on the prisoner.

RICH MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Melancholia Drives George W. H. Hughes of New Haven to Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—The dead body of George W. H. Hughes, for thirty years half owner of the Hyperion Tneatre, was found dangling from a rafter in his stable this morning by his son, George, Jr.

Mr. Hughes had been a nervous wreck for months, and had suffered acutely from melancholia. He strung a halter to the rafter, and, stepping on a box, knotted the noose around his neck. Then he kicked the box away.

Mr. Hughes was 64 years old and leaves a widow, Mary, and one son. He left an estate of about $300,000. He recently sold the Hyperion, but owned several large business blocks. He was a lover of fine driving horses, and was an officer of the New Haven Driving Club. He had no connection with theatrical affairs except through his ownership of the Hyperion property.

THIS DOG WAS SENSITIVE.

Died When S. P. C. A. Demanded a License, Owner Tells the Court.

When David J. Roche of 351 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Snyder Avenue Court, that borough, yesterday to explain why he had failed to take out a dog license for his fox terrier he wore a bored air. Late in June an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals called upon Roche and told him he would have to get a license for his pet. As he failed to send in an application he was called to court yesterday to explain.

"The society," said Magistrate Voorhees," complains that you have failed to get a license for your dog."

"Well," responded Roche, "I can't see why I should be expected to buy a license when the society has had the dog for more than two months."

The Magistrate seemed puzzled.

"Do you mean to say," he demanded, "that the society has possession of your dog and yet insists that you get a license for it?"

"That's exactly what I mean, your Honor," replied Roche. "On July 1 they called for the terrier and took him away in a dog hearse. He died two days after the agent called about the license. He always was a sensitive dog."

The case was hastily dismissed.

REITH TRIED HARD TO BUY CAPTAINCY

Never Doubted He Could Win Promotion by Paying $10,000, but Couldn't Raise It.

MANY GAPS IN HIS STORY

Hunted in Vain for Five Years the Man Who Was to Put the Deal Through.

WASN'T JOHNSON OR HASSETT

Gen. Bingham Discredits Affidavit—Says He Didn't Use Language Ascribed to Him.

JOHNSON STICKS TO DENIAL

Repulsed Reith, He Swears—Detective Says Sheehan Asked Him "What Have You Got on Me?"

The examination of witnesses by the Aldermanic Investigating Committee yesterday revolved around the affidavit made by Police Capt. Reith that an attempt had been made to sell him a promotion from Lieutenant to Captain for $10,000. Commissioner Waldo had previously set the sum at $15,000 in speaking of the affidavit. This affidavit was written in the office of Police Commissioner Waldo, who helped Capt. Reith knock it into shape. Mr. Waldo said he was willing to let this affidavit remain dead, because he didn't see the use of dragging in the names of a lot of persons against whom he had no corroborative evidence. He said he didn't send it to the District Attorney because of this lack of corroboration.

After the Commissioner was on the stand a few moments Capt. Reith appeared and made many astonishing statements. Several attempts had been made, he said, to induce him to pay money for promotions. First he was asked to pay $300 for a detail to the Harbor Squad, then he paid $600 for promotion to Roundsman, but some of this money he got back. The Captain was very frank. He was willing to pay to be made a Captain, because then he could sleep nights. How did he think he could get the money back? By sleeping nights? This was what Mr. Emory R. Buckner, chief counsel for the committee, asked, but the Captain evaded the question.

Then came Alfred J. Johnson, who was accused in the Captain's affidavit of having asked for the $10,000 in payment for the promotion. He was a taciturn and reluctant witness, but he denied every statement the Captain made and stuck to his denials.

Water Commissioner Thompson was also a witness. He admitted having discussed the matter of Capt. Reith with Mr. Johnson while the two were at luncheon on Thursday or Friday last week. But he denied telling Mr. Johnson to beware of Commissioner Waldo, because the Commissioner was a dangerous man. That this warning was given to him appeared in the statement Mr. Johnson gave the newspapers on Tuesday night.

Exposing a "Graft Bureau."

The other witnesses were Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, who was Police Commissioner during the time the alleged attempts were made to induce Capt. Reith to pay the $10,000; D. J. Kelleher, one of the detectives of the Sheridan Detective Agency, who was assigned to trail George C. Norton, the man accused of being connected with a graft syndicate, and his brother, Police Capt. Bernard Kelleher.

When the day's work was over the path that was being followed by Inquisitor Buckner was fairly plain. He was seeking to show that within the last year a scheme had been hatched to establish a clearing house for all kinds of police graft. According to the statement by Mr. Johnson on Tuesday night the man suspected of being at the head of this bureau was George C. Norton, a Tammany Captain in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and a close friend of Winfield R. Sheehan, Commissioner Waldo's private secretary.

When Private Detective Kelleher was in the witness chair he told of seeing Norton in the Tenderloin one night and of observing how the gamblers flocked around him, the intimation being that Norton was a man the underworld might look to for protection.

The whole trend of the day's inquiry lent color to the thought that Mr. Buckner had a lot of information about this new graft bureau that he was slowly unfolding to the public view.

Commissioner Waldo came first to the witness chair. He carried a small, yellow portfolio. He opened it and extracted the affidavit made by Capt. Reith. Mr. Buckner read it slowly. It recited in brief that he was a Police Lieutenant during the years from 1906 to 1910 inclusive, and that during the year 1907 his name was certified to Commissioner Bingham for promotion to Captain.

Then he got word that if he saw Mr. Johnson, then Under Sheriff of the county, his promotion might be expedited. The affidavit told of his visit to Johnson, of the visit made by him and Johnson to Thomas Hassett, the Secretary of the Board of Water Supply; of a later visit he paid to the home of Mr. Johnson when the demand was made for the payment of $10,000.

Bingham Attacked Reith.

The affidavit then recites that the money was not paid, and that Reith was not promoted. Then came a statement to the effect that about May, 1908, Reith called on Commissioner Bingham and was roundly abused by the Commissioner and subjected to abusive language. The date of this affidavit was Feb. 16, 1912. Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Waldo when he first heard of this affidavit, and the Commissioner replied that it was not until the Captain called and told him about it. The Captain had not been sent for, but called of his own volition. In reply to other questions the Commissioner said that he had not asked the Captain why he had not told Gen. Bingham of the attempt to get money from him for his promotion.

Mr. Waldo said he did not question the Captain at all along this line, nor did he know the names of the Lieutenants who had been made Captains during the time that Capt. Reith was kept waiting for his advance. Mr. Buckner tried to find out just what efforts Mr. Waldo had made to discover whether any of the Captains who had failed of promotion had been approached the way Capt. Reith described, but Mr. Waldo was uncertain how far his efforts extended or just what the result of them was.

Mr. Waldo said he sent for some of the Captains, but did not succeed in getting

any corroborative evidence from any of them.

"Whom did you send for?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I sent for Capts. Morris and Barnes," replied Mr. Waldo.

"Had those two Captains been appointed after Reith had been passed over?"

"If I remember rightly, they had."

Mr. Waldo said he asked these men if they had paid money for promotion and they said they had not. He said he could not say whether he had sent for every Captain who had been appointed while Reith was being passed over. Then the examination ran along like this:

Q.—How many did you see altogether? A.—I think two or three—three or four possibly.

Q.—Only two or three? A.—Possibly three or four.

Q.—There had been a good many Captains appointed, had there, during the years mentioned in the affidavit? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—You don't remember—you found one Captain, did you, who corroborated this affidavit? A.—The only evidence I was able to secure was the one which you have.

Q.—You mean this one? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were quoted, I am told, recently, with saying that you did find one other Captain; is that a mistake? A.—There was a Captain who said he had gone to see one of these gentlemen, but he did not allege any wrongdoing.

Doesn't Remember Accuser.

Q.—What Captain was that? A.—I couldn't tell you now.

Q.—You don't even remember the name of the man? A.—In view of the fact that he did not make any statement of any material matter I did not remember who he was. If he made any material statement I would have known who he was, but he didn't have any material statement to make, so I don't remember his name.

Q.—Didn't you regard it material that this other Captain went to see one of these other men? A.—I didn't, because he alleged there was no wrongdoing.

Q.—Did he say he sent him? A.—That I can't tell you.

Q.—Which one of the men was it? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—You can't remember since Feb. 12 whether it was Johnson or Hassett that the other Captain saw? A.—I cannot, because he did not allege that there was any wrongdoing in connection with it.

Q.—But you were seeking corroboration of this affidavit? A.—I was, and did not secure it.

Q.—And you didn't even take the statement of the one man you found who stated he had seen one of these men? A.—Because it was of no value in connection with the case; there was not—I was unable to secure any further corroboration of this statement, and therefore the matter was allowed to drop and would have remained dead if it had not been for this affidavit which you requested to be furnished to you.

Q.—You mean you intended for it to remain dead? A.—Absolutely, unless there was some way of proving that there was some wrongdoing.

Mr. Waldo did not like these persistent questions, and was plainly ill at ease. He said he had not taken the matter up with the District Attorney, because he did not have sufficient data. He did not think that was a matter for the District Attorney to settle. In reply to further questions Mr. Waldo said he saw the few Captains he talked with a day or two after the affidavit was made, which was on Feb. 16, 1912. He could not remember any others he talked with. Then Mr. Buckner asked:

Q.—Did you make any other investigation excepting as regards the three or four Captains that you can't recall their names? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you think it was a matter of sufficient importance for your use in the future policy of the Police Department to try to get to the bottom of it? A.—It was, but I went as far to the bottom as I was able to get.

Q.—But you didn't call all the Captains who had been appointed? A.—I called all those who were alleged to have had any connection with the matter at the time.

Q.—And you can't recall their names? A.—I cannot recall their names because they gave me no information worth carrying forward.

Then Mr. Buckner wanted to know just how Mr. Waldo took the matter up with Capt. Reith. The talk has been to the effect that the affidavit and the promotion of Reith were two incidents that went hand in hand, and were absolutely dependent upon each other, and A. J. Johnson charged that if it had not been for the affidavit Reith might not have been promoted. After Mr. Waldo told Mr. Buckner that Reith had taken the matter up with him, Mr. Buckner asked:

Q.—Did you ask him how it happened that he waited from May 29, 1911, until February? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't it strike you as queer that he waited all that time? A.—He had to take it up some time.

Q.—Do you know how he happened to come to you? A.—I do not.

Q.—You didn't send for him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you draw the affidavit? A.—I did not. Reith drew it in my office.

Q.—I mean he dictated it? A.—Reith dictated it in my office, and I may have suggested to him to remove immaterial matter or something like that in his affidavit.

Mr. Waldo said that he did not ask Capt. Reith who the go-between was that acted for him in the matter of his promotion. Then Mr. Waldo was excused. He did not resume the stand again during the day, although he sat for a long time a very interested observer.

Capt. Reith was called. He is a big man with a bold air. Like all of the witnesses he waived immunity and then took the oath and settled himself comfortably in the big arm chair.

The Captain very soon made it known that he felt it to be right and proper for any man to pay for promotion. But he did not think it right for an official to take the money. A private citizen was a different matter. The code of morals that divided one from the other seemed to be quite clear in the Captain's mind. Altogether Capt. Reith said he began work in the department on Jan. 8, 1906, and that he had been engaged in the work ever since.

Reith Tells His Story.

He said he had been passed over for promotion once before, the facts set forth in the affidavit he had made. When he got on the eligible list for Captain he was twentieth or twenty-first on the list. Then the Captain was asked to tell in his own way how all the things occurred that he had sworn to in his affidavit. The Captain then told this story:

Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where I was working, was on his vacation, and the Police Commissioner had to assign me as Lieutenant in command of the precinct. A few days afterward an old schoolmate of mine, whom I hadn't seen for some time, called on me and congratulated me and told me about hearing that my name was on the eligible list for the full Captaincy; probably two or three weeks or a month after that he came in to see me again and he told me that he had a friend that he thought could help me; it might be a day or two or three days, I am not certain of the day, but the date can be placed, that he called again; he either called or I met him by appointment, and he took me down to the Sheriff's office and introduced me to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was excited and perturbed when I got there, because, as he explained it, he had had some trouble on Broadway the night before and had been arrested by mistake, and among other things he told me that he had not been treated courteously by the Lieutenant, whose name was Lieut. Downing; he asked me if I knew Downing, and I told him yes, that I worked with him. Downing, incidentally, is the Lieutenant that always escorted the President around when he came to New York; President McKinley, I think; I am not certain about President McKinley, but Roosevelt, anyway. He seemed anxious to get some sort of an apology from the Lieutenant, and I told him that I knew Downing, and, if possible, I would get the apology.

I either communicated with Downing by telephone—oh, I am getting ahead of my story—and my friend told him that I was on the eligible list to a Captaincy, and he would appreciate it if he would help me, and at the same time exhorted me, if possible, to get Downing to make the apology that Mr. Johnson wanted. I communicated with Downing, I think either by 'phone or wrote him a note, I am not sure which, and he told—by the way, I don't know whether he ever made the apology or not. Several days afterward I went down to Mr. Johnson's office again and he took me—(it was in the same building)—upstairs on a floor higher up, probably three or four stories more, and introduced me to Mr. Hassett.

After this meeting the Captain said that two or three weeks passed, and Mr. Johnson then asked him to come to his home. He did so, and Mr. Johnson said to him:

"The people that are to make the connection to promote you want $10,000," or words to that effect.

Paid $600 to be Roundsman.

Capt. Reith said sullenly that he had other experiences of men trying to get money from him for helping him along in the department. This was the way the examination ran on this point:

It was not my first experience, that was. I was not three months on the police force before somebody came to me and wanted $300 to have me detailed to the Harbor Squad.

Q.—Did you pay it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you detailed? A.—No, Sir. Five or six months after that my grandmother died and she left a little money to my mother, and the scoutd heard about that and they came around and wanted to make me a roundsman for $600. I paid the $600 into the hands of a man by the name of Billy Cassine at that time—it was before the consolidation, and the Chief of Police made the details. The roundsman was not a promotion then. It was practically speaking a detail. You could be made one day and unmade the next, the same as the Inspectors now.

I put up the $600 in the hands of Mr. Cassine and waited three or four months and never heard of it. Conlon was Chief of Police, and he sent for me once and he let me sit outside of his office for two or three hours; and finally he went past me and gave me a nod—walked out of his room—I was in his outside office, he was inside, and he came out and gave me a nod and walked away. Then I did not hear from it again, and I made a move to get my $600 back."

Capt. Reith told this incident with a funny smile. He seemed anxious to make it appear that Chief Conlon was cognizant of the fact that he had paid money, and was trying to encourage him into believing that the thing bought would be delivered. This impression was strengthened when the Captain said that about this time an order was sent out inquiring for men in the department who understood photography. The Captain understood it and he was transferred to Headquarters and assigned to the Bureau of Identification. While he was at this work Chief Conlon sent for him and told him he was thinking about making him a Roundsman. The Captain said he told the Chief he did not want to be a Roundsman. The inference was that the Captain had concluded he would rather have his $600 back and remain at Headquarters. Having disposed of the Roundsman proposition, the Captain said he set about getting his money back. He got back $450 in small sums and that was all. He never succeeded in collecting the rest of the $600.

The Captain said he was anxious to be a detective and arrest people. But he found this dangerous work, he said, because as soon as a policeman begins arresting people letters are written about him and he gets into a lot of trouble. Then he was transferred from Headquarters. All this happened before Gen. Bingham became Commissioner. The Captain said:

"I don't think anybody could give Gen. Bingham a cent, much less $10,000. I thought Gen. Bingham was making his promotions the way they should be made."

Complaints Against Reith.

Then the Captain said that maybe it was the man who hoped to get any money he might pay for promotion that had written letters against him.

The Captain said that while he was busy with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration he did his share of the work so well that Deputy Commissioner Bugher complimented him over the telephone, and the Captain replied that Commissioner Bingham did not think very highly of him because the Commissioner would not promote him. After the celebration was over the Captain said he went down to see Mr. Bugher, and the latter showed him some anonymous letters and one that was not anonymous. This one was signed "D. G. S.," meaning Daniel G. Slattery, who was Commissioner Bingham's secretary. In effect, the letter said that the Captain would bear watching, because he was a shifty individual.

"So I take it," said the Captain, "that was the reason the Commissioner would not appoint me."

The Captain said he never went to Commissioner Bingham to complain or to tell him that anybody had asked him to pay for a promotion.

Mr. Buckner—Did you make it clear to Commissioner Waldo that you never made this known to Gen. Bingham?

Capt. Reith—I understood that I did.

Then came these questions and answers:

Q.—Do you know why this affidavit was written with a paragraph concerning Gen. Bingham's alleged attitude toward you, immediately following your paragraph that you refused to pay $10,000? A.—I did not know, Sir.

Q.—Did you write the affidavit? A.—Why, I did not write it. The stenographer took it down.

Q.—Did you dictate it? A.—I dictated it, and Commissioner Waldo helped me.

Q.—Well, how much did he help? A.—Oh, he just suggested different things that should be put in, the wording of it. He knew more about making affidavits than I did.

Q.—Can you tell why you omitted from the affidavit to state that you did not tell Gen. Bingham about the alleged attempted extortion? A.—Well, it probably slipped my memory.

Q.—Did you think it important for Gen. Bingham's character in the community that you should make it clear that you did not mention it to him? A.—Well, if I had it to do over again I would make it clear that it had not been mentioned to Gen. Bingham.

Q.—Have you any reason except failure of memory that you gave to Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo an affidavit in which you put in Gen. Bingham's conduct, following the paragraph about the $10,000, without stating that you did not say anything to Gen. Bingham about it; any other reason except lapse of memory? A.—No other reason at all.

Q.—That's all? A.—But I want to say, Mr. Buckner and gentlemen of the committee, that I have never at any time—I never have thought nor don't think nor will think that either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Hassett were going to get any of that money. [Laughter.] Well, I don't think so. Their standing in the community is every bit as good as Gen. Bingham's. I think that some man in between that Mr. Hassett and Mr. Johnson were trying to do me a favor, and probably trying to do a favor to him.

Never Found Go-Between.

Alderman Esterbrook asked the witness if he ever tried to find out who the go-between was. The Captain said he had been trying for five years without succeeding. Then he said he tried to find the man by asking people, and so the fact that $10,000 had been demanded from him became public property. It also became known through his efforts to raise the money. The Captain said the old friend who first told him how he might get promoted was named Meehan and afterward it developed that the full name was John Meehan.

"I have not seen him," said the Captain, "since two or three days after I was made a Captain."

In reply to a question the witness said he did not think he had mentioned Meehan's name to Mr. Waldo. Then the testimony ran:

Q.—Don't you remember that you gave up most of your vacation to find him? A.—I went out and took about eight or nine days' vacation to see if I could find him, and I could not.

Q.—Yes, and didn't you have the conversation concerning finding him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now to get back to the main subject. Nobody had been appointed at all then, when you went to see Mr. Johnson? A.—Somebody had been appointed.

Q.—I thought you said a moment ago that your list had not even been certified? A.—When they certify the names they only certify three at a time. There are about 100 on the list, or 150.

Q.—You had not, then, been certified yet? A.—My name had not yet been certified, no, but it soon would come up for certification.

Q.—So that before you had even been passed over once you were looking about and getting connected with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hassett, were you? A.—Because my friend told me that he thought—here is what he told me. He said: "Johnson locked up Bingham the other day." Arrested Bingham the other day," and he said, "He is close to you." [Laughter.] Some damage suit.

The incident referred to was the serving of a process on the Commissioner by Mr. Johnson when he was Under Sheriff. The Captain said he had talked to Mr. Johnson about an account his (Reith's) brother had in the Knickerbocker Trust Company that was tied up. Later the Captain explained that this was not true, or, as he expressed it, he was "stalling," in order to gain more time to raise the money. Throughout the entire examination of the Captain it constantly appeared that the only worry he had at this time was the failure of his efforts to get together the $10,000 with which to buy the promotion that he could not get.

Alderman Esterbrook asked the Captain if he were willing to get promoted in that way. The Captain replied:

I think you are willing to be promoted in any way. If you go in a hard Civil Service examination with 600 or 700 other men and get a good place and be passed over you don't like it.

By Mr. BUCKNER:

Q.—Would you be willing to pay $10,000 for your promotion? A.—If somebody else paid it for me. I would not have paid it.

Q.—You would have consented to have had it paid? A.—Most assuredly I would. I wanted to get promoted. I would have been a Police Captain when I had been eleven years in the police business if I had been promoted when it was proper for me to be promoted.

Q.—How would you get the $10,000 back? A.—I do not know. [Laughter.] There is a legacy coming to me, and I would be able to pay it back some day. I expect to have $30,000 or $40,000 some day.

Wanted to Sleep Nights.

Q.—How would you get the $10,000 back that you had to put up for a Captaincy? A.—Why, the job was worth it. [Laughter.]

Q.—How? A.—For the simple reason that you do not have to work nights. You can sleep all night. The Lieutenant has to stay up, and if you were tired and were up three or four nights out of the week you would want to get promoted, too.

Q.—If these people were in a position to deliver anything you wanted to keep the thing warm? A.—I wanted to keep it warm. That was just it.

Q.—And possibly to get the promotion the day before the payment came? A.—No.

Q.—How then—— A. (continuing.)—There was no danger of that.

Q.—Then why did you want to keep it warm? A.—For the simple reason I thought some angel might come along and get me the $10,000.

Q.—And you would get that back by sleeping at night? A.—It was worth $10,000 to be a Captain for the reason that a Lieutenant's life in the Police Department at that time was a dog's life.

By ALDERMAN SMITH.

Q.—Captain, what was the difference between the salary at that time of a police Captain and a Lieutenant? A.—$750 a year.

By MR. BUCKNER:

Q.—Then will you tell me how you happened to speak—oh, before you get to that, you went to see Gen. Bingham, didn't you? A.—I went to see Gen. Bingham.

Q.—And you have already said, or volunteered two or three times, that you did not tell him anything about an attempted extortion, did you? A.—No, I did not.

Told Waldo About Bingham.

The Captain said he had written several letters to Gen. Bingham telling him that he had been discriminated against, and when he received no answer, he thought it was funny. Finally the Captain sent a letter to the General at the Hotel Iroquois, where the General lived, and this time he got word that the General would see him. The Captain went into the General's office. It was a very warm day, and he said he felt as if he would faint. He said he put his hat on the desk and started to sit down. The General called him to attention and, according to the Captain's story, used some very bad language. Then the testimony got back to the affidavit and ran this way:

Q.—How did you happen to talk to Commissioner Waldo about this incident? A.—It was around the time that Gen. Bingham had begun suit against the Mayor, and Gen. Bingham subpoenaed me as a witness.

Q.—Yes. A.—And the Fourth Deputy Commissioner took me in to Commissioner Waldo.

Q.—Well, that— A.—Commissioner Waldo requested me to make an affidavit, and I made it.

Q.—But that was only February of this year? A.—That is when it was.

Q.—I thought you said it was the time that Commissioner Bingham sued the Mayor for libel? A.—When the suit was about to come to trial.

Q.—How did you tell Commissioner Dillon that story? A.—I did not tell him that day. I started to tell him, and he said come back to-morrow, and I went back and told him, and he asked me to go in to Commissioner Waldo.

Q.—He took you into the Commissioner's office the day you told the story? A.—Yes, the day I told it in full.

Q.—Did you tell it with the idea that you wanted to see Commissioner Waldo about it and tell him? A.—No, I did not tell it with any particular idea. I told Commissioner Dillon about it.

Q.—Did Commissioner Waldo ask you right away who the Captains were that had been passed over—I mean that had been appointed? A.—That is a matter of record.

Q.—Did he ask you, I am asking you? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Didn't you tell him right away? A.—I did not tell him any.

Q.—Well, who were the Captains that had been passed over? Oh, I cannot remember them all, Mr. Buckner. There were too many.

Q.—You can remember some, I am sure.—If you give me the eligible list I can tell you each man.

Q.—Can't you remember some of the names? A.—Capt. Robinson was passed over and sent to the bottom of the list.

Q.—No, I am talking about the people who were appointed at the time you were passed over? A.—Who were appointed at the time I was passed over?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think it was Capt. Boatler.

Q.—That is one? A.—One, Capt. Boatler and Capt. Barnet and Capt. ——

Q.—McElroy? A.—No, McElroy was away below me.

Q.—What else? A.—Barnet's name was the first certification. I do not know who was between Barnet and me. If I knew I would tell you. All you got to do is to get the Civil Service Bureau list.

Q.—Didn't Commissioner Waldo ask you to go out and see these Captains and find out about it and see if they paid money? A.—He asked me if I could find out anybody else who had paid any money, but not those particular Captains.

Q.—Did you attempt to find out any one else that had? A.—I could not find any one.

Q.—You could not find any one? A.—No.

Q.—You could not get any evidence at all? A.—No, Sir.

The Complaint to Bingham.

Capt. Reith then put in evidence his letter to Gen. Bingham, which he explained as he went along. The letter began:

"Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City:

"Sir: This letter is not sent in the sense of a member of the force to his superior, but as a letter, and I trust that you will regard it as such, from one gentleman to another." A.—That was because it was a violation of the rules of the Police Department to address the Commissioner except through official channels.

"My name is at present and has been for several months near the top of the Civil Service eligible list for promotion to the rank of Captain, as you are evidently aware, and I have noticed that, for some unaccountable reason, I have been discriminated against, viz.: When numerous Lieutenants on the list were selected and sent to the Fifteenth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fifth Precincts for Sergeants' duties over Sergeants assigned to post duty. I was not among the number selected, although my name appeared nearer the top of the list than any of the others, except Lieut. Fennely.

"Later Lieut. John O'Brien of the Third Precinct was designated an Acting Captain and transferred to command a Brooklyn precinct. His name also appears after mine."

Q.—That was another cause of complaint? A.—Gen. Bingham, before he made a Captain, as a rule selected his Lieutenant and made him an Acting Captain and put him through what we might term a probation period.

"I am at a loss to know the cause of the discrimination or how I have incurred your displeasure.

"Three gentlemen, prominent in Washington in the affairs of the Nation, two of them United States Senators, have wanted to visit you to intercede in my behalf, but having no memory of your speech at the banquet of the Lieutenants' Association, I prevailed upon them to stay away or at least to defer that visit, as I thought that would hurt me in your estimation instead of being a help."

Q.—The Commissioner had said, had he not, at that speech in substance that any one that tried to help any one would be a case at once for suspension? A.—I do not remember exactly what the Commissioner said. But I do remember what he said the day I went there. He told me if I did not keep those Senators away he would put them out.

I know that I have been the recipient of numerous "knocks" and the subject of many letters, anonymous and otherwise, from "friends" (?) of mine.

And were it not that Gen. Alexander S. Webb interceded with President Roosevelt at that time Police Commissioner, for me, they would have "jobbed" me and settled me either one way or the other.

Rumor has it that I am a wealthy man.

Q.—What was that rumor? A.—They found out my grandmother died and my mother was left some money, I suppose. I told you all about that.

The little money, about $300, that I have been able to save by honest economy has all been spent; my father has been desperately ill for the past few months and the medical fraternity has fallen heir to my $300 long since.

Capt. William Lahey was in bad repute. You designated him as Acting Captain and he made good. Why not afford me the same opportunity?

The reading of the letter had been broken by many questions and comments by Mr. Buckner. The Captain became excited by the interpolations, and was short and testy in his answers. Mr. Buckner stopped frequently to ask the Captain if he did not have a very good idea why there was discrimination against him, and if he did not think that the reason he was not promoted was because he had not paid any money. To this question the witness replied:

No, I did not. I thought the reason I was not promoted was because somebody knocked me, and that the money would have straightened out the knock. That is what I thought. I knew that if I had not been knocked to Gen. Bingham I would have been promoted. I know that. I do not have to think it at all.

Q.—Didn't you say a while ago it was a matter of common knowledge as to a certain go-between? A.—I did not say anything about "common knowledge" at all. I said it was a rumor. I didn't even say it was a rumor.

The Captain explained that he thought Secretary Slattery had knocked him. He also said that he didn't tell Gen. Bingham about the attempt to make him pay for his promotion because he hoped to straighten out the "knocks," and so win his promotion. The Captain was asked if his reputation as a policeman was not mixed up with the arrest of a number of pickpockets, and he replied that while he was a patrolman in the East 126th Street Station he arrested a prominent politician, and that soon after he was transferred to Kingsbridge. Later the Captain explained that the man he arrested was Councilman Herman Sulzer for violation of the excise law.

Mr. Buckner wanted to know if his remark in the letter that rumor had it that he was a wealthy man was not to straighten out Gen. Bingham's remark that he was mixed up with pickpockets, and the Captain said that if the General thought he was a wealthy man he might also think he was crooked.

Then the testimony ran:

Q.—What made you think that Gen. Bingham thought you were crooked? A.—For the simple reason that every detective is thought to be crooked. The best detective that we have ever had here in the City of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, yes, in the world, they say is crooked, and he is as straight as a string. That is Frank Peabody. Another detective that there are rumors about—

Q.—What other detective is there? A.—There are plenty of detectives outside the bureau. There is one detective in particular. I do not know whether they think he is crooked or not. There is one particular detective in the department that there is nothing like him in New York.

Q.—Tell us some more detectives that have been done an injustice by their records? A.—I do not know any of them that have been done an injustice.

Q.—Tell us of some more detectives. A.—I can tell you the good detectives if you want to know.

Q.—Tell us some more detectives who were thought crooked, as you say, who are absolutely honest, so we can straighten it out on the record. Do you know any more? You say they are all thought crooked. Cannot you find more than two? A.—I will tell you how it is. You have got to get a thief to catch a thief. You don't understand what I am trying to get at. It takes a thief to catch a thief. And any detective, if he wants to find out anything, has got to associate with thieves to find it out. If there is a burglary committed you can go down to the Bar Association or go to the Unity Club or half a dozen of the other clubs and you cannot find anything out about that burglary. You have to go among crooks to find out, and the consequences are that a good detective is seen with crooks and thought to be a crook, although they are getting his money all the time because no one will tell you anything unless you pay them.

Q.—Why did you think it necessary to try to convince Gen. Bingham that you were not crooked? A.—Because I thought I was knocked on account of having been in the Detective Bureau.

The reference to Capt. Lahey in the letter of the witness was asked about, and he replied that the Captain had made good, and he wanted a chance to make good, too. Then Mr. Buckner went on with the reading of the letter:

Gen. Bingham's Language.

Here it is with the interpolations:

(Reading)—"If you give me the chance I will convince you by my administration that they are all liars and all wrong, and will gain your confidence or resign from the department." A.—That was true. If Commissioner Bingham would have been willing to make me a Captain I would have given him my resignation, without date, and if I did not make good he could put the resignation in effect.

Q.—Since he did not make that proposition, you were keeping the other end warm? A.—Most assuredly. I did not know what it might lead to.

(Reading)—"I do not ask you to promote me; give me the same chance that you did Lahey, and if I don't make good you know your remedy." A.—Is not that fair?

(Reading)—"I know the police business from every standpoint and every angle, and from your conduct of your administration I think that you know more about the Police Department than any preceding Commissioner during my time." A.—That was right.

Q.—You think that yet? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Is that why you wrote the fifth in this affidavit when you now say you never told him? A.—What do you mean?

Q.—Because you changed your mind about his being a good Commissioner? A.—No, no, not at all. Do you wan't to know the reason for the affidavit?

Q.—I am asking why you wrote the second paragraph of it if you now say you never told Commissioner Bingham anything about it. A.—They wanted to know if I had gone down to see the Commissioner.

Q.—May I ask for the last time why you put in this affidavit at the request of Commissioner Waldo, the fifth regarding Gen. Bingham, when you now say that you never intimated to Gen. Bingham about your $10,000? A.—Commissioner Waldo when I made the affidavit asked me if I had gone down to see Gen. Bingham. I told him yes. He asked me what occurred. I told him.

Q.—Did you explain to him that you did not tell Gen. Bingham anything about it? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Why not? A.—He did not ask me that.

Q.—You put the profanity you allege into the affidavit? A.—That profanity was used.

The letter closed with a request that the General give the witness a chance to make good as a Captain. The witness was asked again who he thought was to get the $10,000 demanded from him, and he replied he didn't know. Some reference was made to a taxicab strike, concerning which a report was made by the witness. The substance of the report was that a firm of private detectives was stirring up the strike in order to get employment to keep the peace while the strike was on. The report was commented upon in a memorandum made by Secretary Slattery, who also wrote:

"The reason I make this memorandum is that this man Reith impresses me as being a shifty individual and one that it would be well to watch. I did not like to talk to the fellow alone, but under the circumstances there was nothing else for me to do."

The date of this memorandum was Oct. 21, 1908, and the date of the letter written by the witness to the General was May, 1908. The witness was asked about Bill Cassine, who got $600 from him, and he replied that he was dead. Then the testimony ran like this:

Q.—You didn't consider the payment of money for the procurement of office a crime? A.—I don't know what I would call it.

Q.—But do you consider it a crime or do you not? A.—Well, if it was paid to the appointing power, it would be a crime.

Q.—And that is the only way you would consider it a crime? A.—It would be bribery then.

Q.—It would be? A.—Yes, if paid to the appointing power, I would consider it a crime—if the appointing power was to get any of it—but I know that the appointing powers didn't get any of it.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Because Gen. Bingham was beyond reproach. Gen. Bingham is an honest man; he didn't want my money.

Bingham Takes the Stand.

Then Gen. Bingham came stiffly to the witness chair. He took the oath and then asked:

To guide me in what I may say afterwards. If I would be forced, under my oath, in answering a question that you put to me to say something not absolutely complimentary about a man, must I follow diplomatic language, or speak with brutal frankness, because, of course, I don't want to lay myself liable to a libel suit?

The General was told he could use any language that best expressed his thoughts. The General told of the system he adopted in making appointments, and in every case efforts were made to find out the character of the man seeking appointment. The witness said he did not recall what took place in the interview he had with Capt. Reith, but he knew he did not use the language attributed to him in the affidavit.

"I never use such language," said the General.

He said he had heard that money was sometimes demanded from men seeking promotion. The word to these men was to "See the Commissioner," "See the Mayor," "See the Senator." The General said that if he made a promotion of a man in Queens the word would get over to the lucky man before the department could reach the man to tell him of it. The intimation was that somebody ran to the man who was promoted and pretended that he had influenced it.

"There is a wonderful underground telegraph," said the General.

Johnson Tells About Meeting.

Then Alfred J. Johnson came to the witness chair. Asked what took place between him and Capt. Reith, Mr. Johnson said:

Reith came to me or was brought to me by some man that I knew. I do not remember now who that man was, and he said he was a candidate for a Police Captaincy, and that for some reason or other he thought he did not have much of a chance.

Q.—What reason or other? A.—Why, he said there was something about his record, as I recall it now. This is my recollection at this distant period. After talking to him—it might have been that day or a day following—he broached the propcsition that these things were bought and paid for and that he had or could raise the money and I told him at the time, "Reith," said, "why, you are a fool." I said "No one who had any weight with Gen. Bingham would take that kind of money." I said, "Now, I am not going to bother with you any more. I am through with you. I will give you this kind of advice. If you give up that kind of money to any body without your influencing Gen. Bingham, you are burning up your money." He came to see me several times after that and asked me if I would not help him. He had an idea because of this official business I had had with Gen. Bingham that I had some weight with him, and I finally told him to keep out of my office and out of my sight. That was four or five years ago, and I have not seen the man since until he came in here to-day."

Q.—Do you know Jack Meehan? A.—I know a man named Meehan, yes.

Q.—Wasn't it Meehan who brought Reith to you? A.—I would not be sure.

Q.—How did you happen to know Meehan? A.—Why, I have been for twenty-five years in politics and I know 10,000 people.

Q.—Did you know him pretty well? A.—Why, yes, I knew Meehan; I would meet him around or have met him around. I had not seen this man Meehan, I do not believe, in five years though.

Q.—Did you call up Police Headquarters at the time that Reith was there? A.—Did I call up Police Headquarters?

Q.—Yes, and ask for any one up there? A.—At the time that Reith was in my office, do you mean?

Q.—Yes, of course. A.—I have no recollection of it, but I have no hesitation in saying that I did not.

Q.—Yes.

You do not remember telling him you would show him your connection and at once calling up the Police Department? A.—I am absolutely sure I never did anything of the sort.

Mr. Johnson could not remember whether he had taken Reith to see Thomas Hassett. He also said that no man who was promoted came to see him in 1907 or 1908. He said that he had heard many stories about men paying money or being asked to pay it for places or for promotions, but he did not believe many of them. Then the testimony ran:

Q.—Didn't you have any conversation with Mr. Hayes with reference to any phase of the Police Department last December? A.—I did.

Q.—And where was the conversation? A.—At my office at 115 Broadway.

Q.—Do you remember it was November or December, or just when it was? A.—I believe it was in December.

Q.—December? A.—Yes.

Q.—About Christmas time, or do you recall? A.—A little earlier than that, I should think.

Q.—How did he happen to be in your office? A.—He and I are very old friends.

News of a "Graft Bureau."

Q.—Now, what did he say and what did you say at that time with reference to the Police Department? A.—Why, in the course of his visit, among other things he said—I am not presuming to quote him verbatim now.

Q.—No, but just as near as you can remember. A.—Whether I knew that in the same office building where my office was that there was a branch office for the collection of graft in the Police Department.

Q.—And what did you say; the substance of it? A.—I was very much surprised. I told him I did not, and I asked him what he meant, and he said, "Well, for your information, I will tell you——"

Q.—Give us the names. You are under oath. A.—"There is a man named Norton who has an office in this building, and those who are seeking police protection are being sent down to him to make their arrangements." I had never heard of anybody named Norton before as being affiliated with the Police Department or anybody in it, and I did not know the man and I do not know him yet, and never saw him. But it made an impression on me because it was in the same building that I was in. If it had been across the street or next door I probably would never have paid any further attention to it. About that time, the same day maybe, or maybe a day or two later——

Q.—Is that all the conversation you had? A.—That was the substance of it.

Q.—Did he use any other names or talk anything about the connection or anything of that sort which got you interested? A.—Why, that was about the substance of it.

Q.—Do you recall anything being said as to who he collected for? (No response.)

Q.—Isn't that the first question that would leap to your mind, Mr. Johnson? A.—Why, now that you speak about it, I think that we did discuss that, and we were both wondering as to whose agent he was.

Q.—Yes, and what did he say? A.—Why, he didn't know. He may have hazarded a guess.

Q.—Let us not have any hazards. A. (continuing)—But I don't remember whether he did or not.

Q.—You do not remember what he said? A.—I do not remember whether he made a guess as to whom this man was collecting for, if he was collecting for anybody.

Q.—Your memory is weak on that, is it? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—I should think that that would be the most important thing that would leap into your mind, as to whose collector Norton might be. A.—Well, as long as he did not know—it is most likely that I asked him.

Q.—All right. A. (continuing)—And my recollection is that he did not know—

Q.—How? A.—That he did not know, and as long as he did not know, one man's guess was as good as another's, and it would not make any impression on me.

Mr. Johnson then told about employing the Sheridan Detective Agency to shadow Norton. This was done last December, and the report printed in yesterday's newspapers was the result. In brief the report said that Norton and Mr. Waldo's secretary, W. R. Sheehan, were found together. Asked why he did not turn this information over to the authorities he said it was because he did not have a complete chain of evidence. Then the testimony was:

Q.—You had a very interesting report given to you, didn't you, by the detective agency? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you think that would be interesting to those whose business it is to detect crime? A.—Why, if I had taken that report to some person whose business it was to detect crime, without some particular piece of evidence that the man Norton not only was holding very friendly relations with employes of the Police Department, unless in addition to that I could show, on the other hand, that he also was consorting or doing business with those who were looking to buy police protection, I was only bringing to them half the story, and I did not figure it was any of my business.

Q.—Didn't you think any public authority might be interested in taking your lead and following it up and doing something else, and piecing it out, to earn his salary? A.—I did not go that far with it.

Q.—In other words, you did it for curiosity; you kept it up for a few days and you quit because you did not want to get your fingers burned, as you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

In the statement given to the newspapers on Tuesday night Mr. Johnson said he had been advised to quit bothering with Commissioner Waldo because he was a very dangerous man. Water Commissioner Thompson, he said, was the man who gave him this advice. Asked about this statement Mr. Johnson declined to supply the same information because he did not want to "place Mr. Thompson in the position of having criticised a member of his own official family."

Sheehan Sees Detective.

Daniel Kelleher, one of the detectives who had shadowed Norton by orders of Mr. Johnson, came to the witness chair. He is a brother of Police Captain Bernard Kelleher. He told of having followed Norton to his house, where Norton and W. R. Sheehan were together, about Sheehan sending for detectives from a nearby precinct, and the effort made by these detectives to find some reason for arresting Kelleher and his companion. After this incident was related the testimony ran:

Q.—When did you next see Sheehan after that? A.—Several nights. I met him at Reisenweber's, through appointment.

Q.—Tell us everything that occurred between you and Sheehan at Reisenweber's when you met him by appointment. A.—I met Sheehan at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and walked to Reisenweber's.

Q.—Tell us all the conversation between you and Sheehan. A.—We entered Reisenweber's and sat at the table and we spoke in a casual way at first, and finally I said to Sheehan: "Now, in reference to my brother, who is on the list for a Captaincy, I want to say that I do not want you to crucify him for my action. If there is anybody you want to put this matter up to put it up to me," and he smiled that off and said that nothing like that would ever happen.

Q.—Had you heard anything from your brother as to that? A.—Yes, my brother came to my house in a very excited manner looking for me, and I was not there, and then he asked my mother to send me to see him. I went to see him. He asked me "What the hell" I was trying to do, "to crucify" him?

Q.—Did he say whether or not he had any conversation with Sheehan? A.—Yes, he was sent for by Sheehan.

Q.—What conversation took place? A.—Sheehan put it up to him that my brother knew that I had been engaged in this investigation, and my brother proved, I believe, successfully that he knew nothing of my prosecution or my business, as he did not, because I do not see him twice in a year. I am a married man, and he is. He has no dealings with me. I make my living my way and he makes his his way.

Curious About Norton.

Q.—Then, getting back to Reisenweber's, when he said there would be no prosecution, tell us all the conversation between you and Sheehan. A.—He asked me what I had on him.

Q.—Yes. A.—I told him nothing.

Q.—State what he said—"What have you got on me"? A.—"What have you got on me?" I said "Nothing." He said, "What have you got on Norton?" I said, "That is common rumor about Norton, that Norton is collecting graft in the white light district, and I was sent out to follow Norton to see if Norton connected with you, and the connection was complete, and my job was finished." I then told him that my head would be chopped off if it was known I met him. So he said he would get me a position with William J. Burns.

Q.—He would try to get a job for you with Burns? A.—Yes. I smiled that off, because I knew William J. Burns too well.

Q.—After Mr. Sheehan asked you if you did not want a job with Burns and you made that answer, what other conversation occurred, if any? A.—That about finished up the conversation. We had several drinks, and he said my brother would not be hurt in the matter in any way, and we walked out of Reisenweber's and walked to the curb. I had brought a fellow along to follow me to see if any one was trailing me, and, walking to the curb, I turned around to see if my pal was on the other side. Sheehan caught me in the move, and he said: "You have got some one with you." I said: "I am not coming up here alone. I want to see if any one is watching me." He shook his hand, and out walked what I could call one of those election guerrillas from around back of Reisenweber's.

Q.—What sort of a looking man was he? A.—He was a heavy set fellow, with a bull dog face.

Q.—How big was he? A.—Oh, as tall as me, about 5 feet 10. He made it his business to look me over from the top of my head down and I done the same to him.

Q.—Passing that, what did you say? Did you say anything more to Sheehan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say to him about this man, if anything? A.—Oh, I told him he did not have anything on me; I said that he did not scare me by bringing in his friends."

Q.—Did you see anybody else? A.—Two other men came from over in the direction of the American Newspaper Building on the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue and went back of me, and the two stood up against the door of Reinsenweber's.

Q.—In that conversation that night, did Mr. Sheehan say anything about Norton when you told him what he was doing? A.—He told me if George Norton was collecting any graft he

The Hat That Gives a Man Prestige.

KNOX NEW YORK

Knox Hats

FOR FALL

REITH TRIED HARD TO BUY CAPTAINCY

Continued from Page 2.

to me as if the whole thing was a joke so far as I am concerned."

SCHEPPS DIDN'T CLEAR BECKER.

Whitman Gets Affidavits for Use in Examination in Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 18.—Another delay has been encountered in straightening out the Rosenthal situation down here. A message was received to-night by District Attorney Whitman that the official interrogatories and the commission for the referee had not been signed until to-day and would not be mailed by the County Clerk in New York until to-morrow morning.

This makes the papers due to arrive here late Friday night, which precludes the possibility of the commission sitting until Saturday. By then John W. Hart, associate counsel for the defense, will have arrived, and it is hoped no further delay will be encountered in disposing of the contention made by the defense that Schepps had uttered testimony while here exculpating Becker.

There will be additional witnesses to the eight whose names appear upon the official list. The main object in questioning these others is in the hope of eliciting information which may be of material help to either side, since their depositions, as such, cannot appear in the record of the regular proceeding.

By way of pinning them down before Referee Huff to what they told him, District Attorney Whitman has obtained from all the witnesses affidavits as to their knowledge of the matter. The most illuminative of these affidavits has been supplied by Police Captain George W. Howell, which is corroborated in full by Douglass Hotchkiss. THE TIMES herewith presents these affidavits:

Personally appeared before me George W. Howell and Douglas Hotchkiss, and made affidavits in connection with the Rosenthal case, true copies of which are as follows, the originals being in my possession subject to the call of Charles S. Whitman.

I am a duly commissioned Notary Public of the County of Garland, State of Arkansas. My commission expires Dec. 20, 1913. W. A. MELLARD.

I, George W. Howell, a sworn officer of the law serving the City of Hot Springs, Ark., as a day captain of police, depose and say:

On or about the 10th of August, 1912, Douglas Hotchkiss informed me of the presence in the city of Sam Schepps, wanted in New York in connection with the Rosenthal killing.

He and myself and Postmaster Fred Johnson, to whom Hotchkiss had already furnished information, were looking into the matter, and about 5 o'clock that evening Johnson took Schepps in the Post Office, where Schepps had read a letter and was about to mail one.

Hotchkiss and myself were immediately summoned. I was given the personal custody and guardianship of Schepps by Hotchkiss, with instructions to hold him at all hazards for Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York. I guarded his body thereafter day and night for five days and nights, until I turned him into the custody of Assistant District Attorney Robert Rubin and Officer Al Thomas and Process Server Stewart. No other parties than Douglas Hotchkiss, Fred Johnson and myself ever had any material conversation with Schepps.

To others Schepps refused to talk, and when he did talk merely declined to discuss this or that connection with this or that feature, or did politely tell his questioners, a few newspaper men, that he would tell his story to Whitman.

To the best of my knowledge and belief I slept only seven hours during that five days and nights, and then in the room with Schepps, while an assistant, awake all the time, guarded him.

Sam Schepps never made any statement to me or to any one else, of which I had knowledge, exculpating Becker from the killing of Rosenthal. He did talk quite a lot to me, and also quite a lot to Hotchkiss, and some to Johnson.

These conversations were in my presence, and I overheard them. Messages he wanted to send and messages he received passed through my hands. Nothing in them exculpated Becker, and they seemed personal messages.

The talks Schepps and I had were discussed with Hotchkiss, and for the most part were published as they were made.

I have no interest in the case whatever. As an officer I was urged to assume a duty, and when that was performed I was done.

To me the idea of sending a commission here to take the testimony will develop nothing to the advantage of the defense of Becker in any way, and if it serve any purpose will only give more detail to the State were I examined on the stand.

GEORGE W. HOWELL.

I, Douglas Hotchkiss, have read the affidavit of Howell, and it is in substance true and correct, and I have only to add that Schepps never made any statement to me or in my presence or when I was present with either Johnson or Howell that even hinted at the exculpation of Becker from guilt in the Rosenthal case.

DOUGLAS HOTCHKISS.

If the taking of depositions is completed by Saturday night the District Attorney and the New York newspaper men who accompanied him will leave then or the next day for New York. The District Attorney said to-night that in spite of the critical state of the case in New York and in the face of the vexatious delays that he encountered, but over which he had no control, he felt amply repaid for having come here.

He is convinced that had he not come when he did the defense would have scored a body blow and the case against Becker would have been vitally weakened.

Schepps Separation Suit Up.

Bernard H. Sandler, the lawyer who represented Sam Schepps in negotiations with District Attorney Whitman, after Schepps's arrest in Hot Springs, appeared yesterday as his attorney in the separation suit brought by Mrs. Lena Schepps, the milliner wife of the alleged murder paymaster. Attorney Sandler said that he believed the suit would be settled out of court. According to his wife's statement, Schepps earned $65 a week as a picture salesman before he took to gambling.

½ Glass before Breakfast tones up the stomach, clears the head and does you good.

Hunyadi Janos Water

NATURAL LAXATIVE

Quickly Relieves CONSTIPATION

LAST TWO GUNMEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

"Gyp" Horowitz and "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg Brought Before Justice Goff.

LITTLE EVIDENCE AT FLAT

Inquiry Bears Out Dougherty's Report That No Letters Were Discovered There.

"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz and "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg were arraigned before Justice Goff in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court promptly at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and H. S. Kringle of Wahle & Kringle, lawyers for the men, entered pleas of not guilty to the indictment charging them with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The men entered court between prison attendants, and seemed to be the least concerned of any one in the room.

The courtroom was well filled with spectators, and they peered curiously at the gunmen. Neither "Gyp" nor "Lefty" paid any heed to them. When Clerk Penny called out: "Harry Horowitz," "Gyp" lifted his hand in the fashion of a schoolboy, and then Penny read the charge against him. Before he could reply Mr. Kringle stepped forward and said:

"The plea is not guilty in both cases."

The men stood for an instant while the clerk noted the plea and passed it to Justice Goff. The latter then ordered: "Remanded to the Tombs," and "Gyp" and "Lefty" were led back across the Bridge of Sighs. Just as they stepped from the courtroom their wives were led in. The women had been summoned from the House of Detention by Acting District Attorney Moss, and, learning that their husbands were to be arraigned, asked permission to visit the courtroom. Although they arrived within five minutes after court opened, they were too late to see their husbands.

Chief Justice Joseph H. Breaux of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was an interested spectator of the arraignment. He had been seated in court before Justice Goff entered, and on the latter's arrival Justice Breaux sent his card to him. Justice Goff immediately invited him to a seat on the bench.

The John Doe inquiry which Mr. Moss started before Justice Goff to discover whether any evidence had been suppressed in connection with the capture of "Gyp" and "Lefty" was continued yesterday after the men had been arraigned. Afterward Mr. Moss declined to tell what witnesses had been heard.

He admitted that two persons who had not been questioned before were examined, and it is believed that these two were the wives of the gunmen. Although he had summoned them to the building, Mr. Moss did not interview the girls in his office as he had done on the day before, and it is believed that the purpose of their visit was that they might be examined by Justice Goff.

Mr. Moss said that he had examined the contents of the burned wood box which Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty had submitted to Justice Goff the day before as being the only evidence found in the flat of the gunmen. Mr. Moss said that in addition to the postcards and receipts the box was full of odds and ends of no great importance. He seemed to think that nothing in the box was of any considerable value.

"There were two anonymous letters there, though," said Mr. Moss, and his attention was quickly called to the fact that Mr. Dougherty had said whoever declared there were letters found in the flat was a liar.

Then Mr. Moss explained:

"Well, the term 'letter' may be construed differently by different persons. I consider that a communication on a postcard or any communication inclosed in a stamped envelope, even though it may not be written, constitutes a letter."

The conclusion was drawn that the so-called "letters" consisted of a postcard and some printed communications, perhaps a circular, contained in an envelope. Mr. Moss admitted that neither of them had any value as evidence, so that the result of the three-day inquiry before Justice Goff has established only the fact that Mr. Dougherty was telling the truth and had not concealed any letters which the District Attorney's office should have had.

Mrs. Herman Rosenthal, widow of the gambler, was a visitor at Mr. Moss's office yesterday, and the Acting District Attorney refused to discuss the purpose of her visit in any way. The rumor became current, however, that Mrs. Rosenthal had been on the point of moving from her present address and that the District Attorney's office was fearful that she might leave the State. It is understood that Mrs. Rosenthal explained that she simply meant to move to a new address in the city, and that arrangements were completed so that the District Attorney's office could keep in touch with her movements.

MAYOR COMPLIMENTS WALDO.

Tells Him His Secret Service Force Is Among the Best in the World.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday outlining to the Mayor the work of the police in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal and calling attention to the fact that every person charged with complicity in the murder was now under arrest. Mayor Gaynor replied, complimenting Mr. Waldo on the work of his department and declaring that it again "demonstrates what is well known everywhere, in Europe as well as here, that your Secret Service force is one of the best in the world."

Mayor Gaynor took a fling at the District Attorney's office, declaring that there had originated the "cruel accusation" that the police had designedly invented and reported false numbers of the gray murder car." Mayor Gaynor said this statement was false and had emanated "like all the principal falsehoods in this case from the District Attorney's office." Here is the Mayor's letter:

Office of the Mayor,
Sept. 18, 1912.

Sir: Your letter of Sept. 18, informing me that all the persons charged with complicity in the murder of the gambler Rosenthal have been arrested and giving the details of the work of the police in the matter is at hand. The work confers great credit on the force, and it again demonstrates, what is well known everywhere, in Europe as well as here, that your secret service force is one of the best in the world. I particularly note what you say with regard to the prompt capture of the motor car in which the murderers were, and the bringing of it physically to the station house within two hours of the murder, and also what you say with regard to the differing numbers given by different bystanders as that of the fleeing motor car, according to their best eyesight.

The cruel accusation, emanating, like all the principal falsehoods in this case, from the District Attorney's office, that the police designedly invented and entered these false numbers on the blotter to prevent the capture of the motor car, is baseless in the sight of every sensible man. The period of clamor and falsehood seems now to be passing, and the whole community is beginning to see how basely they have been imposed upon by the invented falsehoods which have been published, especially by those newspapers which pass among us under the name degenerate.

While all this falsehood and clamor against the police force was going on, I watched with anxiety to see whether it was breaking down the discipline of the force, for which it was designed. I am happy now to congratulate the whole force on the admirable way in which they have conducted themselves under the most trying circumstances. Notwithstanding that one of their number was found grafting, I have faith in the force as a whole. Please communicate this to the force. It has been hard to suffer the abuse which they have gone through, except to those who considered the sources from which it came. What degenerates think of us is of no concern. We must look to get the esteem and good-will of all intelligent and good citizens. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Commissioner Waldo's letter to the Mayor consisted principally of a chronological account of the work of the police in the days following the murder of Herman Rosenthal. It said:

Police Department, City of New York.
Sept. 18, 1912.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, City of New York.

Sir: All the persons who have been charged with complicity in the murder of the gambler Rosenthal have now been apprehended. I desire to call attention to the work of the police in connection with this case. Rosenthal was murdered a few minutes before 2 A. M. July 16, 1912. Within about two hours of the time of the murder the car in which the murderers are alleged to have escaped, together with its owner, were in the hands of the police at the Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

At about 5 A. M. William Shapiro, the driver, was arrested and brought to the station house. The police blotter shows the numbers of several cars reported, one of which was given by a man who was arrested as a material witness and brought to the station house. All of these numbers were immediately investigated, with the result that the right car was secured within two hours of the commission of the crime. Any one who will endeavor to secure the number of a rapidly-moving car can be readily convinced of the difficulty of securing such number with absolute accuracy.

On the same day it was learned from the owner and chauffeur of the car that "Jack Rose" had hired it on the night of the crime, and the following day Sam Paul was interrogated and the names of Vallons and Schepps were secured as two men who were with Rose at the time he hired the automobile. Webber was held as a witness. On the morning of July 18, or about forty-eight hours after the commission of the crime, "Jack Rose" surrendered at Headquarters and admitted that Vallons and Schepps were in the car with him during that evening.

On July 21 Louis, alias "Bridgey" Webber, and Sam Paul were arrested and charged with complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal. "Jack Sullivan" was arrested as a material witness.

On July 28 Harry Vallons surrendered to the police.

On July 28 Frank Cirofici was arrested by the police. Abe Harris arrested and held as a material witness.

On Aug. 1 Frank Muller, alias "Whitey" Lewis, arrested by the department at Fleischmann, N. Y.

On Sept. 14 Harry Horowitz, alias "Gyp the Blood," and Louis Rosenberg, alias "Lefty Louis," arrested for the murder, and the following arrested as material witnesses: Lillian Rosenberg, Lillian Horowitz, and Samuel Kramer, alias Max Kahn.

On July 29 Charles Becker, a Lieutenant of Police, was arrested by order of the District Attorney. Sam Schepps was apprehended in Hot Springs, Ark., as a witness in connection with the murder, on information furnished by the District Attorney, and brought to this city.

I inclose circulars issued by this department on July 24, Aug. 2, Aug. 8, and Aug. 14, giving pictures and descriptions of the men who were wanted, which were sent broadcast throughout the country. I inclose herewith table showing persons arrested, also table showing chronological sequence of arrests. Very respectfully,

R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

In connection with the capture of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie," Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty recommended to Commissioner Waldo yesterday the promotion of several detectives who had worked on the Rosenthal case. Mr. Dougherty went to the Commissioner's office and handed him this typewritten communication:

I have the honor to recommend that the following members of the bureau be awarded the honorable mention of the department for meritorious police duty in the Rosenthal case:

Lieutenant D active Dominick G. Riley, Acting Detective Sergeants, first grade, Frank D. Cassassa, Richard McKenna, John J. O'Connell, Daniel W. Clare, James F. Harvey, Edward Lennon, and Jeremiah McMahon.

JOSEPH A. FAUROT, Acting Inspector.

Mr. Dougherty also recommended that Second-grade Detectives Michael Meyers, Grover C. Vaughan, and Thomas McManus be advanced to the grade of acting Detective Sergeants.

Commissioner Waldo sent for these detectives, and after Mr. Dougherty, in a short speech, had presented the men to the Commissioner, he thanked them for their good work and granted the recommendations. The second-grade detectives will receive an increase in salary from $1,400 to $2,250 a year.

At the same time four acting Detective Sergeants of the first grade were demoted to be patrolmen and will be transferred for duty in uniform. They were Lee P. Sharp, Angelo Cava, Edward J. Shibels, and Libero Gamberdela. No reason was given for their demotion.

WAYS TO KILL LAWN BUGS.

Dr. Murrill Receives Practical Advice in Answer to His Times Call.

In answer to a call published in THE TIMES of Sept. 12, Dr. W. A. Murrill, Acting Director of the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, has received a number of interesting suggestions relative to the extermination of white grubs that have killed many of the lawns in New York and vicinity by cutting the roots of the grass beneath the sod.

It is thought the worm may be crushed by watering the lawns and rolling them with a heavy horse roller. Poison is said to be effective, but for immediate effects on badly injured lawns it is probably best at this time of the year to plow and sow at once the infested areas with three quarts of white clover seed to the acre.

Dr. Murrill is informed that the mature beetles, usually called May beetles or June bugs, may be captured when they emerge from the ground in the late Spring or early Summer, at the end of the third year of their development, by placing tubs of water containing a little kerosene at various points on the lawn with lanterns suspended above them. The insects are attracted in swarms by the lights and finally fall into the tubs, where they are killed by the kerosene. One advantage of this method lies in the fact that a lawn may be protected no matter where the insects originate nor how abundant they may be.

SEVEN BULL MOOSERS OUT OF COMMITTEE

Four Expelled by Body and Resignations of Three Others Accepted.

STEAM ROLLER WORKS WELL

Electoral Complexities All Cleared Up, Except in Kansas, Nebraska, and California, Hilles Says.

Just to prove that the Republican steam roller which did such effective work in flattening out Col. Roosevelt at Chicago is still in good working order, it was brought out yesterday at a meeting of the Republican National Committee, held at the Hotel Manhattan, had run over the last remaining pro-Roosevelt members, seven in all. Three of the members, who saw what was coming, resigned, and their resignations were accepted with celerity. The four others were summarily "fired" from the committe and new members were elected.

The three committeemen who resigned were C. C. Priestly of Oklahoma, who was replaced by J. A. Harris of Wagoner, Okla., choice of the State Committee; Walter A. Brown of Ohio, who was replaced by Sherman N. Granger of Zanesville, Ohio, the National Committee having made the selection some time ago, and I. A. Caswell of Minnesota. The Minnesota Republican State Committee will meet in a few days and name his successor.

The four members who were dropped were Russ Avery of California, who refused to resign, but sent in a telegram declaring that the Republican Party of California had seceded from the regular Republican Party, and, therefore, the National Committee had no authority to ask him to resign; Borden J. Whiting of New Jersey, who was succeeded by ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy, the State Committee having made the choice; Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, who was succeeded by E. C. Duncan, formerly a member of the National Committee, and who was named by the State Convention, and William S. Edwards of West Virginia, whose successor will be appointed later. In the California case a committee of three was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Action on all the cases was taken after a resolution had been unanimously adopted declaring that the members named should be expelled because of disloyalty to the Republican ticket nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Each case was taken up separately, and in each case the action was unanimous. The only new member present was Sherman Granger of Ohio. Forty States were represented, nearly half of them by proxies.

The committee then got down to a discussion of the campaign. National Committeemen or State Chairmen from half a dozen States told enthusiastically of the growing Taft sentiment. They talked as if they meant it, too, and even William Barnes, Jr., was sure that Taft would carry New York. The electoral situation in States where the Taft campaign managers were worried over the insistence of Roosevelt Electors to remain on the Republican ticket was discussed in detail.

The trouble in most of the States had been smoothed out, but the situation in California gave the committee much concern, and it was discussed for several hours. The Progressive Party has the Republican name and emblem there, and the Taft party will have to run their ticket as an independent one. Just what name or emblem will be used has not yet been decided. An agreement has been reached by which the Bull Moose Party will not use the regular Republican emblem either. The suggestion was made that the Taft people establish a real Republican organization in California, and the matter will be taken up by a committee to be appointed at once.

When the campaign began Chairman Charles D. Hilles, who presided, said there were complications over about 100 Presidential Electors. These had been reduced to the California Electors, six in Kansas, and six in Nebraska. The Kansas cases were already in the courts, and it was understood, he said, that the Nebraska cases would be taken to court also. All the other cases either had been disposed of or would be within the next few days.

A resolution was passed calling upon the six Kansas and the six Nebraska Electors to retire as a duty to themselves and to the people of their States, to the end that the office of Elector "shall not be disgraced and that the voters of the States shall not be deceived into voting under the Republican emblem for Electors who are not Republican candidates."

State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., said he based his prophecy that New York would go for Taft on reports he had received from the Chairmen of the sixty-one counties.

State Chairman J. B. Hanna of Maryland said that President Taft would receive the electoral vote of that State.

Childs B. Warren, National Committeeman from Michigan, declared that the Republican vote in that State would be normal or above the average on Nov. 5.

Senator Newell Sanders, National Committeeman from Tennessee, said that State, under the new election law, would go for President Taft.

State Chairman Arthur H. Geissler of Oklahoma told the Committee that the former Democratic majority of 12,000 in Oklahoma will be entirely wiped out this year by Republican gains, and that President Taft was practically assured of the support of the entire electoral ticket in the State, although some of the electors have Roosevelt sympathies.

F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire said that State was enthusiastically for Taft.

State Chairman Henry Roraback of Connecticut said that opposition to President Taft was waning fast in his State, and that the farmers were turning from Col. Roosevelt.

Austin K. Colgate of New Jersey called attention to the fact that Edwin C. Stokes, an original Roosevelt man, had returned to the Republican fold and was now Vice Chairman of the State Committee.

National Committeeman J. L. Lewis of Vermont said that President Taft was stronger there than was the Republican candidate for Governor, and that his plurality over the Democratic candidate would be at least 1,200.

John Hays Hammond gave it as his opinion that a big Democratic vote would go for President Taft in Massachusetts.

LUYTIES STILL UNFOUND.

Missing Man Spoke of Going to Maine When Last Seen.

A new clue was picked up late yesterday afternoon by Otto Luyties, brother of Henry Luyties, head of the Dabs Cigarette Company, 546 Fifth Avenue, who has been strangely missing since Sept. 6, which may lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. Young Luyties disappeared on the same afternoon that he made a trip to Port Washington, L. I., to leave a chow dog with Addison Mizner, later returning to Manhattan and going to the home of Edward Seybel, 319 West Eighty-second Street.

From Addison Mizner Otto Luyties learned yesterday afternoon that his missing brother had been seen in Port Washington on the afternoon of Sept. 6 by a man named Dodge. Dodge told Mizner that he had walked to the railroad station with Luyties, and that the latter had expressed to him his wish to go away to some quiet resort for a rest. Dodge said that Luyties had mentioned the woods of Maine as the ideal place to enjoy an outing for a few weeks.

So far as his brother knew, Henry Luyties carried two suitcases when he left New York City for Port Washington. Mr. Luyties said yesterday that his brother probably had a sufficient layout of clothes to make such a trip as he had mentioned to Dodge. By telephone Otto Luyties learned that a man named Luyties had stopped at the Congress Hotel in Chicago about two weeks ago, but it was his belief that this man was one of his relatives living in Chicago or St. Louis. Mr. Luyties still believes that his brother has wandered off in a state of mental disorder, and he hopes that some one will yet recognize him by the descriptions that have been published. Henry Luyties was 23 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall, with wavy brown hair, clear blue eyes, regular teeth, and regular features. He was markedly deaf.

WEST FINDS WILSON IN TOUCH WITH LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

of letters to remove from the school man the stigma of aloofness from life."

Benefit to Steel Corporation.

Gov. Wilson began his speechmaking early as he made his way to the twin cities to-day. His chief theme in addressing the wayside crowds was the Roosevelt plan for controlling the trusts, on which he laid stress at Sioux Falls last night.

The method now proposed of regulating the trusts was suggested in the inquiry by the House of Representatives into the Steel Trust, and it was suggested by Mr. Gary and George W. Perkins, he said. "They have thought this thing out. It may be, for all I know, that they honestly think that is the way to safeguard the business of this country. But whatever they think, this they know, that it will save the United States Steel Corporation from the necessity of doing its business better than its competitors. For if you will look into the statistics of the United States Steel Corporation you will find that wherever it has competitors the amount of the product which it controls is decreasing; in other words, that it is less efficient than its competitors, and its control of product is increasing only in those branches of the business where, by purchase and otherwise, they have a practical monopoly.

"Moreover, I have this to say to the workingmen. Carry out the plan of Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins and you will have given a control in the market for labor, which will suit those gentlemen perfectly. They don't want competitors in the market for labor, because new competitors will mean new wage scales, and these are the very men and almost the only men who have successfully opposed union labor in the United States, and shut it out of their shops and bribed it to be content to the shut out by all sorts of benevolent schemes of profit-sharing, which a man would forfeit if he joined a union."

Frank Talk to Business Men.

When the Wilson party reached Minneapolis this morning, the Commercial Club had breakfast ready and the Governor talked twenty minutes on the trusts and big business. His talk was so frank as to surprise many of his hearers.

"One of the depressing circumstances of our day," he said, "is this: I cannot tell you how many men of business, how many impatient men of business, have communicated their real opinions about the situation in the United States to me, privately and confidentially. They are afraid of somebody. They are afraid to make their real opinions known publicly; and they tell them to me behind their hands. That is very distressing. That means that we are not masters of our own opinion, except when we vote and then we are careful to vote very privately indeed.

"It is alarming that this should be the case. Why should any man in free America be afraid of any other man in free America?

"That is the reason that it is necessary in public speech to strike out straight, and strike out hard, from the shoulder, not in order to damage anybody, but in order to do good to those who refuse to be benefitted.

"The mystery of American economic life is why men who are the leaders in our economic development don't see that they are in a straitjacket. I don't wonder that they are sometimes mad. Madness generally goes with a straitjacket. But the encouraging side of it is that they are beginning to perceive that there are a great many things that ought to be changed.

"Now, the difficulty of a popular campaign is that the most successful thing is association, and the most difficult thing is argument, and that argument is considered academic, that every intellectual process is under suspicion, that if you happen to know the facts, and happen to know how to reason from them, you are supposed to have gotten all you know from books. The men of books in our day don't live between the covers of volumes they read. The university man has been thrust out into the open.

"Long before I nominally entered public life I was constantly called upon to discuss public questions, because I had considered them. Long before I made an adventure of public life I had made a study of public life.

Getting Over Shyness in Politics.

"We are getting to the point where we see that we have been living in an imaginary world. We have been saying that our economic policy was for the sake of the workingman of America, for example, and most of us have known all along that he did not get the benefit that was intended for him, that somebody intercepted it, and were too shy to inquire who it was that intercepted it. Now, shyness has gone out of our public life. We are actually audacious enough to point out the men who have intercepted the benefit, and upon occasion, when necessary, to name them by their personal names, so that you can find them in the city directory.

"Definiteness in politics is the only thing that clarifies. Definiteness sometimes sends a chill down your back, because you know your own personal relations to the gentlemen mentioned, but at the same time it is a wholesome chill. It is like the chill that you get when you get under the showerbath; it makes your blood circulate, and you are a better man and have a better digestion for having cleared your mind for the rest of the day.

"Now, here is the choice: On the one hand, accepted and regulated monopoly; on the other hand, regulated competition which will prevent monopoly. I have studied history, and I dare not take the road that leads to regulated monopoly; because by regulating monopoly you adopt it, you render it permanent, you accept all the things by which it has been established, even by simply adopting it as an inevitable move to make the best of the situation, and with intent to see that it does as little damage as possible in the circumstances.

"Whereas, in the other direction, instead of leaving yourself tied with this established domination, you take a road that by slow degrees only diverges from the other, but nevertheless presently radically diverges, a road which men can walk with greater and greater freedom, in which they can determine their own lives with the knowledge that, while they are little, they can't be crushed by the fellow that is big.

Protection for the Little Fellows.

"Any man who can get by the place where he is little and get big, as you know, can either survive separately or get bought up at a profitable figure, but in order even to get bought out he has got to pass the stage where he is little. Because as long as his market is local, he may be crushed, and when his market becomes general, then he may be taken into partnership or bought out.

"That has been the process of our development, has it not? Which means that the independent man can't remain independent, and by the nice arrangements—largely accidental, I don't think they are malignant or intentional—but by the nice arrangement of our modern fiscal system, or rather our banking system, it is very difficult indeed for the new adventurer in the economic world to get the necessary credit as against the men who don't want his competition to interfere with their enterprises. Sometimes he needs big credit, and he can't get it, because to get credit makes him big, and there are big fellows who don't want any more big ones.

"We have got to see that the little fellows are protected, and that means that we have got to meet the just criticism of the old, unrestricted competitive system. Men who have built up these great monopolistic enterprises, for they virtually are such, have been right in saying that the whole system was of a character to be destructive. They ought to know, because they have done the destroying. They know how the destroying is done, and I admit that it can be done.

"The only way to stop that is not by legalizing the enterprises that have done the destroying, but by seeing that no more destroying is done. And that is what I call regulated competition; because I know, and every man in his heart knows, that the only way to enrich America is to make it possible for a man that has brains to get into the game.

"I am not jealous of the size of any business that has grown to that size. I am not jealous of any process of growth, no matter how huge the result, provided the result was obtained by the processes of growth, which are the processes of efficiency, of economy, of intelligence, and of invention."

At the university Gov. Wilson made an impression on the students in contrast to that made by President Taft, who drove sympathy from him by rebuking the students who gave him the college yell, because it sounded to him rather inane. Gov. Wilson urged the students not to sit like little birds with their mouths open waiting for predigested knowledge to be poured in and not to allow themselves to be patterned after the last generation until every mother's son of them should be a standpatter to begin with. They smiled over the Governor's assertion that the ideal of every college should be to make the young men attending it as unlike their fathers as possible.

Not Hard to Beat Bosses.

On the parade ground he referred to the boss issue.

"I have met bosses in my time," he said, "and I know exactly what they are. You have only to state in public what they are and you put them out of business. A boss isn't a party leader, because parties don't meet in back rooms. The thing we have got to do is to turn those back rooms inside out. I used to notice men in New Jersey who had lost heart, and who sat down with a sort of dull despair as though to say: 'Well, there is some blind force against us with which we cannot cope.' There isn't any such force. I thought once those fortresses of greed were real forts, but the guns that frowned in their embrasures were loaded with bumcombe. All you had to do was to walk up and take possession."

"Don't think I am going to carry you away off to distant Alaska," he said in speaking of conservation. "The strength of the Nation is proportionate exactly to the health, the buoyancy, the elasticity, the hope, the energy of the people. When you seen men engaged in industry not counting what muititudes lose their lives in the crushing effect of their industry, you wonder how long men are going to think more of machines than of men. I say that property rights as compared to the vital red blood of the American people must take second place. We must see to it that women are not driven to impossible tasks, that children are protected, and the hope of the race conserved.

"What is the use of having industry if we die in producing it? Why feed ourselves if the task overcomes us? If we are to fall trying for a foothold in the crowd, why not let the crowd trample us sooner and be done with nt? There is only one thing to do, and that is for the Government to step in and say that in every shop certain safeguards must be observed. That is the only way the honest employer can be protected from his less scrupulous neighbors.

The Governor reiterated his objections to the plank in the Progressive platform advocating restraint of trusts by an industrial commission.

"I simply wanted to show you the inside of my mind," he said in conclusion, "so that there need be no misunderstanding between us; so that you won't think I am one of those wild fellows running amuck because I know something is the matter and don't exactly know what. This is no Donnybrook fair. I have got my shillelah, but I am not hitting every head I see. I have selected the heads, and if they'll only engage in a little hard thinking underneath the endangered craniums they need not be hit at all. I was inducted at Sioux City into an association by which I became a good Indian but that has not bred in me the desire for scalps. I am only possessed with the passion to create a condition that will be even for everybody."

In urging the subordination of the personal side of the campaign he said he would not be one of those who, if defeated, would say the people had made a mistake. Privately, he added, he might think so, but he would not say so.

"I am a good enough sport to abide by your decision," he said, amid cheers.

The reception to Gov. Wilson at the Auditorium to-night was greater both in the number of people present and the volume of applause than that given Roosevelt on his last visit. The great meeting place, with seats for 13,000 people, was packed. All the standing room was taken and there were crowds in the streets that could not get in. Gov. Wilson's address—his principal speech in the Northwest—was a straight-out assault upon the Roosevelt policy to regulate monopoly instead of competition.

At least one man here thinks I am a radical," said Gov. Wilson as the biggest demonstration he has enjoyed since he became a candidate subsided. "But I am not a radical. I want only to go as fast as you have to to accomplish our economic salvation; so I am a progressive. A radical wants to go twice as fast as he has to. I could be a radical if I had to, but I don't have to."

In summing up the fruits of monopoly Gov. Wilson said it made financial chiefs as nervous about the men likely to take their places on their deaths as the family of a monarch is about the birth of an heir.

"Monopoly means that we are running a racing meet in which all new entries have been forbidden and if one horse already running is pocketed at the quarter there is no umpire to rule off the course the drivers that pocket him," he said. "It is useless to kill one set of bosses, for another crop will grow so long as we retain monopolies. Monopolies demand political agents, and thats what the bosses are. The only effective way to crush the bosses is to destroy the field of legislative privilege in which they thrive.

"In 1910 the issues will hardly bear a family resemblance to the issues of 1912, for the people will find a way to set their Government free. Whoever is elected this year for the next four years in the White House, we are going to see some very interesting things happen.

"I would rather win in an open field against all comers than win in a race where I myself, as the monopolists do, could select all the other runners. I want you not to like me but to like my ideas, for if I am not to be the spokesman of the people of the United States I do not want to become the President of the United States."

Before leaving St. Paul, Gov. Wilson wrote a letter of apology to the people of Mankato for not greeting them when his train came through at 4:50 o'clock this morning. Word had been sent ahead that he would speak from the rear platform, and that several hundred people were down there to hear him. Every one but Gov. Wilson knew about the arrangements, it seemed, but no one had the temerity to wake him up when the people clamored in the dusk of the morning to see him. Gov. Wilson told the people in his letter that he would gladly have come out on the platform had he known they were there.

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The Man in the Tower Forecasts Knockabouts

FROM being an experiment it has become a style. The "knock-about," a perennial hat in England, has found firm lodgment in New York.

From the office worker in London to the man with his shooting-box in Scotland, everybody there has his cloth or felt knockabout.

It has taken several seasons for it to come to its own in America—but it is the most prominent hat in the ring this Autumn.

Weber and Heilbroner did not overlook the tendency.

They have provided rough Ulster Tweeds in several shades, exclusive to these shops, Scotch plaids and checks, and the duo-tone heathers—in true knockabout shapes, $3.

Quite different from ordinary Alpines—in perfect consonance with Fall overcoat mixtures.

The great Continental knockabout—the imported Halban and Damask felts. $4.

The new Autumn "bowlers"—or derbies—in Bond Street blocks. $3 and $4.

All emphasizing the cosmopolitan nature of the Weber and Heilbroner hat stock.

Big homespun motor caps—one piece plaited backs—latest English shapes, $2 and $2.50.

Golf caps in Scotch mixtures and shepherd checks—$1 up.

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JUDGMENT

The man who has good judgment never relies wholly on his own.

He realizes that wisdom is not the exclusive property of any man, and that two good heads are better than one.

The property owners who have employed us are unquestionably of this opinion, not because they employed us, but because it was their good judgment, in the first place, which led them to consult and confer with an organization which is a standard authority on structural problems.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MAKING PROGRESS ON RUSSIAN TREATY

Guild Tells Taft That the Informal Discussions Have Been Satisfactory.

PRESSING PASSPORT ISSUE

Proposal for Commercial Convention Alone Will Not Be Considered, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There is reason to believe that Curtis Guild, Jr., American Ambassador to Russia, who is now in this country on leave, has recently reported to President Taft important steps for the settlement of American differences with Russia. No one here will intimate whether or not this progress is of a kind that will enable the treaty of commerce and navigation to be renewed if it expires under the denunciation by this Government on Dec. 31. It is expected that before Mr. Guild returns to his post he will carry with him definite proposals.

There have been no formal written exchanges between Russia and the United States. It is explained that the Russian Foreign Office is very fond of what is known as unwritten diplomacy. All nations have found in dealing with Russia that it is necessary to conduct the preliminary stages entirely by means of conversations, and only when every point is settled does Russia consent to written exchanges. It is believed that these conversations have been progressing, and that Russia, though still resenting our denunciation of the convention, has shown its willingness to resume negotiations.

Last Winter, when this country denounced the treaty, Mr. Guild was instructed to inform Russia that we were willing to proceed at once to a discussion of the differences. This involved primarily a provision of fair treatment of American Jews traveling in Russia. Since that time Mr. Guild has occasionally reported progress. His reports have told nothing definite, but it is suggested that in the way of informal conversations important developments have taken place.

Last week a special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Vienna indicated that Russia was not willing to let the commercial convention lapse without making some effort for its renewal. According to that dispatch, Russia hoped, however, to leave the Jewish question for separate consideration. But this Government will permit no such shelving of the main point at issue, and the treaty will fail in December unless Russia makes satisfactory concessions on that score.

KILLS BROTHER AND WIFE.

Slayer Then Shoots Himself Following Series of Trivial Quarrels.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Arthur Hall, known here until to-day as Arthur Knabel, shot his brother, James J. Hall, in his downtown office late to-day, then went to his victim's apartments, killed Mrs. Hall, and then committed suicide.

The tragedy brought the first disclosure to friends of the family here of the relationship of the two men. Family quarrels are said to have caused the shooting.

Arthur Hall, who was 20 years old, was an employe of the St. Francis Importation Company, a subsidiary concern of the St. Francis Hotel of this city. James J. Hall, 35 years old, was manager of the company. The elder Hall was slain while telephoning to the office of the hotel. The conversation was interrupted by the snap of the receiver on Hall's end.

"Hall has hung up," said the hotel clerk to his assistant.

After a wait of a few minutes a bellboy was sent to Hall's office. Hall was dead on the floor with a bullet wound near his heart.

Meanwhile the slayer was approaching the Hall apartments on a trolley car, having left the company offices immediately after shooting his brother. A few minutes later occupants of the apartment house heard two revolver shots in Mrs. Hall's rooms. They entered and found the bodies of Mrs. Hall and her brother-in-law on the floor. Mrs. Hall had been shot through the heart. No outcry had been heard and there were no indications of a struggle.

It is believed the Hall brothers concealed their relationship to avoid difficulties with the hotel management which might have arisen on account of the elder Hall giving employment to a member of his own family.

While the quarrels between the brothers, for the most part about trivial matters, frequently caused comment among the other hotel employes, the nature of the disagreement which precipitated to-day's tragedy is not known. Arthur Hall, who came here from Philadelphia six years ago, was melancholy and erratic, his idiosyncrasies having been caused, it is said, by a blow on the head about nine years ago.

CORPUS DELICTI A MULE.

Army Board Will Determine Which Horse Kicked It to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Which of two cavalry horses kicked to death an army mule is to be the subject of inquiry of a board composed of five officers, ranking from a Second Lieutenant to a Major.

The mule met his death one night while the recent army manoeuvres were being held in the Santa Clara Valley. He was tied to a picket line, and on either side of him was the mount of a regular army officer. In the morning the mule was found dead, and the evidence that he was kicked to death was indisputable, but there was nothing to indicate which of the two equine suspects was guilty; hence the board of inquiry will meet at the Presidio this week.

Cardinal Farley Ordains Priests.

Cardinal Farley returned Tuesday night from his Summer home in New Jersey to resume his labors as Archbishop of New York. Yesterday morning he presided in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the Fall ordination ceremonies. He was assisted by Mgr. P. J. Hayes, Mgr. James V. Lewis, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, and others. Two students were ordained priests and several promoted to minor and major orders.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

50,000 TAKE PART IN FUNERAL OF NOGI

Bodies of the Hero of Port Arthur and His Wife Buried in the Aoyama Cemetery.

BRITISH PRINCE IS PRESENT

Arthur of Connaught Lays Flowers on the Coffin—Ambassador Bryan Among Those at the Ceremony.

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—The funeral of Gen. Count Maresuke Nogi, Supreme Military Councillor of Japan, and his wife, who ended their lives by stabbing themselves on the night of Sept. 13, just as the body of Emperor Mutsuhito passed out of Tokio on its way to the imperial tomb at Monoyama, was held to-day with impressive ceremony at the Aoyama Cemetery in the presence of enormous crowds.

The funeral cortège left the Nogi residence in Akasaki, a Tokio suburb, at 3 P. M., and passed through the streets of the capital on its way to the grave at Aoyama. The body of Japan's great war General was borne on a gun carriage, while the casket containing the body of the Countess was inclosed in a hearse. The pall bearers were chosen from the highest ranks of the Japanese Army and Navy. A regiment of infantry acted as a guard of honor. Decorations which had been bestowed upon Gen. Nogi by the King of England were carried in the procession by British officers.

Prior to the removal of the bodies, representatives of Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Sadako and the Empress Dowager visited the Nogi residence.

Representatives of the special foreign envoys now in Japan who came to attend the funeral of Emperor Mutsuhito and the resident Ambassadors and Ministers participated in the procession, which altogether consisted of over 50,000 persons. Marching behind the coffins were great numbers of relatives of soldiers who were killed at Port Arthur while serving under Gen. Nogi in the Spring of 1904.

King George's special representative, Prince Arthur of Connaught, to whom Gen. Nogi, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, had been specially attached by Emperor Yoshihito, and the entire suite of the Prince met the cortège at the entrance to the cemetery.

The Special Ambassador of the United States, Secretary of State Knox, did not participate in the ceremony, being at Kioto, where he went to visit the grave in the imperial estate of Monoyama, close by, of Emperor Mutsuhito. Mr. Knox was represented at Aoyama to-day by Brig. Gen. Pershing of the special Embassy staff. Mr. Knox sent a magnificent wreath.

The ritualistic ceremony at the great funeral hall was extremely impressive, and was attended by immense crowds. All the foreign diplomats had seats within the temple. Charles Page Bryan, the American Ambassador, was attended by Secretary Bailly-Blanchard and Lieut. Commander Cotton and Capt. Wigmere, respectively the Naval and Military Attachés of the Embassy.

Prince Arthur of Connaught personally laid a floral tribute upon the coffin. Many hundreds of wreaths were received from all parts of the world. Ambassador Bryan sent two sacred trees.

After the Shinto rites had been performed, bugle salutes blared forth and a triple volley fired over the grave rang out, thus bringing to an end the ceremony of laying to rest the bodies of the Countess Nogi and the hero of Port Arthur.

X-RAY VICTIM DECORATED.

Mlle. Weidemann, Who Lost Both Arms, Honored by France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Mlle. Weidemann, the first woman to fall a victim in the course of duty to the effects of X-rays, has been decorated with a medal of honor by the Minister of the Interior.

Mlle. Weidemann in 1898 became an employe of the laboratory of radiography at the Salpêtrière Hospital, where some of the first X-ray experiments were carried out. Her hands were soon attacked by X-ray dermatitis. Both arms were amputated last year in an effort to stop the spread of the disease. It was only a temporary cure, and at the hospital Mlle. Weidemann is kept continually under the influence of morphine in order to allay her intense suffering. There is very little hope of her recovery.

The medal was bestowed upon her as she lay in bed.

OLYMPIC NOT REPAIRED.

Arrival Here Will Be Delayed—Well-Known Persons on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The White Star liner Olympic sailed to-day from Southampton for New York. It was found impossible to make arrangements to repair her damaged propeller, and she will therefore steam more slowly than usual, and her arrival at New York will be considerably delayed.

A number of Americans are on board, including Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, who have been living in seclusion in the West of England; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steel and their daughters, Edward S. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, who is delighted with the reception the London public has given "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

Mrs. Wiggin said an English audience was not as emotional as an American audience, adding:

"There are not so many tears, but there are just as many smiles, and there is just as much appreciation of American humor."

Mrs. Wiggin is writing a new play, which will be finished at the end of the year.

Henry Russell is also on board, returning after a long business trip in Europe. He said he intended to introduce on the operatic stage the advanced art of Max Reinhardt. It would be an innovation in America, but he was confident of success.

Other passengers on the Olympic are Irving T. Bush, Mrs. Charles E. Clark, Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill, Judge and Mrs. H. D. Hotchkiss, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Prof. H. M. Mitchell, Samuel Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Pierce, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps.

DEPUTIES FELL MINISTER.

Beothy Attacked by Members of Opposition in Hungarian Chamber.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 18.—The riotous scenes at the opening of the Hungarian Parliament yesterday were repeated this morning, when the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was resumed. The Opposition members concentrated their attack upon Herr Beothy, the Minister of Commerce, who was struck in the face several times and whose friends did not succeed in rescuing him until he had fallen to the floor.

An Opposition member shouted the word "Scoundrel!" at Herr Beothy. The latter thereupon made a step toward his adversary and asked: "What did you say?" Immediately the Opposition members rushed at the Minister, striking him with their fists until he fell to the floor. After some struggling he was rescued by friends.

When the police, who had been summoned, appeared in the Chamber, the Opposition Deputies left the hall in a body and the Ministerialists carried out the business before the House alone.

The Socialists appealed to the workers to assemble in the main streets to-night to demonstrate in favor of electoral reform. The Chief of Police issued a proclamation prohibiting the demonstration and ordering that the street doors of houses be closed at 8 o'clock. He warned the populace that the police and troops would use firearms if necessary to disperse the crowds.

Strong detachments of troops and gendarmerie assisted the police in dispersing those who had gathered for the meeting. The tramway service on the Ringstrasse was suspended, and there was much stone-throwing and lamp-breaking. Many persons were injured, some of them seriously, and more than 200 persons were trampled underfoot.

YACHT EDRIS DAMAGED.

Little Vessel Suffers Severely in Gale After Rounding the Horn.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 18.—The American yacht Edris, which left New York last Dec. 12, on a voyage to San Francisco, put into the harbor of Valdivia, to-day in a damaged condition.

The Edris, which is a 53-ton steel auxiliary schooner, is owned by Capt. John Barnesen, of San Francisco, and at one time was attached to the mission work carried on by Dr. Grenfell in Labrador.

The little vessel after rounding the Horn met with severe weather, which swept her life boats overboard and damaged the engines. The false keel of the yacht was ripped off in a storm and was lost.

May Be Austrian Envoy to Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm, is likely to be promoted to be Ambassador at Washington. He is an able diplomat, aged 54, and is very wealthy.

FIERCEST BATTLE OF WAR IN TRIPOLI

Sixty-one Italians Slain and Turks and Arabs Leave Over 800 Dead on the Field.

MUSSULMANS ARE ROUTED

Peace Negotiations Proceeding Favorably, but Recent Report of Proposed Terms Is Denied.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The most sanguinary engagement of the war in Tripoli was fought yesterday near Derna on the Mediterranean Coast, 140 miles northeast of Bengazi.

The Italians lost 61 men killed and 113 wounded.

The Turks and Arabs left more than 800 dead on the field. Forty-one prisoners, including an Arab chief, fell into the hands of the Italians.

The battle opened at daybreak, when a force of Turks and Arabs surprised and attacked the Italian lines. The fight raged for four hours, but the superior Italian artillery, supplemented by brilliant bayonet charges, finally routed the Mussulmans, who fled in disorder.

Gen. Reisoli, commander of the Italian Army in Tripoli, in his report to the War Office, estimates that the Turks and Arabs must have lost 1,000 men killed, including those who were carried off, and that more than 1,000 others were wounded.

OUCHY, Switzerland, Sept. 18.—Pietro Bertolini, ex-Minister of Public Works and one of the delegates representing Italy in the peace negotiations which have been going on in Switzerland, discussed briefly to-day the possibility of a settlement satisfactory to both Italy and Turkey. He said:

"The negotiations are proceeding favorably, and I hope they will soon be successfully ended. I cannot, however, discuss the proposed terms. The Italian delegates have full power to conclude peace here in Switzerland. The long delay in the pour parlers has been the result of the necessity in the earlier stages of referring the more important questions to headquarters."

Signor Bertolini, who has recently been in Rome, where he laid before the Premier and Foreign Minister the latest phase of the negotiations, rejoined his fellow-delegates here to-day. He declared that the alleged bases of peace, as published in the Paris Temps, were mere fantasy. He declined, nevertheless, to specify wherein they were faulty.

The question of sovereignty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica seems to be the chief stumbling block.

20,000 ULSTER MEN MEET.

Demonstration at Enniskillen First of Series Before "Ulster Day."

ENNISKILLEN, Sept. 18.—The first of a series of demonstrations preliminary to "Ulster Day," by which Sept. 28 will be known, and on which date Ulsterites throughout the United Kingdom will sign a covenant pledging themselves not to submit to home rule in Ireland, was held here to-day, upwards of 20,000 persons participating.

Sir Edward Carson, President of the Ulster Orange Association, and formerly Solicitor General, delivered a fighting speech, in which he declared that home rule was not a question of politics, but affected the very life of the country.

Other demonstrations, at which the unionist leaders will make addresses, are being held throughout the Province of Ulster, and will continue for ten days.

The Cork Free Press, the newspaper controlled by William O'Brien, says that the speech delivered by Winston Spencer Churchill in which the First Lord of the Admiralty favored the establishment of Parliaments in different sections of the United Kingdom, really means that he will not join in the coercing of Ulster.

SLAP AT OUR ACTORS.

English Theatrical Producer Says His Countrymen Are Far Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Philip Michael Faraday, a lawyer who recently went into the theatrical business and met with the proverbial luck of beginners, said in an interview printed to-day in a London paper:

"The English actor and actress are infinitely more capable than the American. If any proof of this be required it is to be found in the enormous salaries offered to London companies to induce them to tour America. 'The Nightbirds,' which has been renamed 'The Merry Countess,' is playing to houses of £3,600 ($18,000) a week in New York, and the other day the company received £1,000 for a flying matinée.

"Then the superiority of the English artist is manifest in 'The Pink Lady,' of which I have the English rights. The American company came over for only a very brief visit with this delightful play, and the public did not quite tumble to the American accent and methods. I am now producing 'The Pink Lady' on tour, and have every faith that it will catch the public fancy. Although not a word has been altered nor a new song introduced, the piece has gained 50 per cent. in effectiveness by being played by an English company."

STEEL TRADE GOOD—SCHWAB

Is Quoted in a Berlin Paper as "President of the Steel Trust."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Charles M. Schwab, who is described by the Lokal Anzeiger as "President of the American Steel Trust," gave to that journal to-day an interview with reference to the United States Steel Corporation's attitude to the Presidential election.

Mr. Schwab said that the corporation was entirely neutral, refraining on principle from mixing in the fight for the Presidency. All reports to the contrary were fictitious.

The corporation, said Mr. Schwab, had no fear of any legislation which any new President might initiate. Whatever new laws might be enacted, the corporation would be ready to comply with them.

Mr. Schwab told the interviewer that the current year had been an extraordinary favorable one for the Steel Trust, and would prove notably better than 1911.

Mr. Schwab says he has come to Europe only that his wife may undergo a three weeks' rheumatism cure at Carlsbad, after which both will return to America.

PARIS GREETS VEDRINES.

Great Crowds at Railway Station Welcome Victorious Airman.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Jules Vedrines, who won the world's aviation championship at Chicago on Sept. 9, and brought back to France the James Gordon Bennett Trophy, had a hearty reception on his return here this evening from the United States. Great crowds met him at the station, including many members of the Aero Club, a representative of the Ministry of Public Works, several high military officers, and Government officials.

In reply to a speech of congratulation, M. Vedrines said that he thought, now that the cup was in France, it ought to be kept here permanently.

The word of a friend brought the pleasure to me—
Velvet
"The Smoothest" TOBACCO
10¢ TINS
Handy 5 bags - or one pound glass humidor jars
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

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GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Our Industrial and Educational Exposition Ends Saturday

The biggest and most instructive show of its kind ever arranged—don't miss it. ONLY THREE DAYS MORE.

More than 150 miniature factories and exhibits in the various departments throughout our MAIN and our GREENHUT Buildings. And you can buy the very goods that are made at or about manufacturing cost.

Directories, giving the location of the various demonstrations, distributed at the Main Entrance of both buildings.

GREENHUT BUILDING

Anniversary Specials, Today, in Leather Furniture

Imitation Leather Couch—as illustrated; deeply tufted, golden oak frame; value $9; at $6.50

Arm chair—upholstered with genuine leather, comfortable, roomy construction; mahogany finished legs, regular price $30; at $20

Rocker to Match Above—regular price $30, at $20

Genuine Leather Couch—deeply and comfortably tufted; golden oak finished frame; strongly made; value $30; at $21.00

Arm chair—round upholstered leather back and easy spring seat; regular price $30; at $20

Rocker to Match Above—regular price $30; at $20

Leather Rockers

	Value.	Sale Price.		Value.	Sale Price.
Turkish Rocker	$33.00	$29.00	Turkish Rocker	$102.00	$85.00
Turkish Rocker	40.50	33.00	Rocker	49.00	39.00
Turkish Rocker	89.00	70.00			

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391 Fifth Avenue
New York.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's New Novel

The **West Wind**

PIONEER days on the Wyoming border when the Sioux and Cheyennes were on the war-path are brought back in the pages of Mr. Brady's latest and most thrilling novel.

"The West Wind" is the sobriquet of Amy Benham, the daughter of a ranchman, and the idol of the cowboys and of the officers of neighboring Fort McCullough.

On the very day of the Indian uprising Amy's father is shot dead on the porch of his home, and she is carried off by the murderer, a half-breed Indian.

The story of her rescue is intimately bound up with the Indian war, and two of the battles described are historically real events. The vivid picture of the charge of Chief Roman Nose and his band of Sioux is one of the finest things Mr. Brady has ever done.

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Another saving—you don't have to hunt time tables. Your watch is your time table, as trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.
7 A. M. TO 10 P. M. AND AT MIDNIGHT WITH SLEEPERS.
Splendid Service—Hard Coal—No Smoke

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Fall Suits for Men

Our Initial Display.
This week will be *"Critics' Week."*
Every man with *"clothes sense"* is invited.
Invited to come and *be impressed.*
Impressed by *our ability* to *exchange Value* for *Price.*
Impressed by clothes that are *far* from the *commonplace.*
And equally distant from the *extremes of fashion.*
Clothes that embrace *all* that is *good* in the mode.
But hold closely to what WE *believe is good taste.*
A belief recognized as *correct* by *those who know.*
And "those who know" are *"those invited"* now.
Fabrics will be found to match *our ideal* of cut and shaping.
Never before has there been such a beautiful array of wonderfully artistic materials offered by American as well as foreign woolen makers.
And no matter what handsome suiting you have seen, and treasure hopefully in your memory, we feel sure we can match it here.

At **$15.50, $18.50** and more

We would also call the attention of those men *for whom the best is none too good*—and for whom the *unnecessary* fancy prices of the custom tailor have no appeal—to what we call our

"Suits De Luxe"

Garments which are *easily demonstrated to be* the *equal* of any *custom tailor's* clothes, even at a *much greater* price, and *without a peer* among *any* ready-for-service garments at *any* price whatsoever.

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POSES ROOSEVELT AS GREAT WHITE FATHER

Col. Lyon So Draws Pueblo Indians to Greet Him on His Journey in New Mexico.

HE TEACHES SIGN LANGUAGE

Learns, However, That Indian Governor Is a Carlisle Man—Doctor Tells Him to Guard His Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE ROOSEVELT TRAIN, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 18.—A journey of 578 miles, made at high speed, brought Col. Roosevelt from Phoenix, Ariz., to Albuquerque this afternoon. There were only two stops along the way, both of which were so short that the Colonel could make only car-platform speeches.

The most picturesque incident of the whole trip was when the train stopped at the Indian Pueblo of Laguna, N. M. A pueblo is a village of adobe houses, built one on top of another, and they look as though they were rocks or small buttes pierced with windows and doors. The Indians flocked around the car as the Colonel came out. The full bloods were traditionally stolid, but the half-breeds were more demonstrative. Many of the Indians were attired in the clothes of civilization—some of the girls and women in up-to-date garments—but the larger number wore the Indian garb. There were squaws in red shawls and short blue skirts, carrying little papooses, and some with baskets of fruit on their heads. Some of the half-breed girls were unusually pretty. They made an engaging picture, with the fortlike pueblo houses as a background and the sandy, cactus-covered, mesquite-surrounded country broiling in the hot New Mexican sun.

The reception the Colonel got from these Indians was the result of a little idea which originated in the fertile brain of that ingenious gentleman, Col. Cecil Lyon of Texas. Indians are not much up on politics, and most of them don't know that a Presidential election is under way. Col. Lyon decided that it would be a waste of time and telegraph tolls to explain to the Pueblos of Laguna the whole political situation and the meaning of the term Bull Moose, so he simply wired ahead to Laguna that the Great White Father was coming for a visit.

Directs Moving-Picture Man.

Just as the Colonel was beginning his speech, Richard J. Cummins, the Progressive Party's moving-picture man, started up the track with his machine. The Colonel's quick eye detected on the outskirts of the crowd a lot of squaws so picturesque that they would make an ideal subject. "Movie, Movie," he shouted, that being Cummins's nickname among the party. Cummins turned, and the Colonel, pointing to the squaws, shouted, "Over there." Cummins saw the point and ran toward the squaws. They, somewhat alarmed, began to back out of the range of his strange-looking machine. Seeing this, the Colonel called, "You've got to get it going quick, Movie, or you're done."

Cummins succeeded in convincing the squaws that there was no danger, and they came back in a rather scared sort of way. Cummins took aim and was about to fire, when the Colonel shouted: "You've got two bully ones over there, Movie. There, the one with the papoos." Cummins took them in and the Colonel started.

"At one time," he said, "I had a Pueblo Indian on my ranch, and he came from New Mexico. He worked on the round-up, and was a No. 1 roper and rider."

Cummins coaxed several especially bashful squaws into the centre of the crowd where he could get a good line on them.

"Bully for you," cried the Colonel. "Movie's a diplomat. I'm going to make him Ambassador at the Court of St. James's."

This Indian a Carlisle Man.

Here somebody introduced to the Colonel Frank Simons, a tall, dignified Indian as the Governor of the Pueblo. He stood just before the car platform with arms folded, listening with grave dignity to what the Colonel said.

"I've always taken a particular interest in you Indians," said the Colonel; "you Indians who live in the Pueblos."

"Thank you, said the Governor, with a grave inclination of his head.

"I've done everything I could to preserve your rights and see that you were not oppressed," continued the Colonel, "and I hope to see you all American citizens."

"Thank you," said Simons, with the same slow, dignified inclination.

The Colonel saw he had an unusual person to deal with. He bent over and said:

"Where did you go to school?"

"Carlisle," said the Indian briefly.

"We had a Carlisle boy at the Olympic games," said the Colonel, "and he cleaned up everything. I'm glad to see you with the Moose here in New Mexico," he went on, pointing to several Indians wearing little German silver bull moose. "Here in New Mexico, you know, we generally see the antelope and the coyote. [Laughter by the half-breeds and a faint approach to a smile by the full-bloods.] Well, that Carlisle boy ran better than a coyote with a torch in his mouth."

This time even the full-bloods laughed. "A coyote with a torch in his mouth" is Indian slang and is a term designed to convey the idea of great speed. This indication of familiarity with Indian terms made the biggest hit yet, but the Colonel went further and improved on it.

A Lesson in the Sign Language.

"Do you use the sign language here?" he asked the Chief.

"Not much," responded Simons.

"Well," said the Colonel, "when I lived up North among the Mandans and Sioux we used to have the sign language, and I used to talk with them. Have you got the black tail deer here in the mountains?"

"No," said the Chief. Somehow he managed to utter a singe word in such a way that it seemed as though he had uttered a long sentence.

"Well," said the Colonel, "our sign up North for the ordinary deer used to be this," wiggling his fingers, "but the black-tail deer we would make this sign for," wiggling them in a different way. "For the beaver we'd make this sign." He hit the back of his hand a quick slap and then dived his hand suddenly down before him, "the beaver drops his tail and goes down, you know," he explained.

The Indians were delighted.

"You don't know these signs?" asked the Colonel.

"No," responded the Chief.

"We had the same sign for a Pawnee and a wolf," went on the Colonel. "Two fingers raised like this over a bush," illustrating. "That meant the ears of the wolf, you know. For the Comanche we had this," making a quick, serpentine movement of the hand. "That represented a snake. For the Sioux the sign was cutting the throat," drawing his finger across his throat.

"Yes," said the Governor, moved to unwonted loquacity, "I've seen that in the Sioux."

"In our regiment," said the Colonel, "we had about fifty Indians, mostly Pawnees, but we had Cherokees and Chickasaws, too."

As the train was about to start the Colonel distributed several of the little German silver bull moose to Indian children.

The first stop of the day was at Gallup, New Mexico, where the Colonel made a car platform speech to a crowd that was enthusiastic. Their attitude was that which one finds all through this Southwestern country, the attitude of the people greeting an old neighbor whom they admired and liked personally, and who had just come back from a trip abroad. The moment the first cheer had died away, the Colonel asked, "Is Mrs. Green here?"

"Here she is," shouted a dozen voices, and Mrs. Green, the wife of a lieutenant in the Rough Riders, was pushed through the crowd to shake his hand.

"It was in New Mexico," said the Colonel, "that I raised nearly half of my regiment, and I think nearly forty came from Gallup."

"There's only five of us left," shouted a Rough Rider.

The crowd rose to every sentence he uttered. They conversed in a friendly way with the Colonel during his speech, as if it were a social party.

Although New Mexico, is normally Republican by from five to eight thousand, there seems no doubt that Wilson will carry it and that Taft will run third. Until within a week ago, the prospects looked good for Roosevelt's carrying the State, but the convention held at Albuquerque spread dissention in the Bull Moose ranks. Ex-Gov. Miguel A. Otero was National committeeman and acting temporary as State chairman. It was expected that Congressman George Cury would be made State chairman instead of which Otero hogged both offices. The permanent chairman of the convention was G. W. Armijo of Santa Fé, whose record both as Assistant Postmaster and as Probate Clerk, gave great offense to the reform element.

This indicated to the minds of many Progressives, that an undesirable element was going to have possession of the State offices, if the Bull Moose won, and as there has been a decided effort to improve political conditions in New Mexico, there are plenty of people who are more anxious to have a good State administration than to elect any particular candidate for President.

In this tickyish situation there were many who wanted the Colonel to say something conciliatory, or to leave the local situation alone. The Colonel refused to do it. In his speech at Albuquerque tonight he praised Armijo, who was a Sergeant in the Rough Riders, and to whose child he was godfather, and put the charge of corruption up to the Democratic Party.

This speech of the Colonel's was unique in that it was double-barrelled. Armijo stood beside him on the stand and translated his utterances into Spanish as he went along, for the benefit of the Mexicans in the audience. It had a highly curious effect to listen to Roosevelt and Armijo, one talking in English and the other in Spanish, the Colonel pausing at the end of each sentence to let Armijo repeat it in another language.

Col. Roosevelt's physician, who is making the trip with him largely for the purpose of treating his throat, told him this morning that he must be more careful in the use of his voice. Conversation while the train was in motion was barred, but Col. Roosevelt said he could not keep still all the time, and the doctor found it necessary to keep a close watch on him. The strain of the long campaign has told on Col. Roosevelt, and his voice was slightly husky, although he said that he felt "bully."

A LITTLE FORECAST OF COMING EVENTS

From Harper's Weekly

REPUBLICANS FOR WILSON.

League in California, However, Will Fight Within Their Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The California branch of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League has been organized here. The members pledged themselves to "aid in electing Woodrow Wilson, and thereafter to continue as Progressive Republicans to make the fight within our party against all political bosses and all privileged interests."

These officers were elected: President, William E. Smythe, San Diego; Secretary, Ray W. Rider, San Francisco; Treasurer, C. H. McCormick, San Francisco.

DON'T WANT INDORSEMENT.

State Moose Leaders Fear It Would Deprive Party of Privileges.

Chairman Hotchkiss would not admit it, but it is known that the Executive Committee of the Progressive State Committee spent much time yesterday discussing ways and means to prevent the indorsement of the Bull Moose ticket or of Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor, by any of the other parties. The discussion was prompted by a report that the Independence Leage at its State Convention on Oct. 3 intends to indorse Mr. Straus.

The Bull Moose leaders fear that if this should be done their organization, even if it should happen to poll the largest or next largest number of votes cast for any State ticket, would lose all the advantages, such as places for Bull Moose members on bi-partisan boards and as Election Inspectors, that ordinarily follow such a showing of strength.

There is nothing in the election law to compel the Secretary of State in certifying the vote for any candidate voted for under more than one emblem to separate the vote cast in each column. Under the circumstances, the Bull Moose leaders believe that the indorsing party would receive the credit for the entire vote cast for the indorsed Bull Moose candidates, to the disadvantage of the Bull Moose organization.

MOOSE FROST IN SEATTLE.

Mrs. Frances King Sears Says Colonel Won Only Ragtag and Bobtail.

The leader of the Bull Moose Party did not receive a very satisfactory reception in the State of Washington, according to a personal letter just received in the woman's department of the Republican National Committee from Mrs. Frances King Sears, who wrote:

"Roosevelt got a terrible frost in Seattle yesterday. He had a large audience in Dreamland pavilion. But such an audience! The flotsam and jetsam of the Republican and other parties. Men who were on Seattle streets as he went by said they would be ashamed to be followed by such a ragtag and bobtailed crowd. The people on the platform were nobodies. The audience sang insulting songs about Mr. Taft, but Roosevelt sat there and laughed. He quoted certain charges made against himself then laughed, and said by way of refutation 'fiddle dee dee.' This logical defense was accepted by the kind of crowd that heard him as a complete vindication.

"Fifty per cent. of the registration in Olympia was all women. This same percentage held in other parts of the State. They turn out in large numbers. We have plenty of work to do to win back some who have gone over to the Democrats, but we shall do it."

TAFT NOT TO PICK NEW YORK CANDIDATE

Repeats That He Will Not Take Sides as to a Nominee for Governor.

GREINER IS FOR STIMSON

In Beverly to Tell the President So—Thinks State Can Be Won from Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 18.—That Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, would be the strongest man for the Republicans to put up for Governor of New York was the opinion voiced to-night by Fred Greiner, Postmaster at Buffalo, who arrived in town five hours too late to keep a luncheon engagement with President Taft at Parramatta this afternoon. Train troubles in the western part of the State kept the Buffalo man from getting to Beverly until 6 o'clock. Then he was invited to luncheon to-morrow.

With Greiner here for a conference there was added interest to-day in the semi-official statement of the President that he would keep his hands of the Governorship in New York State. Here is the statement, issued with the President's sanction:

> The President wishes it understood that he is taking no part whatever in the contest for the Republican candidacy for Governor in the State of New York. The newspaper reports that he has favored one candidate as against another are entirely without foundation. He hopes and believes that the convention is to be an open one, in which the best judgment of a majority of the Republicans of New York is to have expression in the selection of this year's candidates.

The Buffalo man says that the Republicans have a fight on their hands, but they have a good chance to win. He said he believed Oscar Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor, would draw as many from the Democrats as from the Republicans. He added that he did not believe that all the third party men would carry the fight down through the entire ticket, but that many would stop with voting for the Presidential electors.

"I don't know that Stimson is a candidate for the Governorship," said Mr. Greiner, "but if he will accept the nomination I feel that he would be the strongest man we could nominate. After the convention next week we will get busy and put up the liveliest sort of a campaign."

There was plenty of politics in the news at Beverly to-day, starting with a wire from A. E. Clark of Manchester, N. H., referring to the State convention at Concord. He said that the Republicans would support Taft as loyally in November as they did at the primaries. Then came a lot of letters and wires telling of the drift in political sentiment. One from a big labor leader, who had been at a convention of engineers in St. Paul, reported talks with leaders from many big cities, which he said showed that Taft was regarded with favor.

"The tide is turning your way fast," was the concluding sentence in the note.

Ex-Gov. W. T. Durbin of Indiana, who is to lead the regulars again in November, writes that there are signs of an old-time Republican revival, that many Democrats will vote the Republican ticket, and that the Republicans will win. He adds that he is covering two counties a day, and the party is putting up an old-time fight.

From the of the Southern Congressmen came a clipping from a South Carolina Democratic newspaper getting after Gov. Johnson for the language he had been using on the stump in assailing the President. The newspaper took Johnson to task for his "intemperate language."

John Hopkins, 94, sent greetings of himself and his wife, aged 90, from East Orleans, Cape Cod. They are probably the oldest married couple in Massachusetts.

The story that Ambassador Guild would resign received a quietus this morning when it was given out that the Ambassador and Mrs. Guild were dinner guests at Parramatta last night.

Mr. Taft goes to Chelsea to-morrow to speak at the dedication of the new Federal building in that city, and leaves for Washington Sunday night, returning to Beverly on Thursday.

IGNORE TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Wisconsin Republicans Look Upon La Follette as the Real Progressive.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 18.—Both Senator La Follette and Gov. McGovern were commended in the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Platform Convention here to-day. The former's principles, according to the document, "have become the fundamental guarantee of representative government in all Progressive States in the Union."

The income tax, which was attacked in the Democratic platform adopted yesterday, was indorsed as "a Progressive measure, based upon the sound economic principle that taxes shall be levied according to the ability to pay."

Minimum wage standards for women and the abolition of contract labor in prisons were advocated. The platform made no reference to either President Toft or Col. Roosevelt. The platform presented by the La Follette Republicans to the National Republican Convention was indorsed, as was the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator La Follette to provide an easier way of amending the Constitution of the United States.

Senator La Follette was scheduled to address the convention, but owing to the fact that many of the candidates wanted to take a train at 1 o'clock he did not speak. He promised to give all of his time between now and November in support of the State ticket and platform.

DR. BUTLER NOT A CANDIDATE

His Interest in Politics Intense, but He Will Not Run for Office.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, announced yesterday that he would not accept the nomination for Governor or any other public office. He said:

"I appreciate very much and value very highly the many messages which have reached me while abroad and since my return in regard to the possibility of my becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York. But, while these suggestions and proposals are most flattering, they have been made without my knowledge and are contrary to my wishes. I am not only not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, but could not, under any circumstances whatsoever, accept nomination for that or any other public office if it were offered.

"My interest in politics and in the success of the principles of representative government and of a free and independent judiciary for which the Republican Party stands in this campaign is intense.

"As an individual Republican, I shall take as active a part in this campaign as my university duties will permit; but under no circumstances whatsoever will I become a candidate for political office."

NEGROES TURN TO WILSON.

Colored Editor Says Members of His Race Favor Democratic Candidate.

Most of the country's prominent negroes are for Wilson, according to Cleveland G. Allen of 252 West Fifty-third Street, who conducts the National News Bureau, supplying news to newspapers published for negroes throughout the country, and who has been gathering opinions of prominent colored men as to the present political situation, particularly in its bearing on their own race.

Among many who strongly favor the Democratic candidate is Bishop Alexander, a prominent negro churchman and President of the National Colored Democratic League, which has just opened headquarters here.

Manufacturers

IT is a matter of record that the mechanic of to-day produces as much in eight hours as his father did in ten. This means to you a saving every year of six hundred hours in light, heat, power and general organization. Should you operate in one of our industrial buildings you would not have to wait a generation to realize the savings, for they are yours at the start. Let us hear from you to-day.

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

Telonette CIGARS
THE SMOKE OF THE HOUR
10 for 15¢
VALUABLE PROFIT-SHARING VOUCHER IN EACH PACKAGE
I. LEWIS CIGAR MFG CO. MAKERS
INDEPENDENT MFRS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN. MILLINERY MISSES and JUNIORS FURS

Whatever you desire in Autumn Apparel, you can supply your wants from this complete showing—

For any and every occasion—Morning Wear—Afternoon Wear—Evening Wear—Formal and Informal Functions of any and every kind—Traveling or "Stay-at-Home"—this wonderful display of authoritative Paris Fashions can satisfy the most exacting demand at a moment's notice and at *sensible* prices.

No other such establishment exists where women's wants can be so easily and satisfactorily supplied—where Fashion's every decree has been so carefully and thoroughly carried out—where its patrons' wants and comforts have been so well provided for.

Whether just looking or buying, the Welcome to come and *see* the NEW for the Autumn and Winter of Nineteen Twelve and Thirteen is equally sincere. These are Preliminary Display Days—Come!

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

Fall Styles in Trimmed Millinery
Foreign Models and numerous attractive designs of our own, suitable for all occasions, economically priced.
7.50—9.50—12.00—15.00—18.00 to 75.00

UNTRIMMED HATS, Imported and Domestic, in a wide range of styles—Austrian Velour Plush, Silk Beaver, Velvet, Satin, Moire and Felt.
1.50—1.95—2.50—3.50—5.00 to 9.75

FANCY FEATHERS of every description, from .35
Paradise, Goura, Ostrich Plumes and Fantasies.

Women's, Misses' & Junior Suits & Coats
AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT in all this season's latest colorings and fashions, at very attractive prices—
Smart styles in Norfolks, Cutaways and direct copies of imported Models, from 16.50 to 87.50
COATS, full and three-quarter lengths; made of stylish imported mixture, some plain, others in trimmed effects, from 9.75 to 16.50
Alterations free. Perfect fit guaranteed.

New Fall Waists
MESSALINE, CHIFFON, TAFFETA and PEAU de SOIE, numerous styles to select from, all the latest colorings and fancy stripes, from 3.98 to 12.50

New Corsets
We are showing all the latest styles for this season. Fittings are perfect, and satisfaction assured, from 1.00 to 12.00

Women's Fall Underwear
RIBBED COTTON CORSET COVERS, high neck, long and short sleeves, regular 65c quality, for this Sale .50
RIBBED COTTON VESTS, PANTS and TIGHTS, medium weight; excellent quality, 75c value, for this Sale .50 & .65
CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON VESTS and PANTS, for Autumn wear, per garment .29, .35 & .39

Broadway Strand 9th Sts.

GIMBELS

Regal and Artistic---the New
Paris Wraps

A wrap may be regal—that is of gorgeous material—and yet not artistic, or it may be vice versa. But these new wraps that we have just brought from Paris are a composite of both.

Indeed, we think that *Paul Poiret, Drecoll, Callot, Bernard* and the few other artists that created them should be highly complimented, for each wrap is so masterfully draped that it immediately becomes a part of its wearer.

The exquisite brocaded chiffons, charmeuse and fallie silks, rich matalesse in gold, white and black, magnificent plushes and velours—are the materials that are combined with beautiful furs and superb metal embroideries.

Have you ever noticed an emerald when the light is shining upon it?—well that is just the shade of a plush wrap that is trimmed with moleskin.

Each wrap is a picture in itself, but it is impossible for us to tell about them all, $85 to $395. Third Floor

More New Arrivals for
The September Sale of CHINA and GLASS

We spaced many of our foreign purchases of China and Glass to arrive in New York at intervals during the month of September, and each day brings new lots from the Custom House.

Other shipments that were intended to get here earlier have been delayed, and are now just arriving.

Very good reasons, indeed, you see, why you may be sure of finding something brand-new to interest you in the September Sale, no matter how often you come

It's time now to think of Fall wedding presents—and if you're foresighted—of Christmas gifts. The China Sale offers wonderful opportunities to give two presents for the usual price of one—or twice as good a present as you hoped to give for the amount you intended to spend.

Particularly suitable for gifts are

The Superb Gimbel Cut Crystals

of which the September Sale hold such a wonderful array. We have done some extraordinary things in getting these finely-cut pieces to sell for so little.

We illustrate a few:

Electric Lamp, with 12-in. dome, silk-covered cord, plug and socket complete. At $37.50, regularly $75.

Large Punch Bowl, on foot, richly cut, at $25, regularly $37.50.

Ice Tub, star cutting, large size. At $3, regularly $5.

Water Pitcher, in star cutting mitre cut, with pointed handles. At $3.75, usually $6.50.

Cheese Plate, with cover, star cutting. At $5, usually $8.

And many more pieces of equal beauty, at just as remarkable economies. Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

A Dining Room of Olden Days

THE memory of some old English Dining Parlor, with the flames of the wood fire flickering on the red-brick hearth, the Oaken Dresser with its garniture of fine old porcelains, the dignified high-backed Chairs and the generous Oakenboard darkened and polished by the service of centuries, suggests an alluring model for the home of today.

Our Reproductions of Stuart Oak and Walnut enable such an effect to be realized.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway
New York
HAMPTON SHOPS

WOULD HAVE PRESS LABEL NEWS 'ADV.'

New Law Found to Provide Ridiculous Restrictions Which May Not Be Enforced.

BOOK REVIEWS ARE CITED

Must Bear Advertisement Label if Publisher Presents the Volumes—Hitchcock May Find a Way Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is already apparent to officers of the Post Office Department that a serious blow might be struck at the liberty of the press in a strict enforcement of legislation attached as a "rider" to the Post Office Appropriation bill. The serious character of this legislation was realized by Postmaster General Hitchcock, who protested before its enactment. Speculation to-day has shown some of the ridiculous situations that might result.

The law is regarded as the outgrowth of a desire on the part of certain Senators and representatives to "get even" with newspapers that have not hesitated to criticise radical laws enacted by the Federal Legislature or advocated by radical members of the Senate and the House. Its critics say that this purpose was shown plainly by the fact that magazines and other periodicals were exempted from some of the most important provisions of the statute, which apply only to the daily press. But the framers of the new legislation overlooked a number of ramifications that will affect the magazines and to a larger extent the great mass of country weeklies.

The law provides for the publication at stated times of lists of holders of the newspaper's securities, names of certain editors and number of copies sold, and provides a penalty for the publication without the word "advertisement" of anything for which a "valuable consideration" is received. Of course no reputable newspaper prints in its news or editorial columns anything that has been paid for as an advertisement, but the possibilities of annoyance under this provision were discussed to-day.

The first interpretation of the new provisions, although the Post Office officials decline to admit that it is a ruling, has been made by James J. Britt, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has charge of the administration of postal laws and regulations relating to publications. In response to an inquiry from a newspaper in Brooklyn, Mr. Britt has laid down what seems to be the principle that if a book publisher sends a free copy of a new book to a newspaper for review, the published notice of that book shall be marked plainly with the word "advertisement." It is the practice of book publishers to send copies of their new publications to newspapers and magazines for review or notice by the literary critics. Where any such book is not regarded as of sufficient importance to justify critical remarks by the reviewer, its receipt is merely acknowledged. If it is regarded as worthy of more extended notice the book reviewer writes and his newspaper or magazine prints his view as to the value of the publication.

These acknowledgments or reviews are for the information of the readers of the newspaper or magazine and have come to be an established feature of current news. But under Third Assistant Postmaster General Britt's ruling a newspaper or magazine seems to be required to print "Advertisement" after every such notice or review, thus creating the impression in the mind of the reader that the book publisher has paid the newspaper or magazine to print the notice or review, and that the words of the reviewer were really written by the publisher's advertising manager.

The Brooklyn newspaper wrote the Post Office Department to find out whether it might accept free copies of books from publishers and print acknowledgments or reviews of them without violating the new law. In his response the Third Assistant Postmaster General called attention to the provision of the new statute that editorials or reading matter published in any newspaper, magazine, or periodical, for the publication of which "money" or other valuable consideration" is paid, accepted or promised, shall be marked "Advertisement." Mr. Britt told the publisher that if the book was "a valuable consideration" given to the newspaper as payment for a notice or review or in consideration of a promise that it would receive a notice or review, or if the newspaper accepted the book or promised to accept it in return for a published notice or review without plainly marking the notice or review "Advertisement" the law would be violated.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked with Mr. Britt this evening he explained that the acceptance of a book by a newspaper with the understanding that it would be reviewed appeared to bring the newspaper within the limitation of the law.

Mr. Britt was asked also whether if a theatre pass were accepted by a dramatic critic and he printed a review of the play without marking it "Advertisement," the critic's newspaper would be liable to prosecution under the law. Mr. Britt said he had not passed formally on this phase of the subject, but that the terms of his construction of the question brought forward by the Brooklyn publisher might be held to apply generally wherever a "valuable consideration" was given in return for "reading matter."

It is evident that there is much confusion in the minds of postal officials as to the application of the law. One of them who is very close to Postmaster General Hitchcock said that the whole question involved was one of intent. If a newspaper accepted a free copy of a book and reviewed that book, he said, there was no intent on the part of the newspaper to deceive its readers and it could not be asserted properly that the newspaper had been subsidized by the book publisher. He hardly thought that a theatrical critic or a book reviewer who saw a play on a free pass or reviewed a free copy of a book would be regarded as having brought his newspaper into conflict with the new law.

Post Office officials feel sure that the "valuable consideration" provision is going to lead to endless embarrissments and much injustice if any attempt is made to apply its provisions in a literal way. But some of them contend that there is no alternative for a Government officer but to enforce the statute according to the letter. They admit that under the ruling applying to book reviews the construction as to what constitutes violation can be extended to cover a variety of things that are harmless, and that many innocent people may be stamped as criminals. It was acknowledged by some officials that the law could be made to apply to a newspaper which printed an account of a baseball game, or a football game written by a reporter who entered the ball grounds on a complimentary ticket.

It would apply with equal force to notices in newspapers of charitable entertainments to which the newspaper writer was admitted free and it would be a violation of the law for a newspaper to print an advance notice of a charitable entertainment if the newspaper afterward printed an account of the entertainment written by a reporter who had not paid to enter the hall where the entertainment was held. The law would apply also to a public dinner where a newspaper reporter assigned to write an account of the affair was a guest. The price of the dinner the reporter ate would in this case be the "valuable consideration," which, according to the construction placed on the law by the Post Office Department, would be the inducement for the newspaper to print an account of the dinner.

Of course, the Brooklyn publisher could escape the penalties of so severe an interpretation of the law by returning reviewed books to the publishers, and buying theatre and baseball tickets for his critics and reporters. By some newspapers in smaller cities this course might be regarded as a hardship.

It is expected that when Postmaster General Hitchcock returns to Washington he will have something additional to say as to the manner in which the Post Office Department will deal with those features of the law which are obviously ridiculous. Mr. Hitchcock holds that he must carry out the law in the face of his belief that it is very unwise, but it is the opinion here that he will decline to make the Post Office Department responsible for enforcing the provision relating to newspaper publications for which a "valuable consideration" is given, as that provision carries a penalty to be imposed by the courts, and must be construed and enforced by the Attorney General.

DIX EXPECTS A SECOND TERM

Declares He Will Not Withdraw for Friends or Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—In a letter to J. E Williams, editor of The Hoosick Falls Democrat, Gov. Dix announces to-day that he will not withdraw as a candidate for renomination. The letter reads:

J. E. Williams, Editor Democrat, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed communication of September the 17th received, and I wish to thank you for your kind expressions. There has never been any question of my candidacy through to the end. I am criticised for being a Democrat. There are just as many high class, brainy men in the Democratic Party as there are in any other party, and when I have called men to responsible places in the Government service, they were selected for their intelligence and their ability. Whenever I have had the opportunity of bringing men of brains and of force into the Government I have done so for the public good, and they reflect creditably on our administration. I do not expect to withdraw either for my friends or for my enemies. It is a precendent in the Democratic Party that the Governor that gives a good administration deserves a second term, and I expect it not as an individual, but as Chief Executive. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1912.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—In a statement to-night Gov. Dix said he had not been asked to withdraw as a candidate for renomination, and had no such intention.

"The precedent in the Democratic Party," says the Governor, "has been to renominate officials as an indorsement of the administration of their offices. The State administration for the last two years has been along lines of true Democracy, which means government for the plain people. When Democracy departs from the established principles of government for the great majority by granting franchise of privilege to the few it destroys that basic principle.

"The present administration of the State of New York has made a great record for wholesome legislation; the more important enactments including a law limiting the hours of labor for women and children; the factory inspection law; the protection of human life by a thorough examination of factories for the prevention of fires and accidents; legislation which gives to the purchaser a standard of weight and a standard of measure; the cold storage law, which insures to all food not deteriorated by long detention in cold storage and the laws on taxation which have been more progressive and constructive than any enacted for a generation.

"With such a record as this, it is reasonable to suppose that those who have been responsible for the enactment of such laws may confidently expect the support of the voting people of this State.

"For these reasons I feel that I am entitled to a renomination and a re-election."

LABOR MEN VISIT DIX.

State Federation Expresses Its Appreciation of Governor's Attitude.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A delegation from the State Federation of Labor, in session at Poughkeepsie, called on Gov. Dix to-day to extend greetings from the convention, and to express its appreciation of his attitude towards labor. The Governor told the delegation why he vetoed the full crew bill and the New York City transfer bill, the enactment of which, he said, would have been an invasion of the prerogratives of the judiciary.

The delegation included William J. Bowen of Indianapolis, President of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; Robert Hethercott, of Port Chester, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Federation; John Gill, of New York. James Fox of Rochester, and Charles Dooley of Albany.

MURPHY LOSES IN MONROE.

Gets Only Three of Fifteen Delegates and One Assemblyman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Official primary figures filed to-day by Democratic Inspectors show that of the fifteen delegates to the State Convention the anti-Murphy faction has twelve. The antis won in every Assembly District except the second. The official ticket follows:

For Member of Congress, Thirty-eighth District, George P. Decker; for Senators, Ephraim J. Fisk and William A. Buckley; for Assemblymen: First District, James G. Perry; Second, Frank J. Myers; Third, Joshua Egelson; Fourth, Joseph Adams; Fifth, Charles H. Gallup.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The returns from yesterday's primary election give Senator Charles M. Hamilton about 2,375 majority over J. Samuel Fowler as the Republican nominee for Congress in the Forty-third District to succeed Edward B. Vreeland. Senator Hamilton carried Chautauqua County, in which both candidates reside, by 1,275. A. Morrell Cheney was nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly in the First Chautauqua District by a small majority over J. S. Wright. These were the only contests.

REBELS LOSE GROUND IN SOUTHERN MEXICO

Expected Outbreaks on the Anniversary of Madero's Success Fail to Materialize.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED

Insurgent Demands for Ransom from Mines Not Pressed—Des Moines to Visit Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The recent minor reverses of the rebels in northern Mexico seems to have weakened the prestige of the insurgents throughout the southern republic. It had been expected that Independence Day would be the signal for a general uprising in the army as well as among the populace in favor of the restoration of the Cientifico, or Diaz régime. But the State Department is advised to-day by Consuls from all parts of Mexico that the national holiday was quieter than usual and that nothing occurred to endanger Americans.

Reports had already been received that in spite of the threat of the rebels to demand a ransom from American miners at El Tigre no Americans were seriously injured, and the payment was not insisted on. A repetition of that incident seems to have developed at Batopilas, in the mountains of western Chihuahua, which has been captured by the rebels without a fight.

As at El Tigre, a ransom of 13,000 pesos has been demanded of the Batopilas Mining Company, largely an American concern, which was chiefly developed by the late Alexander R. Sneparc, once Territorial Governor of the District of Columbia. That demand is not taken seriously, and it is believed that the carrying off of the company's mules for use in transporting military supplies will be as far as the insurgents will go.

South of Nogales, Ari., order has been practically restored. Passenger trains have started to run, and it is expected that full communication will have been restored by to-morrow. Gen. Salazar, in command of the rebels who captured El Tigre, is retreating northward, pursued by the advance guard of the Federals under Gen. Sanjines.

The murder of one American, George Reterman, a blacksmith, who lived formerly at Wichita, Kan., has been reported at Cusihuriachio, though it is not stated that the rebels are responsible. An American ranch owner, C. E. Booker, living near Nacozari, reports that his live stock has been carried off, but that seems to be the extent of the depredations.

No extradition proceedings have been begun by Mexico against the Orozcos held by the United States Army, and it is likely that unless very difinite criminal cases can be made out the demand will be refused. The rank and file of the insurgents who crossed into this country have been released, but the two Orozcos and the staff officers captured with them have been sent to Marfa, Texas, under charge of the United States Marshal and several customs officials.

The cruiser Des Moines was due at Tampico to-day. The State Department made it clear to-day that, while the United States warships were expected to protect American or other foreign citizens in case the local authorities could not look after them, their commanders have been strictly enjoined to take no part in the factional fighting.

The Des Moines will cruise between Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other eastern ports. She will be the first United States cruiser to apear on the east coast since the gunboat Wheeling made a flying trip to Vera Cruz during the Madero rebellion.

On that occasion the Wheeling was recalled northward at the suggestion of the State Department, which feared that the appearance of an American warship so near the City of Mexico might be construed as indicating a purpose to intervene. Now, however, the department has concluded that United States warships may resume the practice of touching at Mexican ports on their ordinary cruises without fear of misunderstanding.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 18.—Rebel bands in Northern Sonora are mobilizing at Colonia Morelos, the Mormon settlement, which has been twice devastated by the insurrectos. The Rojas and Salazar contingents joined forces there, and to-day the insurrectos under Alanis, who have been operating south of Nacozari, reached the place, bringing the forces to 1,700 men.

Gen. Sanjines has ordered 500 men of the Federal garrison at Agua Prieta to prepare to march south. This action followed a telephone conference with Col. Munoz and Col. Obregon, commanding the Federal garrisons at El Tigre and Nacozari. Gen. Sanjines announced that he would undertake an aggressive campaign against the combined rebel force, which he considers a menace to the American mining towns in Sonora.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 18.—The town of Altar, Sonora, was taken on Sunday by the rebels under Emiliano Campa, after a battle in which Campa's 300 followers overwhelmed the garrison of fifty Federals. Several were killed.

Col. Giron, with 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, was sent from Cananea to overtake Campa, and started in pursuit of him on Monday.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 18.—United States Senators William Alden Smith and A. B. Fall continued to-day their inquiry into the American sources of support for the Mexican revolutionists. Both Senators declined to give out the names of those called to give information.

Witnesses were merely invited to appear and their testimony was not taken under oath. One man is said to have told the investigators that during the last revolution he furnished filibusters with an order for $1,500 worth of ammunition.

JUSTICE MERRILL WARNS DIX.

Tells Governor He Is Making a Mess of the Supreme Court Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—From the viewpoint of the man on the street it looks as though Gov. Dix has quit trying to run the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court which he designated for Albany, with Justice Edgar S. Merrill of Lowville presiding.

Shortly after calling the term Gov. Dix stated that District Attorney Sanford having asked for it, as District Attorney Whitman had asked for that to try the police scandals, he, like Mr. Whitman, would be allowed to conduct the proceedings before the court.

Later the Governor called in James W. Osborne, who conducted the Albany inquiry before the Senate committee, and had a conference over supplanting District Attorney Sanford with Mr. Osborne. Other conferences followed, but at none was Attorney General Carmody called in, nor was he communicated with regarding the Albany extraordinary term by the Governor.

Contrary to expectation, District Attorney Sanford, when the term opened, took up the Senate inquiry. The Governor had expected that excise cases would be first taken up. When the court opened on Monday, however, the Senate inquiry was presented. Then came the request from the Governor that the excise cases be first tried. Matters were being complicated when on Tuesday the court took a week's adjournment.

Before departing for his home Justice Merrill called on Gov. Dix, and, it is understood, told the Governor that he was making a mess of the matter, and that if he interfered much further matters would become so complicated that nothing could be done.

Therefore, when James W. Osborne, with Arthur T. Warner, reached the Executive chamber about noon to-day Mr. Osborne received a negative instead of an affirmative order. Though the Governor would say nothing about what passed between him and Mr. Osborne, it is believed that he told him of Justice Merrill's prediction, and that it was useless to proceed further. Mr. Osborne did not visit Attorney General Carmody, but returned on the next train to New York.

Later in the day Seymour Van Santvoord, counsel to the Governor, sent a letter to District Attorney Sanford, stating:

"The Governor expects you to remain in charge of the proceedings before this extraordinary term of court, and he directs me to say that no conditions have thus far developed which seem to make it necessary that the Attorney General shall be required to attend said court for the purpose of managing and conducting any criminal proceedings therein."

Then occurs this sentence, which carries out the belief that Justice Merrill gave a friendly warning:

"The Governor has been advised that as matters stand you have full authority to present to the extraordinary Grand Jury any and all criminal matters and proceedings within your jurisdiction which in your judgment should receive immediate consideration."

HOT ON ROOSEVELT'S TRAIL.

Beade and Harlan Call Him "Squealer" and "Four Flusher."

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept 18.—Ex-Congressman J. Adam Beade of Minnesota and John M. Harlan of Chicago, following Theodore Roosevelt through Arizona in the interest of President Taft, spoke in Tucson to-day. They were warmly greeted. Both termed Col. Roosevelt a "man who tried to steal 164 delegates at the Chicago Convention and now is stumping the country claiming he was robbed. We call that sort of a man a 'squealer' and a 'four-flusher.'"

They left for the East to-night, following the route taken by Mr. Roosevelt.

STRIKING MINERS FIRE ON SHERIFFS

Drive Officers from Utah Copper Company's Plant — One Picket Wounded.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN OUT

Governor Spry Abandons Campaign Tour and Hurries to the Scene—Sheriff Asks for Aid.

BINGHAM, Utah, Sept. 18.—Bullets greeted 35 Deputy Sheriffs, who attempted to draw the fires under the boilers of the copper mines here to-day. From behind breastworks they had thrown up since morning striking miners, who quit work to-day because the Utah Copper Company and several other concerns refused them an increase in wages, fired upon the officers and drove them from the mine works. None was injured.

Earlier in the day, while armed strike pickets stood guard at the approaches of the various properties firing shots into the air, one of them was wounded by Theodore Schweitzer, a deputy. The deputy had ordered the picket to cease firing. Upon his refusal Schweitzer shot the miner in the wrist.

Only one of the copper mines here, that of the Utah Apex Mining Company, continued operations to-day. The company signed a contract with the miners a few days ago.

Four thousand men, mostly foreigners, employes of the closed mines, were idle, and almost every idle man carried a weapon of some sort. They gathered in little groups discussing their grievances.

Following a conference with mine officials late to-day, Sheriff Sharp of Salt Lake County wired Gov. Spry that his force of deputies could not handle the situation. The Governor abandoned a speaking tour and hurried to Salt Lake City to make personal investigation of the situation All saloons have been closed by order of Sheriff Sharp.

The miners made a formal demand several weeks ago for a flat increase of wages in all departments of 50 cents a day. On Sept. 1 the Utah Copper Company announced an increase of 25 cents a day for all labor, and the other employers adopted the same scale. This was not satisfactory to a majority of the men, and agitation for the full fifty-cent raise continued. Ten days ago a strike was called.

President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who came here to urge diplomacy, said to-day:

"While personally I have done what I could to prevent this strike, now that it has come I regard the demands of the men fair and just, and the Western Federation of Miners will back them completely. The men are working too long hours.

"The fact that Manager Jackling, of the Utah Copper Company, has just signed an agreement for five years with the Miner's Union in Montana would indicate that he is dodging the issue here."

Mr. Jackling has been visiting his properties in Arizona and New Mexico. In his absence his assistant, R. C. Gemmell spoke for the company.

"We do not treat with the officers of the union regarding any matters connected with the miners," he said. "We do not recognize the federation. We are always willing to confer with our employes, or properly appointed committees."

Twenty million pounds of copper is produced monthly in the camps of Bingham. Should the strike be of long duration several thousand other men would be thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the reducing mills and smelters near here.

TALE OF A MYTHICAL MOOSE.

That Stolen Baby Story Was Only a Campaign Yarn.

An evening newspaper with Bull Moose proclivities published yesterday a story telling of the disappearance of a handsome baby Bull Moose, sent from far away Saskatchewan to Patrick C. Canavan, Progressive leader of the Fifth Assembly District, from the stable of Thomas Dennis, at Eleventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The bull moose was to be used for campaign purposes, it was declared, and had been stolen by followers of Tammany Leader Charles W. Culkin.

A TIMES reporter found Mr. Dennis at his stable, and Mr. Dennis unfolded a thrilling tale as to how the bull moose, which was said to be some "fourteen hands high and much bigger than a horse," had broken from his stall, "eaten enough oats to last a horse four months," and had finally been stolen by a band of Tammany guerrillas. The police have been notified, and the entire detective bureau of this section is working on the case," Mr. Dennis said.

"Did you see the bull moose?" he was asked. He admitted he had not seen it. Here is Mr. Dennis's statement:

"Well, the truth of the matter is that the whole thing is a campaign bluff, I guess. I didn't see the moose; neither did any of my men. I don't know how they could have got him in without my knowing it, nor how the others could have got him out. But I was told what to say; and I've said it. Don't give it away to newspapermen. But nobody that I know saw the moose around here."

Up a rickety flight of stairs, over a moving-picture show in Eighth Avenue, the Progressive clubrooms were found. Here Mr. Canavan was scheduled to speak. A Mr. Perry said to the reporters: "Mr. Canavan is too busy to speak of the bull moose to-night. You may say that the moose hasn't been found."

COMMITTEE FOR PALMIERI.

It Will Look Into Charges Against Bull Moose Candidate.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Progressive State Committee yesterday afternoon at 16 East Twenty-eighth Street Chairman William H. Hotchkiss was authorized to appoint a committee of five to probe the record of John Palmieri, Bull Moose candidate for Attorney General, for the purpose of determining whether his name should remain on the ticket. Mr. Hotchkiss has named Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown as Chairman of the Investigating Committee. To-day he will select the other four members, who in all probability will be up-State Progressives.

The investigation was prompted by charges made against Mr. Palmieri in connection with his conduct as attorney for Romeo Magnotti, an Italian banker, who committed a murder on Staten Island in 1903, and after remaining a fugitive from justice for eight years was convicted and sent to prison in May, 1911. It has been alleged that Mr. Palmieri aided and abetted Banker Magnotti in escaping.

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A Sale of Trimmed Velvet Hats

Appropriate for afternoon or street wear, at the special price of . . . $17.00

There are now in stock new assortments of

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing

For School, Academy, College and general wear. Included are

Boys' Suits of Blue Serge and Mixed Cheviots (with two pairs of Knickerbockers) at $6.00, $7.50, 8.50 & 10.50

Young Men's Suits of Mixed Cheviots, (Sizes 32 to 38) at $13.50 to 27.50

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Have received and are now showing Autumn importations of

Marvex Gloves

Made exclusively for them by Trefousse et Cie, Chaumont, France, in correct styles for Men, Women and Children.

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Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched and scalloped ends, damask borders. Regularly $7.50 dozen — 5.95

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Of fine heavy double damask, full dinner size. Regularly $7.50 dozen — 4.85

Carpets

A. C. & Co.'s own stock reduced, large assortments.

200 pieces English and Domestic Brussels. Formerly $1.65, $1.75, $2.00 — 1.10, 1.25, 1.50

150 Pieces English and Domestic Wilton Carpets. Values $3.00, $3.25, $3.50 — 1.75, 2.00, 2.25

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33⅓ OFF REGULAR PRICES

Lot of 50, comprising Wilton, Brussels and Axminster, sizes and prices as follows:

8.3x9.0	9x12	10x14
17.50	25.00	30.00

100 Oriental Rugs

This lot, just imported, consists of Mousouls, Daghestans and Anatolians, in a variety of sizes from 3.6x6 to 4x8. Values $22.00 to $50.00 — 15.00 to 35.00

Velour Portieres

Reversible, in the most desirable plain colors. Value $19.50 — 12.75

Velour Portieres, with galloon borders, one side. Value $28.00 — 19.75

Men's Furnishings

Flannel Shirts for Fall Wear

New taffeta and zephyr flannels, unusually well made, linen neckbands and soft double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. Regularly $2.50, $3.00 — 1.50

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Very fine quality percale, neat black and colored stripes on white grounds, starched cuffs, coat models. Regularly $1.50 — 1.15

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Best grades of plain colors, heavy and medium weights for fall wear. Regularly $2.00, $2.50 — 1.50

Pure Silk Accordion 4-in-hands—most popular fall colors and stripes—all hand frame makes—best grades only. Regularly $2.00 each — 1.00

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Heavy Wool Plaid Rugs—also suitable for auto or carriage use, full sized and fringed. Regularly $8.50 — 6.95

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25 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, assorted colors, no black or white. Regularly $3.50 — 2.50

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See Advertisement in Steamship Column.

Measure your saving!
The tailor takes lots of time, lots of money.
We take little time and less money.
Besides guaranteeing satisfaction with "your money back."
Fall suits of as fine fabrics as the most expensive tailor can show and every pattern exclusively ours.
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Not to speak of fine Scotch tweeds and cheviots.

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Exclusively and expressly made for us—the "semi-flexible" Stetson, $4.

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OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

TURNS OIL INQUIRY INTO FARCE COMEDY

"Ignominiously Dumped," Says Banker Bayne, Following His Counsel, Who Is Ordered Out.

THE COMMISSIONER IGNORED

Witness Won't Obey and Won't Answer—Old Oil Trust Subsidiaries Non-Competitors Yet.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, was again a witness yesterday in the litigation over the control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and his continued refusal to answer questions brought on a clash which resulted in the ejection of his personal counsel, H. Aaron, from the room in which the hearings are held, at 37 Wall Street. Mr. Bayne, who had just left the witness stand, went with him, simulating terror at the throats of A. L. Jacobs, the Commissioner before whom the testimony is being taken.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pierce interests, tried on Tuesday to find out from Mr. Bayne whether any payment had been made through his bank for the $2,500,000 of bonds of the Security Oil Company, which he delivered to the London Commercial Investment and Trading Company, an English corporation, said to have been controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He asked Mr. Bayne yesterday if he had found out about this. Mr. Bayne said he had not.

"Well," said Mr. Untermyer, "we'll have to have the accounts of the Seaboard the National Bank showing receipts from the London company."

"They will not be produced," Mr. Bayne announced with emphasis.

"Not even if the court orders them produced?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Not even if this court here orders them," said Mr. Bayne, referring to Commissioner Jacobs.

"I mean the court itself," said Mr. Untermyer.

"Ah, that's a different matter," replied Mr. Bayne.

In answer to questions Mr. Bayne said he owned stock in the Standard Oil Company, and so had his wife before her death. He didn't know whether his son, Howard Bayne, was a Director in the Magnolia Petroleum Company, which succeeded to the property of the Security Oil Company, or not, but knew he had some connection with it. He said he had "not the slightest recollection" of how much was received from the London company for the bonds. Then he was asked about the Gulf National Bank of Beaumont, Texas, of which he owns half.

Disregards the Commissioner.

"Who owns the other half?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I'll not answer that," said Mr. Bayne.

"I think the witness had better be more polite," said Mr. Untermyer.

"You'd better be more polite yourself," retorted Mr. Bayne.

Commissioner Jacobs started explaining to Mr. Bayne that it was not for him to say what questions he would answer, and this brought Mr. Aaron to his feet.

"Who is to say?" he demanded. "This witness does not have to submit to a fishing expedition, and it is proper for him to protect his rights."

Mr. Bayne began talking again, and Commissioner Jacobs tried to stop him.

"I'll be heard once in awhile," declared Mr. Bayne. "You can't choke me off."

"If the witness continues to be contumacious, I shall certify him to the court," said the Commissioner.

"Oh, you said that yesterday," said Mr. Aaron.

Commissioner Jacobs said Mr. Bayne's manner would have to be respectful.

"I think his manner is quite up to the manner of the examining counsel," retorted Mr. Aaron.

"I don't think that is a proper remark for you to make, and I don't think you have any standing here," said the Commissioner.

"The dignity of the court and the decorum of this proceeding is being outraged by this witness," said Mr. Untermyer. He asked a few more questions without learning anything, and said he was through with Mr. Bayne, subject to the production of the books and papers of the bank.

"You won't get the books and papers," said Mr. Bayne, starting out of the room with Mr. Aaron. Commissioner Jacobs said he would certify this refusal to the court.

"Certify it as soon as you can," said Mr. Aaron. "Let's have applications to the court instead of threats. I'll take care of the applications when you make them."

Ordered Out of the Room.

"You will leave the room," said the Commissioner.

"I will of my own volition," said Mr. Aaron.

"He'll lock you up in his private vault," said Mr. Bayne to Mr. Aaron, while the Commissioner again ordered Mr. Aaron out.

"We're going as fast as we can," said Mr. Bayne, pretending to hurry his lawyer. They had reached the door when Commissioner Jacobs said:

"Mr. Aaron, I want to characterize your conduct as in my judgment a proper basis on which to apply to the court here for its action to properly express the offended dignity and decorum of the Missouri court I represent."

Mr. Aaron strode back into the room and tried to make a reply. He demanded to be heard, so that his answer should appear in the record. Mr. Jacobs said his own remarks were not intended for the record.

"Oh, if it isn't a matter of record," said Mr. Aaron, turning on his heel, "don't waste your time talking to me."

"You will leave the room," Mr. Jacobs said again, and Mr. Aaron went out. Mr. Bayne, who was waiting in the hall, was asked if he considered that he had been ejected.

"I consider," he said, "that I have been ignominiously dumped out of the room."

The Secretaries of several of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company were examined yesterday to show that there had been no change in their operations, that there was a division of territory between them, and that they dealt with each other to the exclusion of independents.

Richard C. Veit, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New York, said that things had changed very much, but was not very successful in defining in what respects, except that he had gone for advice to James A. Moffett of the Standard Oil Company several times, and Mr. Moffett had told him that he had nothing to do with the New York Company. Mr. Veit said he had formerly been manager of shipping and lighterage for both companies, but now managed that department of the New York company. Mr. Untermyer's questioning brought out that the New Jersey company's lighterage is now done for it by the New York company. He said the New Jersey company refused to sell oil to the New York company when it was short of it, whereas before dissolution it would get it for the New York company.

Rockefeller Holds On.

"Don't you know that both companies are owned by the same stockholders?" he was asked.

"I know that they are not," he said. "I sold my stock in the New Jersey Company."

"Haven't John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold the same interest in both companies."

Mr. Veit replied that he couldn't say as to that, but on examining his books found that at the annual meeting in February Mr. Rockefeller had 37,270 shares, the number he received at dissolution, and he had no knowledge of any of them having been transferred since. Mr. Archbold was similarly possessed of 915 shares. The list of the new Directors was gone over and it developed that they had the same duties since dissolution as before, when they were merely employes. Mr. Veit said his company exported oil to China, Japan, the East Indies, the Philippines, and India.

"Is that the same territory you had before dissolution?"

"It is."

"To what countries does the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey export oil?"

"To the United Kingdom and the Continent."

"Is that the same territory it had before?"

"Yes."

Mr. Veit admitted that he didn't know of any case in which either had invaded the territory of the other. The New York company does business chiefly in New York and New England, and Mr. Untermyer wanted to know why it hadn't gone into the market in New Jersey. Mr. Veit wasn't sure that it hadn't, but could not cite an instance where it had.

"Have there been any efforts since dissolution to extend your markets beyond New York and New England?"

"We have been trying to open the market in Bulgaria and South America, and the gas oil department has been trying to sell in the Western States."

"Name any place in the United States outside of New York and New England where you have sold any oil."

"I can't call any to mind now," said Mr. Veit, "but I know we have been selling in the West."

He added that he had nothing to do with the marketing of oil, and was not competent to answer these questions. Bulgaria, it appeared, was "open territory"—that is, not covered by any of the oil companies.

"Why did you go to Bulgaria to sell oil instead of Jersey City?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"It is especially adapted to our low-grade oil, which is a surplus here," said he.

No Deals with Independents.

Mr. Veit said his company had lightered a large quantity of oil for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a supposedly independent company in Texas, which took over the property of the Security Oil Company and which has recently been indicted in Texas along with John D. Archbold and others.

"Name any other company, aside from the former subsidiaries, for which you have moved oil," said Mr. Untermyer.

"I can't think of any," said Mr. Veit. "We're very short of capacity."

"Why do you lighter for the Magnolia when you don't for any other independent?"

"Because they pay more than we get from the Standard Oil of New Jersey."

"Haven't you refused to work for other companies?"

"We are refusing them every day because of our lack of capacity."

Samuel P. Drew, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, who was examined by Frederick N. Judson, admitted that there had been no change in the conduct of the business since dissolution and no change in the selling agencies. There had been a few transfers of shares. In answer to D. N. Kirby, counsel for the Rockefeller interests, he said the business was now managed solely by the officers and Directors.

"Wasn't it managed by them when the Standard Oil Company owned a majority of the stock?" asked Mr. Judson.

Mr. Drew said it was and admitted that there had been no change in that respect.

F. E. Morrell, formerly a clerk in the office of the Standard Oil Company, told how he had become Secretary and Treasurer of the Colonial Oil Company after the dissolution. He and the retiring Secretary and one other stockholder were the only ones present at the meeting. He defined his present duties as keeping the books and the stock transfer ledger. Like most of the other new Directors, he owes one share of stock.

He was followed by W. J. Fisher, the new Vice President of the same company, who is also assistant to E. T. Bedford, as President of the Corn Products Company. Mr. Bedford is also President of the Colonial Oil Company. He admitted that his one share had not been bought with his own money, but with Mr. Bedford's check.

Tank Line Stockholders.

William M. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Union Tank Line Company, told of the annual election and gave the number of shares voted by stockholders. These included John D. Rockefeller, 29,815 shares; William Rockefeller, 976; John D. Archbold, 732; C. W. Harkness, 5,295; Edward S. Harkness, 1,854; William L. Harkness, 1,708; C. M. Higgins, 287; Mrs. Helen J. James, 423; Annie B. Jennings, 423; Frederick B. Jennings, 48; Mary ennings, 317; Oliver C. Jennings, 390; Walter Jennings, 427; Lewis Cass Ledyard and Payne Whitney, 976; James Henry Lockhart, 521; Edith Rockefeller McCormick, 136; Janet Walker McCune, 521; James McDonald, 302; Everitt Macy, 854; James A. Moffett, 48; James G. Newcomb, 50; Northern Finance Corporation, 4,801; estate of Charles Pratt, 6,442; Charles Pratt & Co., 140; estate of H. H. Rogers, 73; estate of Henry H. Rogers, 1,759; H. H. Tilford, 717; J. W. Vandyke, 65; University of Chicago, 610; H. P. Whitney, 100; Frederick F. Brewster, 323; W. H. Beardsley, 160; E. M. Flagler, 1,889; Harry Harkness Flagler, 219; Mary Lily Flagler, 1,952; Committee on Property of Ida A. Flagler, 325; General Education Board, 1,771.

Similar figures for other companies were filed by the Secretaries examined yesterday or are to be filed later.

Gift Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "Leo D." for a widow with seven children, for whom the Charity Organization appealed.

WON'T TRY TO STOP THE LOAN TO CHINA

Our State Department Believes Present Situation Is One for England to Deal With.

LITTLE KNOWN OF JACKSON

Once in Washington on the Trail of the Viceroy of Manchuria—Loan Discussion Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The State Department continues to express complete indifference to the repeated reports that China is succeeding in her efforts to float a loan for $50,000,000 without the indorsement of the six power group to which the United States is a party. It is explained that the new negotiations which are reported as taking place in London are entirely the affair of Great Britain. This Government assumes that Great Britain is acting in good faith and discouraging her bankers from the loan, but it is admitted that none of the six powers has authority to prevent its people from lending the money if financiers can be found who are willing to take the risk of a large loan to China without a National guarantee.

The belief is still expressed, however, that the loan will not be floated, and complete ignorance is expressed in the department of the backing of A. Wendell Jackson, who is featured as the moving spirit in the proposed loan. While Mr. Jackson has been known by a few persons here for about three years, the special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning from London was the nearest approach to a sketch of the man that had been seen or heard.

When the Viceroy of Manchuria visited this country three years ago, Mr. Jackson followed in his wake trying to interest American capitalists in the exploitation of Manchuria. He was entertained here at a well-known club, but his temporary club fellows knew little of him, and never ascertained what interests he represented. At the State Department to-day it was not thought that any American banks were behind him.

For a man who can command $50,000,000 at will, the amount of information regarding A. Wendell Jackson which the financial district in New York has collected is surprisingly small. He is said to have been associated with Calvin Stewart Brice in the development of valuable concessions in China, and to have been concerned at one time in a plan to start a steamship line to compete with Lamport & Holt. But no one in Wall Street could be found who was able to outline Mr. Jackson's American banking connections, if he has any. He seems to be more firmly established in London, however. Charles Birch Crisp, whom he is reported to have enlisted in his project, is a Director in both the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Russian Commercial Bank. It was said by a man who had placed a number of important contracts in China that Mr. Jackson's position in trying to negotiate a loan in the face of opposition from the six-nation group was not as hopeless as appeared.

"This loan situation has become so involved with international politics that we are apt to think that China has no right to borrow money from any one without the consent of the powers," said this man. "The Chinese are proud, and I can understand their unwillingness to accept a loan which provides for a foreigner to supervise the expenditure of all the proceeds, and which would prohibit their borrowing from any other source. Government bonds are the best security there is, and China is good for a loan of $500,000,000, if she could arrange it. Besides the high interest rate there is a big commission to be made on a $50,000,000 loan, and I know that several London banks would jump at an opportunity to participate in Jackson's scheme."

LOAN IS BEING SUBSCRIBED.

Chinese Treasury Bills for $2,500,000 Placed on London Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 19.—Without the approval of the British Government, against the opposition of the great "six power group," and amid statements cabled from China to the effect that the loan has been abandoned, the money for the Chinese loan of $50,000,000 is actually being subscribed.

Chinese Treasury bills to the amount of £500,000, ($2,500,000,) representing the first installment of the loan, were yesterday placed on the London money market. The bills are repayable by the Chinese Government six months hence, and the discount rate is 5 per cent.

The Times says it is informed that all the Chinese Treasury bills have been placed, although in many quarters the proposal was not entertained. Owing to the number of conflicting reports concerning the London loan negotiations, The Times gives the following statement of exactly what occurred:

The final contract for the loan was signed on Aug. 30 by the Chinese Minister, acting on instructions from the Chinese Government, and by Birch, Crisp & Co. It provided for a loan of £10,000,000, at 95, bearing interest at 5 per cent., secured on the free surplus of the salt gabelle. This revenue had already been earmarked for service for the Boxer indemnity, and sections of it were specially hypothecated on account of various loans. It was the security proposed for the £60,000,000 loan which was the subject of negotiations between the Chinese Government and the six powers group.

The conclusion of the London negotiations was officially notified to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister on Sept. 4, and to Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, by President Yuan Shi-Kai.

The contract stipulates for an immediate advance of £500,000 on short-dated Treasury bills. Of this sum £100,000 was remitted last Tuesday through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the remainder will be remitted before the end of the week. The Times adds:

"In spite of this the ultimate fate of the loan would still seem uncertain, on account of the opposition of the six powers group, which the Governments are pledged to support."

The Times's Peking correspondent says it appears that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China in London actually transferred £100,000 to the Chartered Bank at Tien-Tsin.

The money, however, has not been withdrawn by the Chinese Government, which is torn between its commitments to the London syndicate and to the six powers group. The latter is prepared to render to China unlimited assistance, but on conditions which are unpalatable.

The position is regarded with keen interest in London financial quarters, and, according to The Daily Mail's city editor, there are still many who regard the final completion of the loan as a matter of some uncertainty, one view being that, although the Chinese Government signed the contract for the loan, it would like to withdraw, as it is afraid of the pressure which the six-power group is bringing to bear upon it.

Regarding the attitude of the British Government, it is understood in the City to be that, while it will do nothing directly to prevent the independent loan, it does not approve of it, which means that creditors under the loan could scarcely expect its support in urging any claim that might conceivably arise against the Chinese Government.

PEKING, Sept. 18.—In diplomatic circles here it is believed that the new independent Chinese loan of $50,000,000 contracted in London is principally an effort to force the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to allow free English participation in the pending Chinese loans, aggregating $300,000,000.

The present Minister of Finance has disavowed approval of the independent loan, and has assured the representatives of the so-called Six Power banking group that the Government intends to deal with them. He considers the terms of the $50,000,000 loan agreement unsatisfactory.

While the negotiations for the $50,000,000 loan were proceeding in London, the principals credited China with 3,000,000 taels, (approximately $2,000,000,) to be drawn on in foreign banks at Tien-Tsin, but this sum has not been touched by the Government.

The agreement signed in London on Aug. 30 gave China the option of making a 5 per cent. loan at 89, a 5½ per cent. loan at 92, or a 6 per cent. loan at 95, with 1 per cent. additional for commission.

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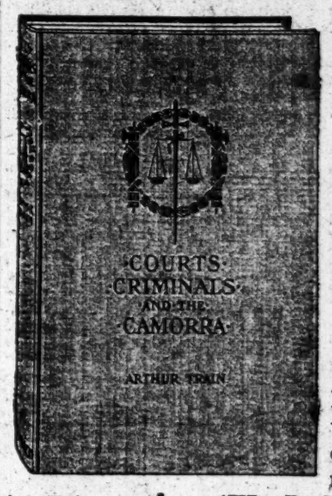

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LOW WAGES PAID WORKERS IN PROTECTED INDUSTRIES

False Pretense of High Wage Scale in Cotton and Steel Industries.

By JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

"The pauper labor of Europe," the comparatively high wages paid in our tariff "protected" industries, is a stock argument of our claimants for tariff subsidies.

The statement, or the inference, is that wages in the highly "protected" industries in the United States are high actually, and very high relatively to wages in similar industries in Europe. Of course, the conclusion drawn from this statement is that a high tariff rate must be set against the product of the lower-paid European labor, or our own protected "infant industry" must go out of business.

In previous articles the writer has cited officially reported wages in a number of "protected" industries in the United States, and let the figures of actual wages paid here speak for themselves. The results in the cotton goods, woolen and worsted, and steel and iron industries showed a very low range of wages, both in the rates per piece and per hour and in the weekly and yearly aggregates, these rates and aggregates being far lower than in unprotected industries, such as the building trades and lines with low rates of tariff taxes, such as boots and shoes.

But is it not true that the wages paid, while low as compared with the American wage scale in other lines, are high as compared with the wages paid in similar industries in Europe?

Let us see. Take steel and iron and the cotton goods industries, both typical and highly "protected" industries.

In 1910, the United States Senate ordered an inquiry into the conditions of labor, wages, &c., in the great steel works at South Bethlehem, Penn.

Here were employed over 9,000 men in every department of the industry. On May 4, 1910, the Commissioner of Labor of the United States, Mr. Charles P. Neill, reported, after a prolonged and complete inquiry, to the Senate.

Here are some of his findings, as to wages and hours.

The report (Page 18) states:

"The January payroll shows that large numbers of laborers were working for 12½ cents an hour, 12 hours a day, 7 days in the week. Of the 9,184 employed in January, 2,640, or 28.7 per cent., were working for 12 and under 14 cents an hour; 1,528, or 16.6 per cent., for 14 and under 16 cents an hour. Forty-eight and five-tenths per cent. of all employes were getting less than 16 cents an hour, 31.9 per cent. less than 14 cents, and 61.2 per cent. less than 18 cents an hour."

The classified hourly earnings of the entire force, irrespective of occupations or departments, based on the January (1910) payroll, were as follows:

CLASSIFIED EARNINGS PER HOUR.

	Empl'y's Each Group.
For and under 6 cents	*97
6 and under 8 cents	*38
8 and under 10 cents	*100
10 and under 12 cents	53
12 and under 14 cents	2,640
14 and under 16 cents	1,528
16 and under 18 cents	1,162
18 and under 20 cents	551
20 and under 22 cents	677
22 and under 24 cents	480
24 and under 26 cents	581
26 and under 28 cents	432
28 and under 30 cents	93
30 and under 32 cents	256
32 and under 34 cents	146
34 and under 36 cents	121
36 and under 38 cents	52
38 and under 42 cents	55
42 and under 46 cents	36
46 and under 60 cents	65
60 cents and over	21
Total	9,184

*Apprentices.

On Pages 10 and 11 of the Commissioner's report we find this statement:

"Of the total employes appearing on the January payroll 2,322 worked in occupations regularly requiring 12 hours a day for the 7 days of the week, and 2,233 worked in occupations requiring 12 hours a day for 6 days in the week. Thus 4,725, or 51 per cent. of the 9,184 employes on the payroll, were employed in occupations regularly requiring 12 or more hours per day on their regular working day.

"Of the 9,184 employes on the payroll, 5,244 worked over 10 hours at least 6 days a week; something less than 4,000 of the entire force had 5 1-3 hours per day on Saturday. Excluding this Saturday half holiday and considering the other five working days of the week only, over 99 per cent. of the entire force of the works had a normal working day of 10 hours and 25 minutes or over.

"A further analysis of the January payroll of the company shows that out of 9,184 persons employed during that month 2,628, or 29 per cent., worked regularly 7 days a week. Sunday work was for them the rule and was not considered overtime. Some of this number were in departments where the work is necessarily a continuous process, from which Sunday work cannot be largely eliminated. Of the 2,628 regular 7-day workers, 79 worked 13 hours and 10 minutes per day or night, 2,322 worked 12 hours per day or night, and 212 worked 10 hours and 25 minutes; a few only worked other irregular hours."

Referring to this report, Prof. Scott Nearing, in his "Wages in the United States," (Page 111,) says: "Applying these computations to the table of classified earnings, it appears that nearly one-third (31.9 per cent.) of the total number of employes were earning $500 per year or less, while nearly two-thirds (61.2 per cent.) were earning $625 per year or less. Of the remaining third, (30 per cent.,) nearly all fall below an annual income of $1,000, leaving only 8.2 per cent. of the total number of employes enjoying a yearly wage in excess of $1,000. These facts are rendered still more significant when it is recollected that the steel industry is demanding a large share of highly skilled labor—an industry which is commonly believed to pay high wages."

The wages of the workers in the rolling mills, foundries, and blast furnaces of Germany, a great continental producer of steel and iron, may be shown in comparison with these typical American wages and hours.

Surely, we should see in this comparison some of the benefits of American "protection" in the American wage results.

Fortunately, we have at hand an extensive official inquiry made under the direction of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, under the title of "German Iron and Steel Inquiry," by Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the department, and A. M. Thackara, American Consul General at Berlin.

This report was transmitted to Congress Jan. 20, 1909, and was issued by the Government in that year.

Turning to Page 23 we find this statement: "The general statement is made by employers that in these industries the increase of wages from 1905 to 1908 reached 12 per cent. In the blast furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries ten hours daily, or sixty hours weekly, are taken as the average of actual labor, though in some cases it is necessary to allow for twelve hours per day, or seventy-two hours per week, as the time required for the workmen to be on call."

Then follows (Page 23) these statements as to actual wages paid in leading plants:

DAILY WAGES AT DORTMUND.

The following is given as the daily wage rate for 1908 in one of the largest plants in the Dortmund district:

	Marks.
First roller	12.70=$3.05
First welder	10.40= 2.50
Converter man	8.82= 2.22
First hammerman	8.40= 2.02
First smelter	8.00= 1.92
Ore loaders	5.35= 1.28
Unloaders	4.50= 1.08

WEEKLY WAGES AT DUESSELDORF.

For Duesseldorf the following figures of the weekly wage rates were furnished:

	Marks.		
Puddlers	56.00—67.00=	$13.44—	$18.68
Rollers	40.00—56.00=	9.60—	13.44
Coremakers	35.00=		8.40
Shearing men	28.00=		6.72
Smelters	41.00=		9.84
Pipe welders	56.00—78.00=	13.44—	18.72
Steel furnace men and founders	34.00—35.00=	8.16—	8.40
Laborers	22.00—28.50=	5.28—	6.84

WEEKLY WAGES AT AIX LA CHAPELLE.

Another grouping is made at Aix la Chapelle, whose industries are on a different basis than those of the Dortmund district. The table that follows gives the weekly wages:

	Marks.		
Steel rollers	49—52=	$11.76—	$12.48
Second men	36—42=	8.64—	10.08
Third men	32—35=	7.68—	8.40
Welders	40—46=	9.60—	11.04
Charge men	25—28=	6.00—	6.72
Wire rollers	20—32=	4.80—	7.68
Coremakers	30—38=	7.20—	9.02
Smelters	20—30=	4.80—	7.20
Laborers	12—30=	2.88—	7.20

These wages, which approximate the scale in Belgium, and are lower than actual wages in Great Britain, and much lower counting real wages by the purchasing power of money in the necessaries of life, do not bear out the "pauper labor" lower wage standard claim of "protected" American manufacturers.

The results are confirmed, moreover, by the fact that the workers in these foundries, rolling mills, and blast furnaces do not leave their employment and seek employment in similar works in the United States.

American steel mill labor is not recruited from similar establishments abroad. It is mostly unskilled labor that has never been in the industry before.

What of the cotton goods industry? Surely here will be found comparatively high wages.

It will be recalled that in these articles was recently quoted a statement from a report ("Cotton Goods Trade of the World," Department of State, June 25, 1882, Pp. 98-99) issued by the then Secretary, James G. Blaine, in which he used these striking terms:

"The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are 56, in the Massachusetts mills 60 per week. The hours of labor in the mills in the other New England States, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusetts, are usually 66 or 69 per week. Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours."

Here is a direct statement, some years ago, that points direct to the conclusion that the American cotton goods wage schedule, measured by the product and actually, is less than the Lancashire scale.

Is that true to-day? Undoubtedly. Conditions have not changed, except that the cost of living in the United States has risen at least 40 per cent. higher in the past fifteen years, beyond the rise in Great Britain.

In recent articles of this series the wage scale in New England cotton mills was shown in detail from State reports. The Rhode Island results, taken from the State report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, (Bulletin 1, Part 2, 1908,) "Rhode Island Wage Earners," showed an average of $7 to $8 per week; $8 to $9 for men, $6 to $7 for women, and $3 to $4 for children, with 60 per cent. of the 25,698 workers women and children under sixteen years of age.

What of the wages in the British cotton mills?

Turning to Bulletin 83, July, 1909, of the United States Bureau of Commerce and Labor, (a part of the Lodge Senate Committee exhibits on "Wages and Prices of Commodities Abroad," Senate document No. 631, Sixty-first Congress, Second Session,) we find these results, (Page 98:) "Average full-time earnings of men in last week of September, 1906: Cotton, average, $7.18; with 21 per cent. of workers over $7.30 to $9.73; 14 per cent. over $9.73 and under $12.17; 4 per cent. over $12.17 and under $14." Boys (Page 99) are quoted at $3.08.

On Page 100 we are told that there has been an advance in wages in this industry since 1886 of 22 per cent.

On Page 101 we find the spinners in the following districts averaging as follows:

Leigh	$11.56
Manchester	$11.44
Bolton	$11.13
Oldham	$10.18

And the average of all the men in these districts, including spinners, big piecers, weavers, and other helpers, is set down at $7.79 to $8.48. The production and wages vary largely by the number of looms operated by each weaver.

As to the hours of labor, (p. 100-101,) we find that the average in a full week is 55.5, the vast bulk of the workers (104,088) not working beyond that number of hours.

This is in contrast with the 60 to 66 hour week in the industry in this country.

Taking account of this difference and the consequent lesser product, and likewise of the fact that the American operatives work faster and operate, on the average, more looms, demonstrates that the wages of the cotton worker in Great Britain are higher than the wages in the American mill.

In other words, the cost of labor in the yard of cotton cloth is less to the American mill owner than to the British mill owner.

This confirms again the estimate of the Blaine report of 1882.

Yet the American cotton mill, as the American steel and iron foundry, are undoubtedly the most persistent seekers and recipients on a large scale of "tariff protection."

All for the "benefit and protection of American" from the "pauper labor of Europe."

OFF TO BUY ASIATIC SHEEP.

Dr. Young, Bearing Federal Commission, to Journey Into Interior.

Dr. C. C. Young of El Paso, Texas, left yesterday morning on the Lusitania on his way to Moscow to attend an exhibition of rare sheep and rams from Western and Central Asia. He bears a commission from the Department of Agriculture, and he expects to journey from Moscow into the interior of Asia. Dr. Young is famous as a breeder of caracul sheep, with which he has had considerable success on his ranch.

Dr. Young said at the Imperial before departing that he had loaned a valuable Araby ram, which had cost him $5,000, to the Department of Agriculture for breeding purposes, but the animal got into a fight with a zebra and was killed. He added that the last flock of Asiatic sheep he brought over to this country cost him about $22,000. He expects to take in Persia and Afghanistan this trip. A few years ago he came back after traveling in Asia for two years studying breeding over there. He hopes to bring back another flock with him.

TRY TO PROVE FRAUD BY HARVESTER TRUST

It Advertised Its Subsidiaries as Independents, the Government Asserts.

PERKINS' NAME TO CONTRACT

He Knew of Purchase of Osborne Concern—It Pretended to Fight the Trust for Years After Its Sale.

CHICAGO Sept. 18. Contracts and other documents by which the International Harvester Company is alleged to have formed and carried on a trust were introduced by the Government to-day in its anti-trust suit against that corporation. One of the eleven contracts showed that in the purchase of D. M. Osborne & Co. with a plant at Auburn, N. Y., George W. Perkins had signed for the Harvester Company.

In connection with this, as all the other contracts, the Government charged that "for two years the defendant concealed and denied its association with the Osborne company and operated the latter as an independent company. This was in pursuance of the defendant's policy, by denying ownership, to use controlled companies to break down competition and secure for themselves the benefit of public sentiment against combinations."

Edwin P. Grosvenor, Special Assistant Attorney-General, in introducing these exhibits, said:

"The Osborne Company was the largest independent manufacturer of harvesting implements in the United States in 1902 after the formation of the trust.

"The Harvester Company, through Mr. Perkins, acquired control in January, 1903. This contract is signed by Mr. Perkins as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the International Harvester Company. The consideration was $4,500,000.

"The Government charges that the Osborne Company for several years thereafter was masqueraded as an 'independent,' and widely advertised itself as the largest independent company in the country and independent of any 'trust.'"

Mr. Grosvenor also introduced contracts alleging the acquisition by the Harvester Company of the Keystone Company, Sterling, Ill.; the Aultman & Miller Company, Akron, Ohio, and the Minnie Harvester Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Referring to the testimony of R. C. Haskins, President of the International Harvester Company of America, Mr. Grosvenor stated that it had been shown that the Minnesota State Prison had been a competitor in the manufacture of harvesting machinery, and had tended to reduce the prices, particularly in Minnesota.

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New Soft Shirts for Fall

Talk about big values—here's an opportunity for every man to prove our policy of selling new and seasonable merchandise at out-of-season prices.

These shirts have just come to us for Fall season selling; in a splendid range of new patterns and designs, in French percales and high grade madrases.

Of course, they are coat styles, with attached cuffs. In fact, they are precisely the same shirts that you men pay $2.00 for everywhere.

$1.39

They are not in short sizes, in fact, we have a full range from 14 to 17½.

Today you may have your choice at

Your dollar buys more "Better Goods" here than Elsewhere

Hats from Over the Sea

Soft, Flexible Beauties Direct from the Shops of Joseph E. Ward of London and Stockport, England.

Jos. E. Ward is one of the "Old Country's" most celebrated hat makers—and these hats are his latest and best production.
Smartest and most stylish of real English shapes, and so flexible and fine that you might roll one in a ball without impairing its distinctive beauty—gray, olive and brown are the colors, and the price $3.00.
Then we have the famous John B. Stetson hats—with the very smartest styles in Derbies, and the newest and best colors in Soft Hats, at $3.50 and $5.
First and foremost among them is the new Velour soft hat at $5, in black, bronze, slate and tobacco—the most distinctive hats of the season.

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Good, serviceable cars—our warranty is insurance.
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No used automobile is cheap unless backed by a broad Guarantee of a financially responsible house. The place to buy a used Auto of Standard make is where the assortment is the largest, the quality the Highest, the prices the Lowest, and the treatment of its customers the Fairest.

Runabouts	$100 to $1,500
Touring Cars	$200 to $2,000
Limousine & Town Cars	$250 to $2,000
Trucks & Deliveries	$200 to $1,500
BODIES	Limousine, Landaulet & Fore Door touring at your own price.

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Easy Payments Arranged. Demonstrations Given.
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Franklins, four and five passenger, in first-class mechanical condition; 1910 and earlier models at attractive prices.
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ULTIMATE REDUCTION IN PRICES

¶ The close of the present season finds us with an unduly large stock on hand which we propose to move at once to make way for new Fall goods. We therefore make the following *astounding reductions on all stock goods:*

TIRES & TUBES.....15% All guaranteed firsts.	ACCESSORIES.....25% Lamps, Horns, Clocks, Tire Trunks, Windshields, Speedometers.
OILS & GREASES.....20% Colonial, Havoline, Panhard, Packard, Wolf's Head.	SUPPLIES.....33⅓% Blowout Patches, Reliners, Copper Measures, Oil Cans, Pumps, Lamp and Tire Covers, Funnels.
TOOLS & TOOL KITS..20%	APPAREL.....50% Coats, Caps, Dusters, Gloves, Goggles, Lap Robes.
TOOL BOXES.....50%	

These reductions are made from our current catalogue prices, which are the lowest competitive prices on supplies in New York or Philadelphia.
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Expressly for
The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY

Ten remarkable lithographs in the best style of the master of black and white draughtsmanship, reproduced in the highest style of newspaper art. **The New York Times** has obtained the exclusive right of reproduction of these striking sketches of a great artist. Fitz Roy Carrington, a member of the firm of Frederick Keppel & Co., publishers of Pennell's work, expresses himself enthusiastically as follows:

"Joseph Pennell in his Panama lithographs has preserved for all who come after us a record of the greatest work of modern times—a triumph of American engineering, recorded in a series of masterpieces.

"Many had seen and written of the 'Big Ditch,' but it remained for Mr. Pennell to see it through new eyes, see in it not only size, but beauty—a new beauty which, until he recorded it, had remained hidden.

"These lithographs, drawn on the spot and on lithograph transfer paper, preserve in a manner possible to no other medium all the joyousness of work, the spontaneity of first impression."

The United States Government bought a complete set of these wonderful lithographs for the Congressional Library at Washington, and the Panama Commission secured them as mementos of the greatest engineering enterprise in the world's history.

No newspaper has ever even attempted the reproduction of the kind of art work for which Joseph Pennell is famous. The lithographs are expressive of an unconventional temperament and unusual method, and as such they will be prized by art lovers and collectors.

Joseph Pennell has made his mark as one of the world's leading and perhaps most forcible and convincing of etchers and lithographers, and has received many recognitions of his ability. He is a member of the National Academy, President of the famous Senefelder Lithographic Club, London; Honorary Member of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, London, and Fellow of lithographic societies in England, France and America, and Fellow of the Institute of Arts and Letters.

The Scenes Pictured by Mr. Pennell Include:

1. The Steam Shovel at Work at Culebra.
2. Building Miraflores Lock.
3. The Town of Paradiso.
4. The Great Lock at Gatun.
5. Dinner-time at Gatun.
6. The Cut at Bas Obispo.
7. Looking Toward Pedro Miguel Lock.
8. Residences at Colon.
9. The Old French Canal at Mt. Hope.
10. Culebra Cut from Culebra.

ORDER
Next Sunday's Times
TO-DAY

YOUNG TIGERS BEAT THE YANKEES TWICE

Pitchers Jensen and Wheatley Show Their Worth Against New Yorkers.

THE SCORES.

Detroit	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
New York	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	5	1	2	1	3	1
Corriden, 3b	4	2	1	2	3	0
Crawford, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0
Cobb, cf	3	2	1	2	0	0
Veach, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Louden, 2b	3	0	1	2	5	1
E. Onslow, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	0
Stanage, c	3	1	1	3	0	0
Jenson, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Total	33	7	11	27	16	2

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Midkiff, 3b	4	1	2	2	3	1
Chase, 1b	5	2	1	9	2	0
Daniels, lf	4	1	3	4	0	0
Lelivelt, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Simmons, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Hartzell, rf	2	0	1	0	0	0
McMillan, ss	4	0	2	1	3	1
Sweeney, c	3	0	1	5	3	1
McConnell, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	4	14	24	13	3

Two-base hits—Lelivelt, Daniels, Bush. Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Daniels, Hartzell, Sweeney, Corriden, Crawford, Stanage. Double play—Bush, Louden, and E Onslow. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 2; off Jenson, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Struck out—By McConnell, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

SECOND GAME.

Detroit	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	2	2	1	1	5	1
Corridon, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Crawford, rf	3	2	2	2	0	0
Cobb, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf	2	0	2	3	0	0
Louden, 2b	3	0	2	0	3	0
E. Onslow, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
J. Onslow, c	4	0	1	3	1	0
Wheatley, p	3	0	0	1	3	0
Total	29	4	8	27	14	2

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Midkiff, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Chase, 1b	3	0	1	6	2	0
Daniels, lf	4	1	0	1	0	1
Lelivelt, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Simmons, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Hartzell, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0
McMillan, ss	4	0	2	5	0	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Ford, p	3	0	0	3	1	0
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	8	1

*Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Hartzell, Veach. Three-base hits—Lelivelt, Crawford, 2. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Stolen bases—Chase, McMillan, 2; Sweeney, Bush, 2; Crawford, J. Louden, Onslow. Double play—Simmons and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ford, 5; off Wheatley, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2. Struck out—By Ford, 3; by Wheatley, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The Yankees dropped two games to the Tigers today, 7 to 4 and 4 to 2, chiefly because the young Tigers whom Manager Pro Tem. Moriarty sent in for a bit of practice wouldn't let them hit the ball very often when anybody was on the runways. In the first battle they had men on bases in every inning except the last by virtue of twelve safe slams, some errors, and passes. Generally there was a good-sized flock of Wolvertons on, but when it came to putting through a clout where it would do the most good Jensen would not listen to it. He did not strike out a single man during the game, relying on his support to double up the easy chances offered.

McConnell pitched pretty good ball himself, aside from the third inning, and an error by McMillan was responsible for two of the three runs scored in that period. He had a slow ball that made a joke out of several Tigers, their first time looking at it, but when they took a hunch that it was likely to float along at any moment they began to knock the head off it. Cobb and Bush took especially foolish wallops at it, but both got even, Ty with a triple and Bush with a double.

Wheatley pitched a great deal better game than Jensen. Wheatley is a finished artist in every respect. He knows what to do with the ball the instant he gets his hands on it. He had superb control, and he reserves his strength and fancy stuff for the pinches. Only twice did he find himself in a hole, and on both occasions he breezed the Yank who was sent up to make trouble. He walked but one man. One of the runs taken from him originated in an error. The tally of the ninth started after two were out and he had eased up. Hartzell doubled and came home on McMillan's grounder past Louden. McMillan stole second, and then Wheatley took Cartwell, a rescue hitter, over the strike-out route.

Two were largely responsible for the Yankee's runs of the first game. Midkiff opened with a clean single past third, Chase hit to Louden, who tossed to Bush. Donio being too anxious to make a double play muffed. Jensen made a bad throw on Daniels, filling the bases. Lelivelt's single to centre scored. Midkiff. Simmons hit to Louden, who started the same play that Bush bungled before. This time he got the out, but the throw to first was late, Chase scoring. Hartzell bounded to Bush, and, starting the other way around, the double play went through this time.

The Tigers evened up those two, with the aid of a little luck. Bush singled to centre. Midkiff had too much trouble with the mud to handle Corridon's bunt in time. Crawford sacrificed, and Cobb was walked as a matter of strategy. Veach sent a slow one to second and was safe, Bush scoring. Louden's tap to McMillan was returned to the plate in time to retire Corridon. Sweeney, trying for a double play, threw low, Louden being safe and Cobb scoring. Veach overran third, and Chase whipped to Midkiff for the third out.

Both sides tallied again in the third, but the Tigers came out of the melee two runs in the van. Chase got around again on his single through Bush, Daniels was out via the pitcher, and Lelivelt's lon gdrive to left. Corridon got a life on McMillan's fumble. Crawford singled and Cobb sent them both across with a triple to right. Ty scored while McMillan was throwing out Veach.

In the fifth the Yanks gained a point, Daniels cashing on the generosity of Veach, who muffed his long fly. Lelivelt and Simons died, but Hartzell strolled McMillan poked a teaser to Bush, on which the throw was too late. Daniels had made a good sprint from second and spiked the plate in ample time.

Corridon made his second round trip in the seventh on his drive past the middle station, Crawford's whack to McMillan Cobb's long hoist to Lelivelt, and Veach's left field single.

One of the spectacular plays of the session extinguished Midkiff, who opened the eighth with a stroll. The mud was responsible for the fancy work. Bush floundered in stopping Chase's slash, and Louden slipped and fell covering second. But he hooked a toe into the sack and caught Bush's peg lying down.

The Tigers made their total seven in the eighth round. Stanage singled to left advancing on Jensen's out, the only time the pitcher succeeded in hitting the pill and finishing on Bush's fluke double to centre.

In the second game Detroit got away in the lead, the third chapter arriving before they were able to part through anything they started. Ford wobbled a little in the third, walking Bush and Crawford, sandwiching a strike for Corridon. Bush and Crawford got away with a double steal, whereupon Ford passed Cobb purposely to get revenge on Veach for that double of the previous round. But Veach landed a single in front of Daniels, while Bush and Crawford galloped home. The throw to third to head off Cobb went wild. Sweeney retrieved it at the stand, and chucked to Ford, who smothered Cobb at the plate.

Ford tried to repeat this strategy in the fifth, but Tyrus's rush wouldn't have it. Crawford had sent one to the middle ramparts for a triple, Corridon having been put out on a swell play by Midkiff. Ford handed up a couple of high and wide ones, whereupon Cobb reached for the next and hoisted it to Daniels, so far off that the latter made no attempt to end Crawford's career. This made the count three to nix.

In the sixth the Yankees broke the ice banks, due to a bad peg by Corridon after a grand stop on Daniels. Lelivelt demonstrated his right to be back in the big league by sending Crawford galloping to the fence after a triple. Daniels was the only man to reach the pay station, however, Corridon making a beautiful stop and throw to the plate, killing Lelivelt on Simmons's offering and on Hartzell's single to centre. Cobb tossed out Simmons at third.

A peppered double play spoiled a batting chance for Detroit in the last half. Louden singled to centre and Ed. Onslow hit a sharp one to Simmons, who spiked second and made a bouncing throw to Chase. Bush walked in the seventh with one gone, and scored on Crawford's two-bagger, after Simmons threw out Corridon. This time Ford thought it easier to pitch to Cobb than to Veach, and made Tyrus put up a foul for Sweeney.

Athletics Lose Second Place.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Philadelphia lost the first game to Chicago, 1 to 0, to-day, and thereby let Washington into second place. In the second game, which was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, Brown held the locals to one hit and only one man reached first base. The score was 12 to 0. White lasting until the sixth inning, when Lamline, a recruit, went in. He was hit seven times for seven runs in the seventh inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	5	1	2	4	4	Murphy, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Mattick, cf	4	2	2	1	1	Mag'rt, cf	4	0	1	4	1
Lord, lf	4	0	1	1	0	E.C'lins, 2b	4	0	0	1	8
J.C'lins, rf	4	2	2	1	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	3	1	1
Borton, lb	4	1	1	5	1	McInnes, lb	4	1	1	12	0
Zeider, 3b	3	1	2	3	1	Walsh, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Weaver, ss	3	1	1	3	0	Barry, ss	4	0	1	3	2
East'ly, c	4	1	1	6	3	Egan, c	3	0	0	3	2
Lange, p	4	0	2	0	0	Covaleski, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	35	9	14	27	13	Total	32	1	8	24	18

Errors—Zeider, E. Collins.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Lange. Three-base hit—Mattick. Sacrifice hit—Zeider. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Zeider, 2; Weaver. Double plays—Easterly and Rath; Rath, Borton and Zeider. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lange, 2; off Covaleski, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Covaleski, Weaver. Struck out—By Lange, 8; by Covaleski, 3. Passed ball—Easterly. Wild pitches—Covaleski, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	3	1	1	2	0	Rath, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Mag'rt, cf	4	1	1	1	0	Mattick, cf	3	0	1	1	0
E.C'lins, 2b	3	2	0	1	0	J.C'lins, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Baker, 3b	4	2	1	0	4	Bodie, lf	3	0	0	0	0
McInnes, lb	3	1	1	11	0	Borton, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Walsh, lf	4	2	2	2	0	Zeider, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Barry, ss	3	1	2	3	3	Weaver, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Egan, c	4	1	2	4	2	Mayer, c	2	0	0	6	0
Brown, p	4	1	1	0	3	White, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	34	12	11	24	12	Lamline, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Barrows	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	23	0	1	24	12

*Batted for White in the sixth inning.
Error—Weaver.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	—12
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Barry. Two-base hits—Walsh (2.) Hits—Off White, 4 in 6 innings; off Lamline, 7 in 2 innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Lamline, 2. Struck out—By White, 3. Wild pitches—Brown, Lamline (3.) Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Washington Wins Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Washington took both ends of the afternoon's double-header from St. Louis, the first 2 to 0 and second 8 to 2. In the first game Groom kept St. Louis' hits well scattered, and his support was excellent. In the second the visitors drove Powell off the rubber in the sixth, and hit Adams, who replaced him, hard. Miller, a recruit from Lowell, Mass., made his debut with St. Louis in the second game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Shotten, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Foster, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	G. W'liams,					
Milan, cf	1	1	0	3	0	rf	3	0	2	2	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	Hogan, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Laporte, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	4	0	Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
McB'de, ss	4	0	1	2	2	Austin, 3b	4	0	1	0	5
W'liams, c	4	1	3	10	1	Wallace, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Groom, p	2	0	0	1	3	Alex'r, c	3	0	0	4	2
						Allison, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	2	6	27	12	*Compton	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	0	8	27	15

*Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Wallace, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Shotten, G. Williams, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Groom. Double plays—Wallace, Pratt and Stovall; Foster, Gandil and McBride. Stolen bases—Milan, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Allison, Foster, Milan, Gandil. Wild pitch—Allison. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Allison, 3. Struck out—By Groom, 9; by Allison, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	5	1	2	4	0	Shotten, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Foster, 3b	5	0	0	1	2	G. W'liams,					
Milan, cf	5	2	3	4	0	rf	4	0	1	3	0
Gandil, 1b	5	1	2	8	0	Hogan, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Laporte, 2b	5	1	1	1	1	Pratt, 2b	3	1	0	4	1
Shanks, lf	3	1	0	2	0	Miller, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
M'Bride, ss	4	1	1	1	2	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
A. W'liams,						Wallace, ss	3	0	0	0	6
c	4	1	3	5	1	Stephens, c	4	0	1	4	1
Cashion, p	3	1	1	0	2	Powell, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Adams, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	39	8	13	27	8	*Compton	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	5	27	12

*Batted for Adams in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, McBride, Hogan, Stephens, Powell.

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—A. Williams, Cashion, McBride, Stephens. Sacrifice hits—Hogan, Cashion, Shanks. Stolen bases—Milan, (2,) Gandil, A. Williams. Wild pitch—Cashion. Bases on balls—Off Cashion, 4. Struck out—By Cashion, 4; by Adams, 3. Hits—Off Powell, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Adams, 5 in 3 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Toronto.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	2	0
Toronto	0	0	1

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Buffalo	12	0
Toronto	4	2

Batteries—Beebe and Schang; Strickett and Bemis.

At Providence.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	5	1
Providence	1	6	2

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—Mason and Rondeau; Sline and Schmidt.

Other clubs not scheduled.

Yankees Get Infielder Derrick.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—It was announced this afternoon that the Detroit American League Baseball Club has traded Infielder Derrick to the New York Americans for Catcher McKee and has purchased Catcher Rondeau from Washington. It is understood Rondeau cost the local club $4,000. All of the players were secured by the clubs concerned in the recent drafts.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—San Francisco, 5; Sacramento, 2.
At Los Angeles—Vernon, 4; Oakland, 0.
At Portland—Los Angeles, 3; Portland, 1.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 3; Columbus, 1.
St. Paul at Milwaukee—Rain.

Want Leach Cross Reinstated.

At the regular weekly meeting of the State Athletic Commission at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon, Sam Wallach, manager of Leach Cross, presented a petition signed by upwards of 1,000 people, asking the commissioners for a reopening of the hearing which resulted in Cross drawing a suspension of sixty days. The commissioners took the petition and announced that they wiuld consider it fully and make a decision about a rehearing on Wednesday next.

Jim Savage, the New Jersey heavyweight, was before the commission on complaint of the Atlantic Athletic Association of Far Rockaway on the charge of failure to observe a contract which he signed to box at the club. After Dan Morgan, Savage's manager, and several other witnesses had been heard, the hearing was adjourned until next week, when more witnesses, including Savage's physician, will be present.

Al Lippe, manager of Frank Loughery, complained against the Atlantic Athletic Association for failure to pay Loughery for his services. The latter was scheduled to box Frankie Nelson for ten rounds, but the referee stopped the bout in the fourth round and declared it no contest. An examination of the contract between club and boxer showed that such an emergency had been provided for, and the commissioners decided that they could not help the boxer, who had agreed to the conditions when he signed up.

BOSTON AMERICANS CLINCH THE PENNANT

Philadelphia's Defeat Yesterday Makes It Impossible for Red Sox to Lose.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Boston Red Sox to-day clinched the American League pennant. All possibility of the Red Sox being overtaken was disposed of when Philadelphia lost at Chicago to-day, the first game of a double header.

To relieve the tension among members of the team and to assure finally the pennant for Boston, President McAleer of the Red Sox notified the management of the New York Yankees that Boston would not play off a postponed game scheduled to be played in New York.

Boston now can lose all its remaining fifteen games and win the pennant, even though Washington, which went into second place to-day, should win all its remaining thirteen games, and Philadelphia should win all its remaining fourteen games. Should this possibility develop the final standing would be:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	97	56	.634
Philadelphia	97	57	.630
Washington	97	57	.630

The league schedule calls for 154 games, but under the American League rules Boston can refuse to play its postponed games with New York, its series in New York with that club being closed.

WORLD'S SERIES PLANS.

National Commission Will Meet Here Wednesday Next.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Chairman August Hermann of the National Baseball Commission announced to-day that the commission would meet in New York next Wednesday and arrange for the world's championship series.

Mr. Hermann said all matters pertaining to the games would be placed in the hands of the National Commission. He believed the arrangements for the distribution of tickets as made by the Boston American League Club management was premature and even if applied would not be successful. He is rather in favor of obliging mail requests as much as possible.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pirates Outbatted, but Win.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Pittsburgh, although outbatted by Boston, made a runaway of the first game to-day, winning 9 to 1, and figured in a scoreless tie in the second game, which was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness. The second game was a pitchers' duel between Marty O'Toole and Tyler, the latter allowing only two hits to his opponent's five. Titus's throw to the plate in the fourth inning saved the game for Boston. The first game was a batting contest, but Camnitz kept Boston's thirteen hits scattered and prevented a score until the ninth inning, while Pittsburgh bunched its dozen hits off Donnelly. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	1	2	0	0	C'pbell, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Carey, lf	5	4	3	1	0	Devlin, 3b	5	0	2	2	0
Donlin, cf	5	0	0	5	0	Sw'ney, 2b	4	0	2	0	3
Wagner, ss	4	2	3	4	4	Jacks'n, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Miller, 1b	3	1	1	9	0	Titus, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Houser, 1b	4	0	2	10	1
Butler, 2b	4	0	1	0	5	M'r'ville, ss	4	1	2	3	4
Gibson, c	5	0	0	4	1	Rariden, c	4	0	0	7	0
Camnitz, p	4	0	1	1	2	Donnelly, p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	39	9	12	27	12	Total	36	1	13	27	10

Errors—Sweeney, Titus.

Pittsburgh	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Byrne, Sweeney, Wagner, Donnelly, Devlin. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Campbell. Stolen bases—Carey, 2. Double plays—Butler, Wagner and Miller, 2; Sweeney, Maranville and Houser. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Donnelly, 3; off Camnitz, 2. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Hit by pitcher—By Donnelly, Wagner, Miller. Struck out—By Donnelly, 4; by Camnitz, 3. Passed ball—Rariden. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pbell, cf	4	0	1	3	1	Byrne, 3b	2	0	0	0	1
Devlin, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	Carey, cf	2	0	0	4	0
Sw'ney, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	Nich's'n, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Jacks'n, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Wagner, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Titus, rf	3	0	0	2	1	Miller, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Kirke, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	Wilson, rf	3	0	0	2	0
M'r'ville, ss	3	0	0	1	2	Butler, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Rariden, c	3	0	1	6	0	Simon, c	2	0	0	6	0
Tyler, p	2	0	0	0	5	O'Toole, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	0	5	24	10	Total	23	0	2	24	8

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Devlin. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off O'Toole, 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 4; by O'Toole, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Cardinals Win on Bunched Hits.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—St. Louis won the opening game of the series here to-day by 7 to 3. Barring one inning Griner kept the home team's hits scattered. St. Louis won the game by bunching hits in two innings with Philadelphia's errors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gil'h'ley, cf	5	0	2	2	0	Paskert, cf	5	1	1	1	0
L.Magee, lf	5	1	0	3	0	Mangus, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Whit'd, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	Miller, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Kon'ec'y, lb	3	0	1	10	2	Luder's, lb	4	0	2	12	1
Evans, rf	3	0	0	1	1	Boyle, 3b	4	0	0	2	7
Hauser, ss	4	1	2	2	6	Doolan, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Gal'w'y, 2b	3	1	0	3	2	Dodge, 2b	3	0	0	5	2
Wingo, c	4	1	2	4	2	Mayer, p	0	0	0	0	1
Griner, p	3	1	1	1	0	Loan, c	2	1	1	1	0
						Moran, c	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	15	Finne'r, p	2	0	0	1	2
						Knabe, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
						*S. Magee	1	0	1	0	0
						†Dooin	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	34	3	9	27	18

*Batted for Loan in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Konetchy, Mangus, Boyle, Dodge.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wingo, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Whitted, Wingo. Sacrifice hit—Galloway. Stolen bases—Whitted, Konetchy, S. Magee, Knabe. Double plays—Boyle, Dodge and Luderus; Mayer, Luderus and Boyle; Boyle, Knabe and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Griner, 3; off Finneran, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Griner, 3; by Finneran, 1. Pitchers' record—Hits, off Finneran, 8 in 7 innings; off Mayer, 2 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem.

COLORS FOR MOTORCYCLISTS

Marks for Distinction of Riders Assigned to 24-Hour Contestants.

At a meeting of the representatives of the six teams that will compete in the twenty-four-hour speed grind at the Stadium-Motordrome at Brighton Beach tomorrow and Saturday nights, the colors for the men were selected and the riders that will start the battle were chosen.

The selections were as follows: Blue, Arthur Chapple of New York and Charlie Spencer of Springfield; red, Jimmy McNeil of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Johnny Cox of the Bronx; white, Hartley Thomas and Ray Veditz of Philadelphia; black and red, George Lockner and Billy Shields of Syracuse; black and white, Billy Wray of Brooklyn and Billy Vanderbury of Philadelphia; green, Earl Eckel of Washington, N. J., and Herbert Ayrault of Newark.

The men who will lead off in the long race will be Chapple, McNeil, Thomas, Lockner, Wray, and Ayrault. This sextet of stars will make an auspicious opening to the contest, and the grinding will be ushered in at a fast pace.

Members of two wrecked teams will be permitted to re-enter the race with penalties and other provisions to keep the contest going every minute. An illuminated scoreboard will furnish the score of the race every hour during the entire contest.

Cunard Line Runner Wins on Pier.

The rivalry that exists between the Cunard Line and the White Star Line as to which company has among its employes the best runners, was decided, to some extent, yesterday afternoon when J. Tynam of the Cunard Line defeated John Troudman of the White Star Line in a three-mile race on the second tier of Pier 56. The race was for a side bet, and there was considerable money bet on the final outcome of the race among the spectators.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York—rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn—rain.
Pittsburgh, 9; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh, 0; Boston, 0.
(Eight innings; darkness.)
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 7; New York, 4.
Detroit, 4; New York, 2.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 0.
Boston at Cleveland—rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 2; Providence, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | To Play. | P. C. |
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THE THREE CANDIDATES.

Political prophecy would hardly be set down in the census reports as a "gainful occupation." The country is so big, the motives that influence voters in its widely separated divisions are so various, and often so shifting, that trustworthy forecast is not easy. But we think that the most careful observers are agreed that of the three candidates Mr. ROOSEVELT is losing ground, Mr. TAFT is not gaining very rapidly, and Mr. WILSON is gradually but steadily becoming stronger.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is having the unpleasant experience which some of his best friends, at the outset, feared for him. To put it bluntly, he is being found out. When he opened his campaign in his characteristic manner, exploding on a curious and interested people, in rapid succession, one after another of his newly discovered or newly invented political principles, there was a natural admiration for his wonderful fertility, and the extreme activity of his imagination, guided always by a certain shrewd, if not intelligent, perception of what would appeal to considerable classes of excited men and women. But as time ran on and people had time to grasp his varied principles and appeals, to examine them, and to compare them, it was found that a number of them disagreeably conflicted with each other. It was like adding up a lot of figures, some plus and some minus, and ascertaining that so many of them balanced others that the net total was insignificant. The result is that for the past month the tone of the candidate has notably changed, and he has been obliged to spend a good deal of his valuable time in explaining to one set of his followers what he had previously "handed out" to another set. His general attitude is one of defense, or, at least, of defense as to so many things that he is losing the charm that, for the thoughtless, inheres in rushing aggressiveness. Even the great NAPOLEON was doomed to failure when he was forced to give more attention to his flanks and his rear guard than to the enemy in his front.

Mr. TAFT has suffered in a different way. His main source of strength was in a certain popular confidence in his conservative temper, his devotion to high principle, particularly in international relations, and his appreciation of the obligations of National honor. He had shown these qualities in his vigorous attempt to secure the adjudication of all international differences. Men forgave him his weaknesses, which were only too plain, because they thought that in matters of real moment his sounder judgment would assert itself. This confidence was rudely shaken by his course as to the Panama bill, the wretched doctrine that he preached and the manner in which he attempted to sustain it. Some Democrats who voted for him in 1908, and were disposed to vote for him this year, changed their intentions on the pitiful showing he made on the Panama question. He seemed to them to have "fallen down" precisely where they had expected him to stand most firmly. Such a feeling is a serious element in the campaign. It definitely weakens Mr. TAFT where his chief, almost his only, source of strength lay. His yielding opens up such possibilities of grave complications that his value as a bulwark against reckless change is substantially destroyed.

We think that it is clear that the net result of the canvass thus far, as concerns Gov. WILSON, is directly the reverse. He is gaining gradually and materially in popular respect. He has met the exigencies of the campaign with a degree of candor, of self-respect, and of deliberate and intelligent independence that have proved very acceptable. It appears to the public, so far as we can judge, that he acts without haste, with careful reflection and consultation, and, when his mind is made up, with courage untouched by mere obstinacy. In a general way he impresses the Electorate as devoted to real progress, and profoundly convinced that wise and true reform will be of use to those reformed as well as to the public. His aim is definite and clearly conceived; his conception of the means to attain it is practical and enlightened. Especially, he wastes no time on panaceas, but bends his attention and his energies to concrete ends. Both the other candidates make their professed resentment at special privilege ludicrous by their course as to the one most glaring system of special privilege, the oppressive tariff. Gov. WILSON shows the Nation what his hatred of special privilege is by attacking the tariff. It is a vital example of the deep difference between him and them.

THE DEATH THROES OF ART.

Despair is writ large on the brow of Mr. GEORGE MOORE, who prophesies in a London paper that art in fifty years will be no more. Nay, the "art age "has ended as completely as the stone "age," Mr. MOORE says. It should be National and insular, but now it is "impossible to distinguish between the "art of one country and that of an- "other." WHISTLER was not American. He represented French painting because he was trained in France, but —wonder of wonders—"he came to "England and developed painting of "his own"!

So WHISTLER came to represent no nation, but his own genius. Mr. MOORE says that his picture, "Little Miss Alexander," brought something new into art, which did not exist before. Why then stickle for nationality? France should have spoiled an American, if Mr. MOORE'S observations are of worth. Painting deals in universals, and national modes of expression may serve to conceal mediocrity, as well as to be vehicles of individual genius. It is well that schools should flourish in every nation, schools with traditions, and emulative of each other. This is an indispensable condition. But in the last analysis the survival of art depends upon individual men. We may still hope that men will arise to be founders of schools as in past times.

OUR "MORAL MANDATE" IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Assistant Secretary WILSON'S note to Minister WEITZEL at Managua departs somewhat from the tone in which Governments are accustomed to discuss the domestic infelicities of their neighbors, but upon careful reading it will be seen that no new doctrine with regard to our duties in Central America has been set up. There is a troublesome insurrection or revolutionary movement in progress in Nicaragua under the leadership of Gen. MENA, who must be regarded as a highly undesirable citizen of any republic. The lives and property of Americans and the security of our legation at Managua have been menaced. We sent into Nicaragua an armed force for their protection. This force was sent not only with the consent, but at the desire of the Nicaraguan Government. Mr. WILSON'S note, which is to be published broadcast in Nicaragua, serves to advise our representative there of the lines of our policy in the immediate matter of the Mena revolution, but its scope is really much broader. It is a notification to all the Central American republics of our friendly interest in their peace and prosperity, and of our intention to exert our influence to those good ends.

Assistant Secretary of State WILSON says in his note that "under the "Washington conventions the United "States has a moral mandate to exert "its influence for the preservation of "the general peace of Central America." This, it will be observed, is not a moral mandate to interfere in every revolution that springs up in those unstable republics, but only a mandate to exert our influence for the preservation of peace. Our influence may be exerted without any departure from international custom in such cases. President DIAZ, pleading his inability to protect American lives and property in Managua, desired that our Government should not only by its forces guarantee protection to Americans, but that it should "extend its protection to all the inhabitants of the republic." Our "mandate" does not go that far, but by relieving President DIAZ of the obvious duty of protecting American lives and property we left him free to use all his forces against the rebels. Only to that extent did we interfere in the strife between DIAZ and MENA, and of our right to take measures for the safety of our legations and our nationals there can be no question.

The Washington conventions between the five Central American republics, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, involved us in no obligations whatever, since we are not a party to the treaties. They were, however, negotiated upon the initiative of the United States and of Mexico, and upon our invitation the plenipotentiaries met in Washington. At most, that establishes for us, in respect to these republics, only the relation of a well-disposed big brother. We want to see them at peace, we deplore the insurrectionary activities of such flagitious persons as Gen. MENA. But we cannot directly intervene in these Central American quarrels for the sole object of assisting Governments against rebels, or rebels against Governments. The Central American republics themselves, in Article II. of the additional treaty of peace, stipulate that "no Government "of Central America shall in case of "civil war intervene in favor of or "against the Government of the coun- "try where the struggle takes place." The extent of their covenanting to stand by each other against uprisings is the agreement not to recognize Governments established by a revolution until the people have "constitutionally reorganized the country." Our "moral mandate" is to use our good offices and our influence to persuade the Central American republics to lead orderly lives, and only when the lives and property of Americans are threatened to use other measures.

The picture which Mr. WILSON draws of Gen. MENA as a person who, "for "purely selfish purposes and without "even a pretense of contending for prin- "ciple," stirs up an inexcusable rebellion, is thought in some quarters to present a recognizable likeness of agitators following the revolutionary trade in other republics, ZAPATA and OROZCO in Mexico, for instance. As a means of giving notice to our good friends, the people of all the republics to the south of us, that we look with disfavor on their traditional habit, that we would much prefer to see them change their Governments by constitutional means, and that so far as our influence may be legitimately exercised it will be exerted for the preservation of peace, Mr. WILSON'S letter to Mr. WEITZEL will probably serve a good purpose.

OF INTEREST TO C. F. MURPHY.

If Mr. MURPHY has not yet been apprised of the fact that he and Gov. DIX are not in high favor with Democrats up the State, he will find the overthrow of his Monroe County henchman, FINUCANE, in Tuesday's primaries decidedly informing on that point. FINUCANE was a local boss intimately allied with Tammany. He was MURPHY'S man. He controlled a Senatorial District and two of the five Assembly Districts in Monroe County. There was an uprising against FINUCANE and MURPHY. Opposition designations were made for the primaries, and the insurgents made pretty nearly a clean sweep. Of the fifteen delegates to the State Convention thirteen were chosen by the insurgents. They are anti-MURPHY. The other two have a majority so slender that an official count will be needed to determine the result. Four of the five Assemblymen nominated are anti-MURPHY, and possibly the fifth. The overthrow of FINUCANE, and consequently of MURPHY, was decisive.

In Oswego County Mr. BULGER, who is a supporter of DIX, was defeated, and in Auburn delegates headed by THOMAS M. OSBORNE, and much opposed to MURPHY, were chosen to the Syracuse Convention. In Queens MURPHY'S friend and ally, CASSIDY, who had the impudence to seek a vindication at the primaries, was decisively beaten.

Nevertheless, Mr. MURPHY still refuses to see any reason why Gov. DIX should not be renominated. Reasons visible to other Democrats are rapidly accumulating.

GOV. WILSON AND DR. WILEY.

Dr. WILEY is determined, apparently, that the laxness of the Taft Administration in the enforcement of the Federal Pure Food law shall not escape the attention of the voters. That is his privilege, his duty. Even if the ex-Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry were not of the Democratic faith—he has been a stanch Democrat in the service of Republican Administrations—his sense of duty should constrain him to aid Gov. WILSON in his indictment both of Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOSEVELT for the latitude they have given to the men who have fought Dr. WILEY. This is an "abandoned issue," as Gov. WILSON said in his speech at Sioux City—abandoned, that is, not by the people, but by the leaders of the opposent parties. Mr. WILSON said truly:

> Everybody now suspects, and the suspicion is based upon a great many facts that can be established by proof, that these pure food laws are not lived up to, that the inspection is not always what it ought to be, and that a great many things are permitted to be done which nullify the pure food laws.

The body of these laws is defective, and they are defectively administered. Solicitor MCCABE still interposes his will between the judgments of the Bureau of Chemistry and the prosecuting attorneys, to whom the law directs that the cases automatically shall go. The Remsen Food Board is still used as an excuse for blocking the rulings against commercial interests of the Chief of the Bureau. The Board was appointed in direct violation of the law; Mr. ROOSEVELT'S action in constituting it, and Mr. TAFT'S in continuing it, have been condoned by a Republican Congress. Moreover, there has always been a breach in the provisions for the purity of drugs that lets into the channels of inter-State trade a flood of spurious and adulterated medicines.

Gov. WILSON pledges himself to a thorough overhauling of the law and its administration, if elected. It is quite possible that he would reappoint Dr. WILEY, with the full powers of which he was gradually shorn. Mr. ROOSEVELT could not, without a complete reversal of his old position, ever aid this reform. It is an issue of which Gov. WILSON has the full advantage.

PENNELL'S PANAMA PICTURES.

JOSEPH PENNELL'S inspiration that fired him to produce the splendid series of pictures of the Panama Canal a-building, ten of which THE TIMES will produce next Sunday, is told by the great draughtsman himself in the October number of The Print Collector's Quarterly, extracts from which appear on this page to-day. Mr. PENNELL'S description of the stirring scenes is suggestive of the pictures.

Mr. PENNELL'S interpretations of the vast works on the Isthmus, the greatest in the world's history, can appear in no other newspaper than THE TIMES, which has the exclusive news rights. Printed on super-calendered paper, perfect in every line and detail, fit for preservation, these rare pictures, the originals of which are the property of the United States Government, will be brought at nominal cost into the homes of THE SUNDAY TIMES'S readers.

STRAW VOTES.

Straw ballots are interesting, in a way; but they are not conclusive. Rightly managed they can be counted on to prove almost anything and to elect almost anybody. The Cincinnati Enquirer is having a good deal of fun with the straw ballots it is running in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. All the returns so far received show that WILSON is gaining at every jump, that ROOSEVELT has a tremendous following, and that TAFT is nowhere. We are told on the other hand, however, that TAFT is almost dead sure of 290 Electoral votes, or 24 more than enough to elect him, and, as everybody appears to be satisfied with the situation, there is really no reason why the every-day citizen should neglect his work to shout for any of the candidates.

Our Cincinnati contemporary has shown much genius in preparing its straw votes. It found in Charleston, West Va., a rather surprising situation —"an increase in the Socialist vote for EUGENE DEBS." "A poll taken at a "negro bar demonstrated a remark- "able change in the political attitude "of the negroes. Out of 32 negroes 26 "cast their lot with the new Progres- "sive Party, and announced their in- "tention, through the secret ballot, of "voting for Col. ROOSEVELT." The straw vote in Charleston, it is worth remarking, was taken in two hotels, two cafés, a restaurant, a chop house, a cigar store, and a negro barroom; places where the people would be found naturally to give their opinions of candidates and principles.

In Indiana, the straw ballot has shown "a preponderance of votes for WILSON and BEVERIDGE," which seems to be a sort of unholy association of names and candidates. In Kentucky the straw vote has failed to discover that any Democrats expected to vote for ROOSEVELT, and in Ohio ROOSEVELT was running a rather poor fourth; WILSON, TAFT, and DEBS all being well in the lead of the Bull Moose.

Probably the straw vote would make a better showing for the Bull Moose if his financial agents would put a little more oil on the machinery. Reports from the West indicate that the Roosevelt tide has passed the flood and is receding. The only way the Colonel can keep things going his way is for him to stay in the field, to be everywhere at once. It is so easy to forget him when he is not near.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Change With a Meaning.

Whatever else may be said about Secretary MACVEAGH'S plan of decreasing the size of our paper money, the general public will see in it an obvious and commendable congruity with the decreased—and steadily decreasing—purchasing power of these instruments.

Most of us are only too well aware of the fact that these particular "bills," unlike all the others, are smaller in everything except area than they used to be. Each of them pretends to be as many dollars as it ever was, but they won't buy as much of hardly anything by a third to a half as they formerly did, and therefore it is only reasonable that this grim fact should be confessed by the bills themselves. There is something distinctly irritating, when one stops to think of it, in a maintenance of form after reality of substance has been lost.

Bankers, who are a heartless folk according to the common belief that must have some foundation in fact, are said to oppose changing the superficial proportions of what to them is merchandise—proportions to which their habits and machines have been adjusted, but the rest of us, who do not handle enough money to have formed habits in the doing of it, will incline to agree with the Secretary that there would be advantages in making bills smaller. He, presumably, thinks about the saving in paper, ink and engraving, all of an expensive kind, that the smaller bills would make possible. That is a praiseworthy motive, and so rare in public officials that it should not be discouraged. Others, having an impression that Governments never save money on one thing except to spend it for something else, will not be very deeply stirred by that argument, but will see and like the humorous element in the execution of this particular plan at this particular time.

He can, therefore, safely ignore the growls of the bankers and go ahead with his scheme. Nobody objects to taking the bills as they are—far from it. Larger or smaller, they would still be acceptable, but as most of the prevailing fashions are marked by a certain exiguity, a certain economy of material, paper money might as well or better follow the styles.

France as Scholar and Teacher.

It would be rather humiliating for us Americans if the French should precede us in the erection of a public monument to the memory of WILBUR WRIGHT. They are already raising a fund for that purpose in Paris, and the plan as announced is to place a huge block of granite in the field at Auvours where the first of aviators made the flights which convinced doubting Europe that the dream of innumerable ages had at last been realized.

Recognition that the thing so long declared impossible and even proved to be so by great mathematicians had at last been done was prompt and complete in France. And there was not a little magnanimity in the cordiality with which France treated WILBUR WRIGHT. Until he came her own inventors had been the leaders in attempts at aerial navigation, and it was not wholly pleasant that they should have to accept the then obscure alien as a teacher. To his school they all promptly and cheerfully went, however, and though some of them criticised him rather harshly, later, they never denied his claim to priority in real mechanical flight.

And now they are planning a monument to him. A big block of granite does not seem a very congruous one for the first of men to fly—it will, indeed, be rather disappointing as a product of French art and imagination. But the aeroplane is an awkward object for either a painter or a sculptor to handle, and WILBUR WRIGHT himself, while not of unattractive personality, was hardly the best of "subjects" for an artist. So perhaps the Frenchmen have done the best they could, and the simplicity of their design is meritorious.

Perhaps Americans have been slower than the French to honor WILBUR WRIGHT in this way because we know better than they that the aeroplane had, not one inventor, but two, and, as one of the two is still in his prime and very much alive, the time has hardly come for us to accord honors of this kind. That, at least, will serve as an excuse for letting the Frenchmen get ahead of us in manifesting formal appreciation of the magnificent achievement of a great American. And an excuse of some sort, apparently, we must have if we are to escape an invidious comparison and the charge of ingratitude to one who certainly added to the glory of the Nation.

Far From a Bad Suggestion.

One of our readers, in a letter printed yesterday, suggested that candidates for public office should be subjected to the scientific tests by which so much of definite information as to the mental, moral and intellectual qualities of an individual can now be obtained.

The letter was apparently written in the spirit of sarcasm, but as a matter of fact there was nothing intrinsically absurd in any of its proposals, and all, or nearly all, of the tests enumerated might be applied with both propriety and profit. To do so would only be making use of the best known methods of discovering which of the rival aspirants for office is most likely to have the competence and the inclination to perform its duties well, and really there is nothing absurd about that. On the contrary, it would only be doing in a systematic and intelligent way what we have always done after a rough, crude fashion, and it would eliminate many of the obstacles, natural and artificial, that now stand between ourselves and real knowledge of the men into whose hands we more or less intrust our lives, liberties and property—and the Nation's reputation, dignity and destinies as well.

Were the candidates carefully investigated by the psychologist, the biologist and the doctor, if their pedigrees were examined with a view to discovering not from whom, but from what, they were descended, and if their assorted capacities were really measured, instead of being merely guessed at, we could cast our votes with expectations far better justified than now of getting the right man into the right place.

They do not laugh last or most who treat science as a joke—who do not realize its practicality or its applicability to all the relations and activities of life. Its conflict with sentiment is wholly imaginary, for science does not conflict with anything that is real and true.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

Quite Independent of the Agitation for Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The defeat of the amendment in Ohio's new Constitution which would have extended the suffrage to women, when all the other amendments which are considered "Progressive" were carried, is very gratifying to those of us who contend that in the broad consideration of this question woman suffrage is not a forward movement in governmental development nor a needed adjunct to woman's so-called emancipation or progress.

The question of investing women with political responsibility is erroneously associated in the minds of many with all the other marked changes which have taken place in woman's position during the past sixty years; but there is, as a matter of fact, a vast difference between civil rights, which women have attained during this period, and political power or responsibility, which is in reality the imposition of public duties.

In addition to the improvement in woman's legal status, there has been the great broadening of her educational opportunities and the development of her economic independence. Universities and colleges have opened their doors to her, and to-day there is scarcely a profession or industry she may not enter. All these changes have been in the natural line of development, since all have been an extension of her civil or personal rights, and progress always lies in this direction. But personal freedom has little or nothing to do with sovereign authority. "Votes for women" means votes for all women, and this is the line of clearage which the anti-suffragist recognizes between this question of investing women with political responsibility and all the other changes in woman's position. Extension of the suffrage to women does not mean the extension of another right to the individual woman; it means the imposition of another duty upon all women in addition to those they already carry. With these facts in mind it is evident that woman's rights and woman suffrage are not one and the same thing, but are in reality far apart. Woman has attained her individual freedom and civil rights without the ballot, and if it were known to-morrow that no woman in this State would ever vote, not a single activity in which woman is now engaged would be restricted; her philanthropy would not be lessened; her civic work would not be weakened; no university or college would close its doors to her, and she would not be excluded from any industry or profession.

Those of us who are opposing the extension of suffrage to woman are not on the negative side of this question, as is sometimes said, but, rather, are in the intrenched position. The burden of proof rests with those who are asking for this change in our governmental system, and they have not yet proved their case to the thoughtful men and women of the country. They have not proved that woman needs the ballot to do her work in the world, and they have not proved that in the States where woman suffrage exists it has been of benefit to either the State or woman herself.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN.
Guilford, Conn., Sept. 17, 1912.

OVERSHADOWS POLITICS.

Nathan Straus Emphasizes Importance of Coming Congress on Hygiene

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an issue of such overwhelming importance that it ought to overshadow all the controversies of the political campaign—the issue of the prevention of disease. Science has taught us how many of the fatal sicknesses can be prevented, but the lessons of science have not been learned by the public, the discoveries of science have not been applied to any great degree in the prevention of disease.

It is for the purpose of benefiting humanity by spreading the knowledge of how disease can be robbed of its terrors that the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography is to be held in Washington from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28, and I beg to call your attention to these meetings in the hope that you will seize this opportunity to spread the knowledge that humanity needs for its own protection against disease.

It is very largely up to the press to make effective the discoveries of science, and I may take this occasion to point out that it has been the cordial and persistent support of the newspapers that has enabled me to win my twenty-odd years' fight for the pasteurization of milk, thereby paving the way for the efficient protection of the babies from milk-borne diseases.

I sincerely hope that you will make your paper a vehicle for the dissemination of the knowledge that will be brought to public attention at the coming congress, knowing that thereby you can greatly increase the usefulness of the congress and really benefit humanity by promoting the prevention of disease. In so doing you will save many from suffering and grief and will do much to diminish the burdens of poverty.

NATHAN STRAUS.
New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

PANAMA'S WONDERS.

Joseph Pennell Finds Realized There Picturesqueness of Labor.

From The Print Collector's Quarterly.

I went to the Panama Canal because I believed the greatest engineering work the world has ever seen would give me the greatest artistic inspiration of my life. I went because I believed that at the canal I should see the wonder of work, the picturesqueness of labor, realized on the grandest scale. I believed that if but little of all I had heard of the huge locks, the great dam, the deep cut, were true, on the Isthmus of Panama I should find the most marvelous subjects of all time, so risked it—a risk of 15,000 miles, for possible picturesqueness.

In January of this year the chance came, and, after two weeks of voyaging, one morning the Isthmus was ahead, a range of mountains, their lower slopes and valleys modeled and hidden in what I first thought was snow, but soon found were clouds and mist. Beyond were higher peaks, strange yet familiar, the whole a perfect Japanese print. And as the ship came nearer the hills and mountains became silhouetted with Japanese trees, and the American towns became Japanese, too. That which I had never believed existed save on Hiroshigi's blocks was before me, yet I was thousands of miles from Japan, and all this was the work of God and American engineers. When I landed I found the houses of Colon full of character, and the church had a tower, a pyramid, decorated with a mosaic of oyster shells glittering, shining like silver through the mist. The people, too, had character, and most of the children, as in Spain, were unencumbered with clothes.

Colon and Panama.

The afternoon I arrived I spent in the American town of Colon. Every house is Japanese in feeling, screened in black wire outlined with white wooden frames, to keep out the flies and mosquitos that are no longer there. I believe the original design was French, and some of the houses were built by the French. The houses are shaded by a wood of palms; through this wandered well-made roads. There were no smells, no flies—nothing that one finds in all other tropical and semi-tropical countries.

Next day I started for the City of Panama—though it was not until I landed that I learned where the officials and offices were. Until I found them and presented my letters—and even then—I did not know if I should be allowed to draw; I thought, as usual, I had better work till I was stopped.

The Approach to Gatun Lock.

No one had said a word at Colon, so I got off the train at Gatun, marveling at the town climbing up the hillside—a town I should have drawn had I not been going to draw the locks. The locks are only a hundred yards or so away from the station, and over to them I went with my sketching traps, determined to do as much as I could before I was stopped—as I fully expected I should be. From a rough wooden bridge—bearing the legend that all used it at their own risk—spanning the locks I looked down into a yawning gulf. Away below were tiny men and tiny trains. To the right the gulf extended to a lake; to the left rose great gates. On them pygmies were working; huge buckets and cranes rushed and creaked across the chasm. As I looked a whistle blew. All the men instantly dropped their tools, and long lines of little figures marched away or climbed wooden stairs and iron ladders to the top; and from the depths a long chain rose, and clinging to the end of it, grouped as Cellini would have loved to group them, were a dozen men swinging up to the surface—the most decorative, yet real, motive in the wonder of work I had ever seen. No one could imagine it—and I had only a minute to see it.

Across the bridge was a telephone box, and beyond and below this the great arches of the approach to the lock, nearly finished, rising sheer more than a hundred feet, soon to be hidden beneath the lake. This was a subject, and I tackled it. The only way to do these things is to do them when and where you see them, for they all depend on the effect and the impression they produce at the moment. Often as I was at Gatun, I only saw the men coming up on the chain once again, and I never saw the approaches again as they were that day. I have been told I see these things through a temperament. I hope I do. I have no desire to pose as an artless artist or a pitiful photographer.

In the distance was the already filling lake, dotted with new-made islands, the highlands still emerging from this new flood, crowned with palms and strange trees. Bridges like those of Hiroshigi joined island to island and the mainland. American steamers were anchored, native canoes moved rapidly about, great birds hovered over the face of the waters. The long line of the almost submerged but finished French canal stretched to the distance. Before I left the Isthmus it was swallowed up forever. Against the horizon, purely but faintly outlined, were the blue-gray flat mountains crowned with the strange-shaped trees. It was perfect, the apotheosis of the wonder of work; and I had come at just the time to see it. But a few months and these subjects will be buried under water and under dirt, never to be seen again.

The dam is too big and too vague to be picturesque. At least I never saw a subject in it. But its very bigness makes it seem a part of the hills that stretch to the mountains, and this vagueness impresses one.

The Jungle.

In the evening, no one having stopped, or objected to, my drawing and prying about, as they would anywhere else, I took the train to Panama—one of the last that ran over the old line of railroad, now most of it under the waters of the growing lake. From the car window I saw for the first time the tropical jungle, which I had never believed in—never believed that it could not be penetrated save with an axe or a machete; but it is so—and the richness of it, the riot of it, the tangled, sombre mystery of it, is incredible and endless. The train moved along in its own time-taking fashion, covering in two hours and a half the forty miles across the continent, so slowly that I could make notes of motives, though I saw little of the canal. But impressions got for one's self in this way are worth endless pointing out by other people. Still, here and there were glimpses. Once or twice we crossed the canal bed. Here and there huge cranes loomed against the sky; abandoned locomotives crowned hilltops in lines; here locks towered in the distance; and Japanese villages, filled with Americans, Hindus, Spaniards, and negroes, were everywhere. Native villages still lingered in swampy clearings, though mostly huts were exchanged for old freight cars. Finally came Panama, the houses row above row, all lit up, climbing the side of Ancon Hill.

Pedro Miguel Lock.

The next day, donning my khaki and pocketing my railroad pass and some oranges, I started for the lock at Pedro Miguel (pronounced in American, Peter Magil, just as Miraflores is called Millflowers.) The train was divided by a baggage car into two parts, and filled at one end with blacks and at the other with whites. The sun rose as we reached the station at Pedro Miguel, and in the midst of a great crowd of negroes, Greeks, Orientals, and engineers I tramped to the lock, a half mile off. Here I went to the bottom and looked up between the huge walls outside the gates, spanned with arches and buttresses—one of the most stupendous, most decorative compositions I have ever seen. When I asked the engineer—Mr. Williamson—how he had come to make the splendid springing lines of his arches and buttresses, he said it was only done to save concrete. Yet the result is as fine as the flying buttresses of a cathedral. The floor of the lock was crowded with men; the walls at the top, with the concrete forming crenellations, were crowded; and with the cries of bosses, the shrieks of whistles, and the blasts of explosions, it seemed like a siege. But all was peaceful.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

THE SUICIDE OF A TRUE SHINTOIST

Richard Barry Defends His Belief That Nogi Wished to Die for His Ideals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with your editorial analysis of the motives which led to the suicide of Gen. Nogi. You instance three reasons to prove that it was due to melancholia, rather than to the accepted motive of a desire to conform to the ancient samurai belief in immolation on the grave of the Emperor.

You say he did not kill himself in the manner prescribed by the ancient ritual for hara-kiri. Later reports, however, show that he technically complied with this ritual, if not actually. He broke the skin of his abdomen in the approved fashion before slitting his throat. This, to my mind, shows that he wished to conform to the conventional form of the act and thus to prove his allegiance to ancient ideas, while, at the same time, he completed the suicide with a motion surer and less painful—in a word, more modern.

Your second reason to prove that the act was not premeditated is the fact that his will shows he did not expect his wife to join him. This seems no proof at all. He probably did not intend his wife should join him. That was no part of the ancient belief. He probably did not apprise her of his intention until almost the moment of its execution. He may have intended to keep her in total ignorance, and she may have wormed the secret from him. It is certain that he contemplated his act for several days, at least, and that he showed no evidences of a man with a mind diseased or even depressed with melancholia.

Your third reason is that he directed that his body should be used for scientific dissection. You say that the man who could do that had few illusions about the efficacy of graveside immolations. If you think that, you must have little understanding of the Shinto belief in the immortality of the soul. The body is of no more consequence, after death, to the true Shintoist than to our most determined materialist. Nogi's direction for the use of his body was, to my mind, but a final proof that he wished to show that he was thoroughly modern, entirely alive to the real needs of his country—viz., progress in knowledge.

At the same time I do not believe that he killed himself only for the purpose commonly ascribed—that he might join his Emperor and provide an escort through the other world, and thus offer a final test of loyalty.

That purpose was but a hinge on which he wished to swing his real intention of sending a message to his nation. That message was a warning against the low modern ideals of business and politics.

It is only natural to seek an explanation of Nogi's act in accepted terms of human motives. But he was not an ordinary human being. He was not immersed in self, as your analysis would lead us to believe. He was not thinking of his own life, or his own pleasure, or his own future.

Like the true samurai he was thinking of the nation's honor, symbolized in his Emperor. He saw that honor in danger of being washed away in the slow disintegration of peaceful intrigues and the sham ideals of industry. And he took the only way he could think of to utter a loud cry of warning. He stepped forth and showed his countrymen, and the whole world as well, that a man can die as well as he can live for ideals which are distinctly unfashionable in our modern world.

It is as though he had plainly said: "See, friends, though one has honors and ease and pleasant ways of life, though by reaching forth his hand he may obtain wealth and luxury, these things are not important when they conflict with the ideals which first built the strength of our nation as it is."

The remarkable part of it is that the Japanese Nation has received this message, being psychic as we are not, being believers in a hereafter as we are not, and being far nearer a heroic age than we are.

Nogi did not throw his life away. He gave it conscientiously, and with deliberate intention for the real good of his fellow-men. The same spirit actuated him that influenced Socrates when his friends showed him a way to escape from the death sentence by running from prison. Socrates's reply was that he, who had stood as a teacher of the youth of Athens, and who had been condemned for being a false teacher, could not thus justify the charges of his accusers by defying the laws which it had always been his aim to uphold.

Socrates and Nogi! In essential character they were of one clay!

RICHARD BARRY.
New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

Short and Ugly Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be generally believed that the departure of Gen. Nogi is a case of "suicide" and not "immolation" or "sacrifice." Even in Japan all that is said about it is rather by way of excuse than otherwise. The uglier "suicide" wins over the elegant "immolation" and other euphemisms.

Does it not also occur to you, sir, that uglier and plainer words such as thug, murderer, and the like, should promptly replace in press reports the more refined and even elegant "gunman" or slayer, referring to the Rosenthal murderers?

And should not the crime itself always be referred to as a murder? Fully half the references I have seen have been to the slaying, slayers, gunmen, &c. One would suppose a new nomenclature of crime had been found necessary of late years to describe deeds that used to be described as bluntly as possible in repulsive words.

There is some virtue in these words that put no false glamour on bad deeds; describing murders and murderers as slayings and slayers may be responsible for our unenviable preeminence in "slayings" per 100,000 of population.

R. F. GREEN.
New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

Monday Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily agree with your correspondent respecting Decoration Day, which should be changed to the last Monday in May. Labor Day proves how beneficial the holiday can be made, and I would strongly advocate that Thanksgiving Day be changed to the last Monday in November. This plan has been very wisely adopted lately in Canada, where the Sunday is devoted to the religious exercises and the following day to the festivities. It does not break into business in the middle of the week, and think how many people this simple plan permits of spending their time with their home folk. I wonder the railway companies do not agitate this matter for their own interest, as travel would be largely increased.

COUNTRY BOY.
New York, Sept. 17, 1912.

But Will He?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of what avail will it be to retire Gov. Dix if Mr. Murphy (openly or secretly) is to name the candidate to succeed him? The Tammany boss, at this juncture, can render no greater service to the Democratic Party than to remain away—and have his henchmen remain away—from Syracuse during the convention. We do pray for the success of the Democratic ticket, and that same prayer doth teach us also to pray that Mr. Murphy shall go 'way back and sit down; at least as far away as Mount Clemens.

WALTER WOOLLCOTT.
Phalanx, N. J., Sept. 17, 1912.

MISS ISELIN WEDS IRWIN B. LAUGHLIN

Daughter of Adrian Iselin Bride of First Secretary of Our Embassy at Berlin.

NUPTIALS AT COUNTRY HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Among the 250 Guests—Gift from President and Mrs. Taft.

The marriage of Irwin B. Laughlin, son of the late George M. Laughlin of Pittsburgh and First Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, to Miss Thérèse E. Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, was celebrated yesterday at noon at the country residence of the bride's father on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle.

The drawing room was transformed into a chapel of flowers and an altar erected at the south end of the room, where the ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. McNichol, rector of St. Catherine's Church, in North Pelham, assisted by the Rev. James F. Driscoll of St. Gabriel's Church at New Rochelle.

The bride, who was unattended, walked with her father down the wide staircase to the reception hall and along an aisle, formed by gilt standards, topped with clusters of white asters and white ribbons, to the improvised chapel of flowers. The altar was banked with white roses and blue and white hydrangea blossoms, and American Beauty roses were used in profusion throughout the room.

She wore a bridal robe of white satin, with a short train, draped with old lace, an heirloom in the Iselin family. Her veil, which was also of rare old lace, was surmounted by sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white gardenias and orchids.

George M. Laughlin, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

A reception and breakfast followed the ceremony. The bridal table, with covers for twenty-four, stood in the dining room, and was decorated with American Beauty roses and hydrangeas. The guests, numbering about 250, including members of the German and Russian Embassies at Washington, D. C., sat at small tables on the terrace and piazza, which were screened with awnings to protect the guests from inclement weather. Nahan Franko's Orchestra played.

Many of the guests came on a special train which left the Grand Central Station at 11:20, and were conveyed from the station to the house by taxicabs. Others, including Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. James Laughlin, the uncle and aunt of the bridegroom, arrived in their private yachts, the former from Newport, which were anchored in the Sound within sight of the house.

Many handsome presents were received by the bride, including gifts from President and Mrs. Taft and the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, at whose wedding in this city in 1903 Miss Iselin was a bridesmaid. Mr. Laughlin is a brother of the late Thomas K. Laughlin, who married a sister of Mrs. Taft. He will sail with his bride from New York on Oct. 2, and for a time he will be Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy in Berlin, as Ambassador Leishman is to visit this country, leaving directly upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin. On Monday evening last Mr. Laughlin gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Union Club.

Members of the Iselin and Laughlin families present included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Miss Louise M. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, Mrs. Thomas Laughlin, the bridegroom's sister-in-law; Mrs. William Le Moyne of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Alexander W. Biddle of Philadelphia, aunts of the bridegroom; Henry L. Laughlin, and Mrs. George Laughlin.

Among others asked to the wedding were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George J. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Henry Clews, Henry F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. George G. Haven, Lispenard Stewart, William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and Miss Ruth Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Henri De Bach of the Russian Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glynn, Mrs. Josiah Bull, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de Whitehouse, W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Eliot Gregory, and H. Von Haimhausen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy.

MISS GOULD'S BIRD PARTY.

400 Children of Sewing and Cooking Classes Are Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Miss Helen M. Gould gave a bird party this afternoon at her country seat Lyndhurst to the 400 children in her sewing and cooking classes. Miss Gould received the children and had as her guests Mrs. George J. Gould, who came up from Lakewood, and her two little nieces, the Misses Helen and Margery Gould.

Each class wore different color bird caps. The large refreshment tent was decorated with 2,000 paper birds, and twenty-five canary birds in cages were hung up around the tent, and they sang merrily while the children ate.

Prof. Edward Avis gave an illustrated lecture on birds and imitated their various calls. He was accompanied by a violinist. Then the children guessed different bird calls and afterward went to the bowling alley, where a moving-picture show was given, showing Mother Goose and other nursery stories. There was also a slight-of-hand performance and a Punch and Judy show. Then the classes had games from 3 to 4:30 o'clock, followed by more guessing contests. The winners of the contests received live canary birds in cages.

Refreshments were served in a big tent, which, besides being decorated with birds, was banked with hay and many flags hung from its sides. Before the refreshments were served Miss Gould asked grace. As a souvenir each child received a bird basket containing candy and fruit.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid to Sail.

Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will sail for New York on Sept. 23. Their little grandson, who spent August with them at Harrogate during the Hon. John Ward's fishing expedition with the Duke of Roxburghe in Norway, and during the Hon. Mrs. John Ward's visit to the Adirondacks at her father's camp, has now rejoined his parents at Chilton Lodge, their place in Berkshire, where they are entertaining a succession of house parties for the shooting season.

Waller to Give "Henry V." Sept. 30.

Lewis Waller has determined to present "Henry V." at Daly's Theatre on Monday, Sept. 30. Madge Titheradge, as has been announced, will be the Chorus and will play the rôle of Katherine of France. Herbert Jarman will have the rôle of Pistol; Alexander Thompson, Fluellen; Wallace Erskine, the Duke of Exeter; Annie Hughes, the hostess; Millicent Evison, the boy, and Frank McEntee, Charles VI. Other prominent rôles will be taken by Frank Woolfe, Reginald Dane, Dion Titheradge, and Henry Carvill. Mr. Waller, of course, will play King Harry. The London scenery, costumes, and properties have arrived.

Cecilia Loftus Arrives.

Cecilia Loftus, in private life Mrs. C. Waterman, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Caronia to present her imitations of well-known performers in the B. F. Keith and Martin Beck theatres. They include one of Maud Allen, which she gave first at the command performance at the Palace Theatre in London last July. The actress was confined to her cabin the greater part of the voyage through having caught a cold in London.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Count Talleyrand-Perigord is sailing for Europe to-day on the Amerika, also Mrs. W. P. Douglas and her daughter, Miss Edith Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, who have been staying at the St. Regis, are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Tuesday. Mrs. Hammond was formerly Miss Mary P. Stevens.

Gen. Powell Clayton of Washington, D. C., is at the Hotel Manhattan for a short visit.

Arthur Kenedy, who is to marry Miss Anne Reid on Oct. 1, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King and family have returned from England and are at the Belmont for a few days before going to Newport.

Mrs. John P. Duncan and Miss Susan S. Duncan, who have been in the White Mountains, have returned to Briarcliff Lodge for the Autumn. Mrs. Peter Moeller and Miss Moeller, also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond and Miss Dimond, are at the lodge for the season.

The marriage took place yesterday of Miss Florence Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Clarke, to Herbert C. Brinckerhoff of Mount Vernon, at the home of the bride's parents, 495 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. George R. Montgomery officiated.

Mrs. John F. Dryden, widow of ex-Senator John F. Dryden, has leased the house at 855 Fifth Avenue, and will spend the Winter season there. Mrs. Dryden and her son, Forest F. Dryden, are now living in Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, who have been at Ellenville, N. Y., are at the Plaza, to remain about a week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires, who have been traveling through the West for several months, are at the St. Regis. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, who came on from Newport for the Laughlin-Iselin nuptials, are also at this hotel.

A charity ball is to be given to-morrow evening at the Armory in Greenwich, Conn., and many well-known society women are acting as patronesses. Mrs. Nelson Macy is Chairman, Mrs. George Wharton Edwards Secretary, and Mrs. Henry F. Schwarz Treasurer of the Ball Committee.

OPPOSE NEWSSTAND CHANGE.

Notices of Applications for Licenses Would Lead to Graft, Barondess Says.

Much opposition to the proposed resolution of Alderman Esterbrook to remove control of newsstand licenses within stoop lines and under elevated stations from the board developed yesterday at a public hearing on the matter before the Aldermanic Laws and Legislation Committee. A hundred or more newsdealers opposed the plan. Joseph Barondess, a member of the Board of Education, spoke against certain provisions of the proposed ordinance.

"I do not believe in requiring that notices of an application for a permit should be posted, as the resolution provides," said Mr. Barondess. "Such posting at any rate would work great injustice if men seeking the renewal of licenses were obliged to resort to it, and it would open the way to all sorts of petty grafting—not on the part of officials, but on the part of private individuals who might make use of the opportunity afforded to create needless objections."

Mr. Barondess also objected to the suggestion made by Alderman Meagher at a previous hearing that only citizens should receive stand permits.

"You may have a right to make such a provision with regard to persons who do not hold licenses at present," he said, "but you cannot do so justly in regard to persons who are now conducting business from stands. It might be all right to object to aliens who are not naturalized holding licenses where they have not been willing to seek naturalization, but so long as the laws of this country prescribe a certain test of qualifications, and some cannot pass that test, they should not be prevented from earning a livlihood for that reason."

Mr. Barondess said that some of the questions propounded to those anxious to become citizens were too difficult. He said that when a man applied for a renewal of a license already in his possession it was not right to regard him in the same light as an entirely new applicant, that he had a right to continue to conduct his business which he had built up. Mr. Barondess said he did not object to charging a fee in addition to that now exacted by the city for the right to conduct a newsstand. Several of the newsstand dealers spoke against the resolution and it was then reported out of committee with a recommendation that it be put on file.

MISS BROOKS, LONDON BRIDE

New York Girl Married to Arthur Nutting in St. George's Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The wedding took place to-day at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, of Arthur Nutting, son of Sir John Nutting, and Miss Edith Allen Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks of New York.

Miss Molly Nutting, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor, and Godfrey Nutting was best man.

The engagement of Miss Brooks was announced in these columns last December. She made her début in New York three years ago, and later went to England with her parents, where they have since resided.

Mr. Nutting is the third son of Sir John Nutting of St. Helen's, near Dublin, Ireland, and is the first baronet.

Burke-De Long Wedding on Nov. 14.

The wedding of Miss Janet Waring De Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. De Long of 324 West 100th Street, to Frank Gains Burke, Jr., is set for Thursday afternoon at 4:30, Nov. 14, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the reception following is to be held at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Martha Burke is to act as maid of honor, and the bride's other attendants will be Mrs. Florence Olcott, Mrs. Percy Andrew McKee, and the Misses Lillian Scrymser and Marjorie Webster of Brooklyn, Ava Treloar of Boston, and Lucy Penn of Redsville, N. C. Oscar Burke will be his brother's best man. The ushers have not as yet been announced.

Miss Gillett, Bride of Edward King.

The marriage of Miss Mary Marshall Gillett, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Ripley Gillett, of 606 West 122d Street, to Edward King, son of the late Edward King, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. Harris Ely Adriance officiated. The bride's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Helen Gillett of Hudson, N. Y. After the ceremony, which was for the immediate families, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Hazard to Wed F. R. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ayrault Hazard of Cedarhurst, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Pelton Hazard, to Frederick Rhinelander Brown, son of Mrs. Frederick Tilden Brown of this city and Lawrence, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A concert for the benefit of the Berkshire Industrial Farm will be given to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Lenox by Francis Rogers baritone, and Ada Sassoli, harpist, assisted by Allen B. Fenno, accompanist.

Mme Sembrich, accompanied by her husband, Guillaume Stengel, sailed for New York from Cherbourg yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. With her is also Frank La Forge, who will be her accompanist on her forthcoming concert tour. She is also bringing with her a nineteen-old-cellist, Gatis Casini.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only.
BAR PINS
$50.00 to $500.00
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

GEORGE F. SCANNELL DEAD FROM WORRY

Prospect of Losing All His Property, After Long Fight Over a City Office, Changed Him.

THIRTY YEARS IN TAMMANY

Harassed by Litigation Ever Since He Was Made Highway Commissioner in 1901.

George F. Scannell, Tammany leader of the Twenty-fifth District and once Commissioner of Highways for the city, died at his home, 128 East Thirty-first Street, early yesterday morning. He was 52 years old and had been prominent in Tammany politics for thirty years.

The cause of death was attributed to a complication of diseases, and the end had been expected for weeks. Mr. Scannell, according to members of his family, became ill last May, and since that time steadily grew worse.

Mr. Scannell succeeded James C. Collins as Highway Commissioner of Manhattan when the latter was ousted by Borough President Ahearn in 1903. Collins instituted suit, naming both the city and Mr. Scannell as defendants. To safeguard the city in case Collins should win the suit Scannell had to furnish a $10,000 bond to guarantee that he would turn back his salary to Collins. His own house, which stood in his wife's name, was put up as security.

In December, 1909, Collins, the deposed Highway Commissioner, suddenly got a notion that he was still the Commissioner of Highways. He bodily took possession of Scannell's office in the Park Row Building and held the fort for a number of days. It was only the intercession of Borough President McAneny and revocation of the office of Commissioner of Highways by Mayor Gaynor that finally induced Collins to surrender his stronghold. Thus Scannell lost his job.

By that time Scannell had already drawn salary which, with interest, amounted to about $30,000. Collins was suing for all of this and more besides. The fight for reinstatement was carried into all courts of the State, coming before the Appellate Division ten times and before the Court of Appeals four times. Last February Collins was reinstated to the office which had already been abolished by an order of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff. The order allowed the collection of $51,200 of back salary, including the $30,000 which Scannell had already collected. The case is still in litigation.

It was the prospect of losing everything in the world, Mr. Scannell's friends said last night, which had suddenly made such a noted change in the man.

Mr. Scannell is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter. The children are Frank J. John J., George F., Jr., and Miss Marie Scannell. Former Fire Commmissioner John J. Scannell, a brother, also survives him.

DAZIE'S DEBUT AS ACTRESS.

Dancer Plays a Role in Last Act of "The Master of the House."

Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, made her first appearance as a dramatic actress yesterday afternoon, when she played the rôle of Beatrice in the last act of "The Master of the House" at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre. Although Mlle. Dazie has been on the stage since childhood, this was her first experience in speaking lines in a dramatic performance, and she suffered all the horrors of stage fright before the act began. Afterward she confessed that the nervousness made her ill and that she had no recollection of what had happened on the stage.

She managed the part very well, though, without making a slip in the lines or the business. Most of the audience recognized her when the curtain went up and at the end of the act she was applauded heartily. She went to the theatre directly from the Casino, where she appears in the second act of "The Merry Countess," and changed to her "dramatic costume," a simple white gown, at the Thirty-ninth Street.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Five Steamships—Arrivals.

Five transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked on them are:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Dr. J. A. Blan, J. D. Carroll, Robert Colton, Count Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mrs. C. S. Hall, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, T. Maxwell Jones, Mrs. F. J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pennell, R. H. Speed, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Shay, Mrs. H. M. Withers, Miss F. E. Whitcomb.

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Mrs. Percy V. Baldwin, J. Birkett, the Rev. and Mrs. James Black, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Mrs. G. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mrs. M. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fassett, L. B. Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Humphries, C. T. Mills, M. P.; the Rev. Canon Monice, Mrs. M. D. Palmer, C. J. Peters, J. B. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Smyth, Dr. W. H. Warren.

PROVENCE (Havre)—Miss Lucy J. Atwater, Cuthbert Brown, Mrs. W. J. Currie, Miss Marjorie Currie, W. W. Davison, Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Goff, T. F. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson Prevost, Baron L. Picton, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tiffany.

FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Miss C. Brodie, Miss Helen Cooper, Miss Edith Farley, Mrs. C. F. Gates, Miss Edith G. Ham, Miss E. P. Henderson, Miss Ida R. Henderson, Miss A. Laves, Miss J. Sonnet.

SAXONIA (Naples)—Mrs. E. Allen, Miss A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bell, Miss J. Bell, Miss H. L. Benedict, Miss L. Bisley, Miss G. S. Carter, the Rev. P. Coyle, C. D. Curtis, Dr. C. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dixon, Mrs. G. Doran, C. J. Goodwin, Mrs. T. B. Hamilton, Miss L. Jackson, Dr. J. M. Ludlow, Miss Ludlow, Miss J. Nelson, Miss E. B. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Portwood, Miss E. Russell, Mrs. K. Tingley, Mrs. M. M. Tuner, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Waters, Miss H. Whiting.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARONIA (Liverpool)—Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Miss B. Anderson, C. Baird, Dr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Black, Col. W. H. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bollard, Lady Boot, A. W. Butler, Mrs. R. C. Campbell, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Dr. Albert E. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dale, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Faulkner, Dr. F. T. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Smith, T. H. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wadsworth, Mrs. C. Waterman, Miss Irene Wood, Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher, and Miss Fisher.

OCEANIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Allen, Mrs. J. Van Norden Allen, A. Baird, Dr. E. F. Bashford, T. Byron, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Dashwood, Mrs. J. B. Duer, Cosmo Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Miss Frances Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze, Major and Mrs. Lee, Robert Loraine, H. S. Morgan, Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Parr, Mrs. Eugene Philbin, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Charles Sherrill, Prof. J. C. Van Dyke, Sidney Valentine, Lafayette Young, and Dr. George D. Warren.

Margaret Anglin Appears in 'Egypt.'

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Margaret Anglin produced here to-night for the first time on any stage Edward Sheldon's new play, "Egypt." The period of the piece is modern, and the scenes are laid in South Carolina and upper New York. Egypt is the name of the leading character. A young half wild gypsy, belonging to a Romany tribe, is restored to her supposed father, a wealthy Southerner, by whom she is educated and apparently civilized. At the point of her marriage to a neighbor, however, the call of the blood proves too strong, and the work of civilization is ruthlessly destroyed when her former young gypsy lover appears on the scene and carries her back to the nomadic life to which she was born. Miss Anglin's company included Elliott Dexter, Frank Currier, Wilfred North, Stanley Dark, and Maud Durand.

Robert Loraine Arrives.

Robert Loraine, the actor and aviator, arrived yesterday on the Oceanic from Southampton accompanied by several members of the company, including Mabel Love, May Blaney and G. W. Anson, who are to appear with him in his revival of "Man and Superman" by G. Bernard Shaw at the Hudson Theatre on Sept. 30.

"AN AZTEC ROMANCE" QUEER.

Sound and Fury Signifying Nothing —Thunderbolt Removes Actor.

AN AZTEC ROMANCE. A romantic spectacular play. In four acts. By Orestes Bean. Music by Harold Orlob. Manhattan Opera House.

Corianton	Robert Warwick
Seantum	Edwin Arden
Shiblon	J. Arthur Young
Alma	Charles B. Hanford
Korihor	R. D. MacLean
Nephiah	George C. Gunther
Lamen	Douglas Graves
Amuloki	William A. Evans
Lamarck	Frederick Guest
Zenos	Thomas O'Malley
Nehama	James Forbes
Zebu	Frank Bunting
Bastol	Clifford Leigh
Relia	Miss Louise Hamilton
Manetiah	Miss Josephine Bowers
Zoan Ze Isobel	Miss Tittell-Brune

"What particular god is he plugging for?" asked one irreverent person during the performance of "An Aztec Romance" at the Manhattan Opera House last evening.

No attempt to answer the question will be made here. And those who will are at liberty to read therein a confession of ignorance.

A particularly cruel and unjust god he seemed, however, since he removed the most interesting actor in the cast with a thunderbolt hurled in the first act. This actor, R. D. MacLean, was the unbeliever whose blasphemy brought down the wrath of heaven and thereby made a climax. With his fall the hero, Corianton, son of a high priest and a wayward lad, bethought him of a better life and began to follow it. But his footsteps strayed when the siren crossed his path. She was put to her unholy task by a bloodthirsty Prince of Antionum.

Then Corianton learns who she is, denounces her, and, of course, she falls in love with him.

The motives of the characters are never clear, and the locale of the play seems entirely vague and conjectural. Some have said that the play was inspired by something in the Book of Mormon, and that it has some relation to the faith. If so, the connection was not apparent last night. Made up of the shreds of familiar romantic melodrama, it was neither better nor worse than dozens of plays of its kind belonging to a remote period of the theatre. It was extravagantly mounted and dressed, and the acting was competent enough.

Miss Tittell-Brune, a former American actress, who has recently returned from England, played the siren with some charm and variety. Robert Warwick and Edwin Arden were enemies for her wandering affections. Charles B. Hanford, a Shakespearean player of many years' experience, had little chance to show himself, and Mr. MacLean, as has been said, was cut off just at the moment when he gave promise of being most interesting.

Why an Aztec romance? would be a question as difficult to answer as the one about the god it glorifies. It might all have been Greek, Roman, Assyrian, or Hindustani as far as plot and incidents are concerned.

At the end of the third act many persons called for "author." One man asked loudly for "ether." His demand seemed the more sincere. But the author, Orestes Bean, was pulled forth and bowed his thanks.

LEW FIELDS SURPRISES LOEW

"Hanky Panky" Company Appears in Vaudeville in Bronx.

Lew Fields's annual surprise for his friend, Marcus Loew, was sprung last night on that manager at his National Theatre, 149th Street and Third Avenue, when ninety chorus girls from "Hanky Panky," some of the principals, and the orchestra were packed into automobiles after the show was over on Broadway and shot up into the Bronx, there to swell the regular Loew vaudeville bill of the evening.

Screams of delight greeted the "Million Dollar Ball," as sung by Carter De Haven, Myrtle Gilbert, and Virginia Evans, with a chorus of forty and an orchestra of twenty-four. Much the same enthusiasm greeted Harry Cooper in the "Hanky Panky Glide," supported by a chorus, the place of one of the members of which was taken by no less a light than Florence Moore of Montgomery and Moore.

COSMO HAMILTON HERE.

To See His Play, "The Blindness of Virtue," and Lecture.

Cosmo Hamilton, the English playwright, who is a cousin of Lord Hamilton, arrived yesterday on the Oceanic from Liverpool on his first visit to the United States, and intends to stay here four years. He has come to attend the rehearsals of his play, "The Blindness of Virtue," which is to be produced by William Morris at the Princess Theatre, Montreal, Sept. 30, and later in New York. Mr. Hamilton will deliver a series of lectures on the subject of his new play. He has also another play called "The Wild Rose," which he will have lyrics written for by some American composer.

Speaking of the success of "Milestones," Mr. Hamilton said that like many good things in the theatrical profession it went begging in London, and a lawyer finally advanced $2,500 to finance it.

Mr. Hamilton has translated several plays for Charles Frohman, including Arsène Lupin. He is under contract with the firm of D. Appleton & Co. to write two novels a year for five years.

INCREASE CHARITY BUDGET.

City Department Asks $1,340,598 More Than Last Year.

The Department of Public Charities has put in a budget estimate for 1913 which calls for an increase of $1,340,598, an increase of 42 per cent. over the allowance for 1912, which was $3,184,678. The exact amount asked for is $4,525,267, of which $1,966,584.77 is for salaries. For supplies and materials for 1913 an increase of $302,079 is asked over this year's allowance of $1,422,200. For repairs and replacements by contract and open order an increase of $104,000 is asked, while $60,401 is added to the amount asked for fuel and an item of $48,650 is included for the purchase of automobiles. The money is to be used exclusively for automobile ambulances and trucks.

The Commissioner of Docks, in submitting the estimate for the Department of Docks and Ferries for 1913, asks for an allowance of $3,129,615, which is $186,991, or 5.7 per cent., higher than the amount allowed for 1912. Of the requested increase $83,809 is for salaries and wages. An increase of $1,000 over his present salary of $5,000 is asked for for First Deputy Commissioner B. F. Cresson. Matthew J. Harrington, the department secretary, wants an increase of $500 over his present salary of $4,000; Assistant Secretary Francis J. Ryan is down for $4,300, a $700 increase, and for Chief Clerk Charles D. Farley an increase of $1,000, bringing his salary to $5,000, is requested.

OCTOBER 1st, 1912
If you are a resident of New York City on October first, your uninvested funds in a commercial bank or trust company or in your own possession are subject to personal taxation.
Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are free of such taxation in New York State. They pay 4½% interest and are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
These Certificates are available for immediate investment. You need not wait for titles to be searched, mortgages to close or papers to be drawn. You can have them to-day.
They combine the safety of a mortgage with the convenience of a bond. We shall be glad to have you call to see us or will send you further particulars by mail.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MR. LEVY WILL APPEAL.

New York Congressman Charges Unfairness in Publication in The Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A statement was issued to-night in behalf of Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York, in which it was said that while Mr. Levy maintained that Representative Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio had been guilty of irregular and unwarranted procedure in inserting irrelevant matter in The Congressional Record relating to the effort of Mrs. Martin W. Littleton to have the Government purchase Thomas Jefferson's home estate, Monticello, now owned by Mr. Levy, a public apology to Mr. Bulkley had been made by Mr. Levy.

The statement says that Mr. Levy will not only carry out his announced intention to appeal to the House of Representatives on the question of propriety and unfairness on the part of Representative Bulkley's action in printing an undelivered speech in the Record, but will agitate the matter of the abuse of Congressional courtesy and the increase in the cost of the Record by letting Congressmen print in it writings that do not pertain directly to National legislation.

When Mr. Levy accused Mr. Bulkley of surreptitious use of the Record, Mr. Bulkley replied with a statement showing that he had received permission from the House to "extend his remarks" in the Record.

Mr. Levy says that he regrets deeply that he was led into error on this phase of the matter, and that he was sending an apology to Mr. Bulkley. The objectionable part of Mr. Bulkley's "extended remarks" was a scheme that had been placed before the House Committee on Rules by Mrs. Littleton in favor of public ownership of Monticello. It is still contended by Mr. Levy, that certain things said by Mrs. Littleton had no proper place in the Record. He expresses the opinion that Mr. Buckley did not read all of what Mrs. Littleton told the Rules Committee before he had her remarks printed.

CHICAGO POLICE MISS ARREST

Scandal Follows the Escape of Two Canadian Bank Burglars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Police circles in this city are shaken by an extraordinary scandal, whereby a Captain and Lieutenant of police are to be placed on trial charged with gross incompetency in allowing two notorious Canadian bank thieves to slip through their fingers.

These men belonged to a gang of five who a short time ago blew up the vaults of the Bank of Montreal, at New Westminster, British Columbia, and abstracted $320,000. They were traced to this city, where with $150,000 of their loot they made their headquarters in a saloon at 1,146 Wabash Avenue.

Suspicion was directed against them when it was learned that they were changing Canadian bills of large denomination. The police recalled the New Westminster bank robbery and Capt. John J. Mahoney assigned Lieut. Benjamin Burns of the Maxwell Street Station to arrest them.

The Lieutenant disguised himself as a street car man and entered the saloon. He found the men in a rear room, but instead of calling for assistance, it is charged, he displayed his star and attempted to arrest the safe blowers single-handed. The fugitives leaped on him and bore him to the floor. Then they beat and kicked him and fled. They have not since been seen.

In the trial of the police officials a scandal will develop, according to gossip in the Police Department. Mahoney and Burns will be called upon to explain how, with the whole Police Department at their command, they allowed to escape members of a gang for whose capture the Canadian authorities have offered a reward of $25,000.

It was declared probable that before the investigation is over a Chicago lawyer will be brought into the matter.

LONGWORTH STILL FOR TAFT.

But Declares That Roosevelt Policies Must Be Carried Out.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—In a statement before the Republican County Central Committee here to-day, Nicholas Longworth, Congressman from the First Ohio District and son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, said:

"If the question be asked as to my present position, I reply that I am what I have always been, a Republican, and I shall support, as I have always supported, the Republican ticket.

"At the same time I want it understood that as a Republican I am a Progressive. I believe that modern conditions demand Progressive legislation, and that the policies inaugurated in the Administration of President Roosevelt must be carried out.

"I am for primaries and for extension of the primary laws to cover all offices, even up to the Presidency."

BOULEVARD HOTEL CLOSED.

Death There of Julia Curran Forced Proprietor Into Bankruptcy.

The Boulevard Hotel, at the corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway, closed its doors last night. It was in this hotel that Julia Curran, a governess, was found dead under suspicious circumstances on Aug. 22. The proprietor, Rheingold Busse, speaking of the closing of the hotel, said that since Inspector Dwyer had placed a uniformed policeman in front of its entrance with instructions to warn would-be patrons that the place was disorderly, there had been a falling off in business to such an extent that he had been forced to file a petition in bankruptcy.

Mr. Busse in his petition states that his liabilities are $8,765, and his nominal assets $13,978. The latter consist of stock valued at $300, fixtures worth $6,500, $100 worth of accounts, insurance $22, equity in license $50, cash in banks $6, shares of stock $1,000, and deposits of $6,000. The deposits are $2,000 with the State Excise Department, $2,000 with the Hudson Trust Company, as security, and $2,000 with the Title Guarantee and Surety Company. There are thirty-four creditors.

Busse has been proprietor of the Boulevard since 1897. He has been in the liquor business over twenty years. Julia Curran, who had lost her position as a governess, went to the hotel with a male companion. She was discovered dead by a waiter. The case attracted considerable attention because there was a suspicion that she had been murdered. The man who was with her fled before her body was discovered, and his identity was never learned.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William A. Brady completed arrangements yesterday for an early production in New York of "Hindle Wakes," with the original London cast from the Playhouse. The piece was first produced by Miss Horniman at Manchester and then given in London. It is Miss Horniman's company that Mr. Brady promises for New York.

Charles Dillingham has engaged Charles Mason for the company that is to appear in "The Lady of the Slipper."

The first performance of "The Charity Girl," at the Globe Theatre, will be given on Saturday, Sept. 28, with Ralph Herz in the principal comedy role.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Gustav Von Seifertitz to stage "The Argyle Case," the new detective play in which Robert Hilliard is to star. Mr. Von Seifertitz will also play an important role in the piece.

"The June Bride" company left yesterday for Albany, where the first performance of the newest Weber & Fields production will be given Saturday night. Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields accompanied the organization. The principals include Arthur Aylesworth, Amelia Stone, Hazel Kirke, Flavia Arcaro, Aimee Boye, Louise Kay, Helen Hayes, Arthur Lipson, David Torrance, Ernest Truax, Henry Barrows, and Donald McKenzie.

Teddy Gerard, who has been studying music in Paris for the last four years, has been engaged by F. Ziegfeld, Jr., for "The Follies." Vera Maxwell and Natalie Dagwell have also been added to the cast. The first performance will be at the Moulin Rouge on Sept. 30, and an auction sale of seats will be held on Sept. 25.

Frederick Perry, now playing in "The Model," has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske for an important role in Mrs. Fiske's new play, "The High Road."

Henry W. Savage has engaged Maybell Alinne MacDonald for the role of Natalie, and Louis Rousseau for that of Camille de Jolidon in "The Merry Widow."

The one-hundredth performance of the revival of "Robin Hood" will be celebrated at the Knickerbocker Theatre next Wednesday afternoon by the distribution of souvenirs. Misha Ferenzo, a new tenor from the Dresden Royal Opera House, made his first appearance in the title role last night as alternate with Walter Hyde.

Claude Brooke has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for the role of Prince Daring Flight in "The Daughter of Heaven," which is to be produced at the Century Theatre next month.

RICHARD DALE DEAD AT 85.

Financier and Ex-President of Order of the Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Richard Dale, the well-known financier of this city, and the grandson of Commodore Richard Dale, the associate of John Paul Jones in the War of 1812, died at his home here after an illness of a day. He was in his 85th year.

Mr. Dale was long identified with the banking interests of this city. He was a Director of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad, a Reading Company subsidiary, and was also identified with the Adams Express Company as one of the Board of Directors. He was also a member of several of the boards of the companies of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and Vice President of the Reliance Insurance Company.

While he was probably one of

MOST IMMIGRANTS STAY IN THE EAST

Of Newcomers Since 1901, 43.1 Per Cent. Settled in the Middle Atlantic States.

PROPORTION TO POPULATION

Form 48 Per Cent. of Pennsylvania Census, 43.5 of New York, 42.4 Per Cent. of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The census taken on April 15, 1910, enumerated in the United States 13,345,545 white persons of foreign birth, of whom almost exactly 5,000,000 were new arrivals who had reached this country between Jan. 1, 1901, and the taking of the census. A statement issued to-day by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor, and based on a tabulation prepared by William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, gives the distribution among the States of these recent additions to the population of the Unied States. The figures are preliminary and subject to revision. They represent results of the inquiry made of all foreign-born residents concerning the year of their immigration to this country. For some 10 per cent. of all foreign-born whites the enumerators failed to ascertain the year of immigration, but in the figures here given these unknown cases are distributed in the same proportions as were ascertained where the facts were available.

Of these recent arrivals coming after Jan. 1, 1901, there were 2,155,772, or 43.1 per cent., in the Middle Atlantic States (New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey;) 1,012,417, or 20.2 per cent., in the East North Central Division (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin), and 684,473, or 13.7 per cent., in the New England States. These three divisions, comprising the States lying north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, contained 3,852,662, or 77.1 per cent., of the immigrants who had come to this country since the year 1900. There were only 1,147,436, or 22.9 per cent., located in the sections of the country south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

The older immigrants who came to this country prior to 1901 are more widely dispersed. Of these earlier immigrants the Middle Atlantic Division contained in 1910 2,670,407, or 32 per cent., as compared with 43.1 per cent. of the recent arrivals. The East North Central Division had 2,054,803, or 24.6 per cent. of the earlier immigrants, but only 20.2 per cent. of the more recent ones. New England with 1,129,913, or 13.5 per cent. of the older immigrants, has about the same share in the older as in the newer immigration. The whole region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, which contained 5,855,123 persons who came to this country before 1901, or 70.2 per cent. of the entire number, has, as previously stated, 77.1 per cent. of the newcomers.

The new arrivals formed 37.5 per cent. of the whole number of the foreign-born whites. In the Middle Atlantic Division the newcomers represent 44.7 per cent. of the total foreign-born white population, in the South Atlantic Division 40.9 per cent., and in the Mountain Division 40.3 per cent. On the other hand, in the West North Central Division the newcomers are only 24.9 per cent. of all the foreign-born white, and in the East South Central Division the proportion is 24.3 per cent.

Among the Middle Atlantic States the proportion of the newcomers is greatest in Pennsylvania, (48 per cent.,) but in each of the other States of this division their proportion is greater than in the country at large. In West Virginia the newcomers represent 68.2 per cent. of the foreign-born white, the largest proportion found in any State; but this is the only State in the South Atlantic Division with a noticeably large proportion of recent immigrants. Without West Virginia the division as a whole would show a smaller proportion of newcomers than the country generally. States in which the recent arrivals form more than half the foreign-born white are, besides West Virginia, Arizona with 54.9 per cent. and Wyoming with 51.7 per cent. States where the proportion does not reach 50 per cent. but exceeds 40 per cent. are New Mexico, 49.2; Pennsylvania, 48; Florida, 44.1; New York, 43.5; New Jersey, 42.4; Montana 42.1; Nevada, 41.8; Connecticut, 41.5, and Ohio, 40.4. On the other hand, there are a number of States where the foreign born have received comparatively few accessions by the immigration of recent years, and where the older immigrants represent at least three-fourths of all the foreign born. These States are: Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The proportion of newcomers among the foreign whites in 1910 (37.5 per cent.) is much larger than was the case ten years before. The census of 1900 enumerated 10,341,276 foreign-born persons, of whom 2,609,173, or 25.2 per cent., had arrived in the United States after 1890. The reason for this larger proportion of newcomers in 1910 lies in the greater immigration of the decade which preceded the last census enumeration.

During the period from Jan. 1, 1901, to April 1, 1910, the Bureau of Immigration recorded the arrival in the United States of 8,248,890 immigrants. Of these, 5,000,088, or 60.6 per cent., were accounted for as present in the United States at the census enumeration of April 15, 1910. In the period preceding the census of 1900, from Jan. 1, 1891, to June 1, 1900, the number of immigrants reported was 3,421,184, of whom 2,600,173, or 76.3 per cent., were counted by the census enumeration of June 1, 1900. The comparison of the two periods indicates that the immigration to the United States contains a larger proportion than formerly of persons who go back instead of remaining here permanently.

The tabular summary is as follows:

Divis'n and State.	Total Foreign-Born White.	Time of Arrival in United States. Before Jan. 1, 1901.	Jan. 1, 1901, to April 15, 1910.
Continental U. S.	13,345,545	8,345,447	5,000,098
New England Div	1,814,386	1,129,913	684,473
Mid. Atlantic Div	4,826,179	2,670,407	2,155,772
East N. Cen. Div.	3,067,220	2,054,803	1,012,417
West N. Cen. Div.	1,613,231	1,211,646	401,585
South Atlan. Div.	290,555	171,812	118,943
East S. Cen. Div.	98,857	65,768	21,089
West S. Cen. Div.	348,220	233,452	115,597
Mountain Div.	436,910	280,936	175,974
Pacific Div.	861,448	456,910	314,539
New England:			
Maine	110,133	71,073	39,000
New Hampshire	96,558	61,243	35,315
Vermont	49,881	31,452	18,409
Massachusetts	1,051,050	663,212	387,838
Rhode Island	178,025	110,626	67,399
Connecticut	328,759	192,307	136,452
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	2,729,272	1,543,224	1,186,048
New Jersey	658,188	379,144	279,044
Pennsylvania	1,438,719	748,039	690,680
East North Central:			
Ohio	597,245	355,912	241,333
Indiana	159,322	103,697	55,625
Illinois	1,202,560	764,716	437,844
Michigan	595,524	427,328	168,196
Wisconsin	512,569	403,150	109,419
West North Central:			
Minnesota	543,010	406,782	136,228
Iowa	273,484	222,328	51,156
Missouri	228,896	162 600	66,296
North Dakota	156,158	103,327	52,831
South Dakota	100,628	77,027	23,601
Nebraska	175,865	137,870	37,995
Kansas	135,190	101,512	31,678
South Atlantic:			
Delaware	17,420	10,489	6,931
Maryland	104,174	72,214	31,960
Dist. of Columbia	24,351	17,442	6,909
Virginia	26,628	16,722	10,306
West Virginia	57,078	18 145	38,977
North Carolina	5,042	3,714	2,328
South Carolina	3,654	4,287	1,777
Georgia	15 07	1,768	5,004
Florida	33,842	18,931	14,911
East South Central:			
Kentucky	40,031	33,779	6,274
Tennessee	18,450	13,574	4,885
Alabama	18,956	12,751	6,895
Mississippi	9,389	6,234	3,125
West South Central:			
Arkansas	16,909	12,804	4,705
Louisiana	51,782	38,027	13,755
Oklahoma	40,084	29,566	10,518
Texas	239,984	153,055	86,929
Mountain:			
Montana	97,844	59,045	38,799
Idaho	40,427	26,586	13,841
Wyoming	27,118	13,091	14,027
Colorado	108,851	82,189	44,662
New Mexico	22,634	11,511	11,143
Arizona	46,824	21,067	25,757
Utah	65,898	42,934	29,420
Nevada	17,209	10,483	7,316
Pacific:			
Washington	241,197	145,014	96,183
Oregon	93,501	54,728	38,773
California	517,299	291,968	179,583

DR. LEDERLE DENIES IT.

Never Said, as Reported, That Typhoid Couldn't Come from Oysters.

Health Commissioner Lederle resented yesterday the statement imputed to him by an evening newspaper to the effect that he had declared last December that typhoid fever was never the result of eating oysters According to the published account the Health Commissioner had shown himself inconsistent by promulgating a new health ordinance at a meeting of the Board of Health on Tuesday to the following effect:

That it shall be unlawful to float oysters or other shell fish in polluted waters in the City of New York, and that no oysters or other shell fish that have been floated or otherwise treated with polluted water, or which are shown by examination to be polluted, shall be brought into the City of New York, or held, kept, sold, or offered for sale at any place in said city.

The published article intimated that Dr. Lederle had been obliged to take this stand as the result of investigations undertaken by Dr. George W. Stiles, of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and embodied by him in a lengthy report. According to Dr. Stiles he succeeded in tracing 127 cases of typhoid to oysters dredged in Jamaica Bay last Fall.

Dr. Lederle said last night: "There has been a misunderstanding both on the part of Dr. Stiles and of the newspapers concerning my attitude on the oyster industry. The statement attributed to me was merely a chance comment inserted in Bulletin, No. 80 of the Health Department. The bulletin dealt with an epidemic of typhoid which was prevalent last Winter in this city. I enumerated the various causes for the disease as ascertained by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases in their investigations and closed with the comment that not a single case had been reported as caused by oysters. I did not mean that there were no such cases or that oysters did not frequently cause typhoid.

"The investigation of Dr. Stiles, who says he traced 127 cases of typhoid to Jamaica Bay oysters, was conducted at Goshen, N. Y. None of the cases of which he speaks was in this city, although it is true that the oysters were from Jamaica Bay, but had been transplanted to a small creek, which is outside the territory of New York City, and there fattened."

POOR CATCH OF HERRINGS.

Holland Market Very High and Scotch Excited.

"The catch of Holland herrings continues poor," says the weekly review of the imported canned goods situation, issued yesterday by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, "and the catch so far this year has amounted to only 156,089 barrels, against 246,567 barrels in the same period last year. Auction prices in Holland are about $1.25 per barrel higher than in 1911 as a result. The market for Scotch herrings on the other side is excited and very firm. Here stocks are ample to meet the demand, and prices have as yet shown no change. The current season's catch of French sardines is even worse than the last, which in turn was one of the poorest on record. The Portuguese sardine catch is also limited, with the Norwegian catch of only fair size.

Fine olive oils continue in scant supply, and the market is very firm, with a pronounced upward tendency. As yet there is no report regarding the crop of Spanish red peppers, but it is late, and packers are refusing business at last year's figures."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The companies incorporated here to-day included:

The Dupont Company of Manhattan, to construct and manage office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, cafes, &c. $12,000,000. George F. Brokseford, J. C. Allaback, George E. Matthews.

Agricultural Credit Company of Millbrook, to sell agricultural implements on credit. $4,000,000. George G. Henry, Elisha Walker, Harry Bronner.

Knickerbocker Fuel Company of Hempstead, operating mines upon realty, &c. $100,000. William F. Purdy, Pierre M. Brown, Alfred M. Schaffer, Albert W. Brown.

Hudson Valley Line Company of Dover. $50,000. John Hilton, L. J. Schuyler, Alfred T. Rowe.

Oneonta Dairy Company of Oneonta, butter, oleomargarine, &c. $26,000. Melville M. Sobey, Earl P. Hall, T. Walde Stevens, De Forest Keyes, Frank E. Couch.

Nelson, Inc., of Brooklyn, paints, colors, and other artificial coverings. $50,000. H. William Nelson, Ernest Bystrom, B. Melville Decker.

Capital Head Rest Company of Rochester, undertaking, burial, and funeral supplies. $100,000. Thomas W. Coughlin, Will H. Sutherland, Ivor Denslata.

Lehman Brothers, Inc., of Manhattan, ladies' garments. $50,000. Leon Lehman, Maurice Lehman, Clarence Pollock.

James Burke, Inc., of Manhattan, undertaker. $50,000. Edward T. Morrisey, Robert C. Lipman, George Hirsch.

Voron & Chait, Inc., of Manhattan, antiques, curios, vases, paintings. $25,000. Isaac Voron, Leon Voron, Sabbita Chait, Minna Chait.

Bailey Horse Company of Buffalo, live stock commission. $15,000. Charles H. Bailey, George M. Swan, William H. Knapp.

Notlim Realty and Improvement Company of Brooklyn. $10,000. George J. Amhrein, John A. Steskel, John Bulck.

Kay Coal Company of Rochester, realty and hardware, coal, and building material. $10,000. W. Arthur Kay, John R. Kay, Elizabeth Kay.

Miller, Hicks & Hewitt, Inc., of Manhattan, motors, engines, motor vehicles. $10,000. Harry D. Miller, Harry T. Hicks, George A. Hewitt.

Sampson Abattoir Company of Gates. $25,000. Daniel A. Sampson, Mary L. Sampson, Robert Hood.

Specialty Silk Company of Manhattan. $30,000. Alfred A. Herrman, Harry Ferenbach, Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Henry Andley, Charles W. Atwater.

Cameron Rowe Auto Service, Inc., garage and sales agents. $10,000. James Cameron, Norma Cameron, August T. Rowe.

The Frank X. Schwab Company of Buffalo, wines, liquors, beers. $25,000. Frank X. Schwab, Frank X. Thuman, George Walter.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—These corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Sunset Sign Company of Newark, $125,000 capital, to manufacture electric signs; incorporators, Charles B. Herman, John F. Marion, and Alexander McMahon.

Lowell Construction Company of Elizabeth, $50,000 capital, to deal in real estate; incorporators, William J. Lowell, William M. Dedrick, and William F. Groves.

Leinhart Corporation of Arlington, $100,000 capital, to deal in real estate; incorporators, Frederick A. Leinhart, Alice B. Leinhart, and Wilbur L. Bedford.

W. H. Whyte Construction Company of Hackensack, $50,000 capital, to deal in real estate; incorporators, William H., William L., and Burdette M. Whyte.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Local showers Thursday. Friday probably fair; light, variable winds.

Georgia—Fair Thursday, except showers in extreme southern portion. Friday fair; light, variable winds.

Florida—Local showers Thursday. Friday showers in the peninsula; fair in northwest portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, and Oklahoma—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Ohio—Fair in southern, unsettled in northern portion Thursday and Friday; moderate southwest winds.

Indiana—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, fair in southern, unsettled in northern, portion; light to moderate southwest and west winds.

Illinois—Fair and slightly warmer Thursday. Friday, fair in southern, unsettled in northern, portion; light to moderate southwest and west winds.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by showers Thursday night or Friday; moderate southerly, shifting to northwest winds.

Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

North Dakota—Cloudy and cooler Thursday. Friday, fair.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; somewhat cooler Friday.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Are Sustained in Contentions for Reductions of Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers ruled yesterday that for tariff purposes guard chains were not to be regarded as "jewelry." The chains, which are used chiefly to suspend muffs, fans, lorgnettes, and purses, were held by Collector Loeb to be dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the jewelry provisions of the tariff law. Abegg & Rusch and L. W. Levy & Co., the importers, maintained that the articles should be classified as manufactures of metal, with duty at the rate of 45 per cent. The Importers' contention was upheld by Judge Sharretts.

The board also sustained a protest by M. Schmidt regarding duty on articles invoiced as small studlike pieces used for collar studs. The merchandise was returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of metal.

The importer asked a lower rate under the provision for steel nails.

Davies, Turner & Co. were sustained in a protest on beaded necklaces, which Collector Loeb held dutiable as jewelry at 60 per cent. on the value. The importers alleged that the dutiy should be only 35 per cent. as toys.

COTTON GOODS ARE QUIET.

Individual Orders Small but the Aggregate Business Fair.

There was no particular feature to the activities of the last few days in the cotton goods market. Buying went on in a generally quiet but substantial way, and despite the smallness of the individual orders received the aggregate business was of fair proportions. Complaints of poor deliveries of Southern and New England domestics were by no means few, but the blame was laid primarily on the reported scarcity of cars.

Tickings and denims are well sold up for the next month or two, and jobbers are having trouble as a result in obtaining deliveries of the latter goods. The call for the heavier cottons is not great, but no signs of weakness are discernible in this end of the market.

The wider ranges of prints have been well booked for Spring, and in some cases printers have found it necessary to replenish their stocks of gray cloths. Percales are in good demand from the manufacturing trades, and in common with the general tone of this market hold close to recent price levels.

The rather indifferent Spring season experienced this year by wholesalers of wash goods has made them a bit slow in covering for the coming season. The best part of the business done in these lines has been confined to the specialty and novelty fabrics offered. Buying of standard lines of dress ginghams for Spring delivery has been very encouraging to sellers in view of the short time these lines have been open. The cheaper grades have been taken in fair quanity, but the bulk of the business done to date has been on lines that retail at 10 to 15 cents a yard. Prospects are bright for an excellent season in this end of the market.

MARKET FOR LINENS HOLDS.

Advices from Abroad Indicate an Upward Tendency.

There has been no appreciable decline in the demand in this market for linens for immediate or nearby delivery since the last report. The call for this merchandise for Spring also keeps up well, though in certain quarters of the market current business does not appear heavy in comparison with that booked a week or so ago. Recent advices from the principal producing centres on the other side of the Atlantic told of higher prices for the not far distant future, and some lines were already quoted at levels substantially above those established a couple of months ago. The prevailing upward tendency is general, and from all accounts has already made some buyers a bit cautious about operating too freely in household linens. According to a recognized trade authority, three causes contributed to the increases demanded, the rising cost of yarns, increased labor costs, due in no small degree to the Lloyd-George compulsory insurance law, and the higher rates to be asked by the bleachers after the first of next year.

While the opinion is held in certain quarters that prices are coming close to prohibitive levels, the increases spoken of have had little detrimental effect on the buying of dress linens for the coming season. That buying is tapering off somewhat in the primary market is apparently true, but from all accounts, it is due more to the advanced stage of the season than to the prices now asked for the goods.

NOTION MARKET ACTIVE.

Demand Strong in All Branches of Fancy Goods Trade.

Recent trading in fancy goods and notions bears out predictions made a short time ago that business placed by near-by retailers would be the best in several seasons. The demand for novelties keeps up well, and is shared alike by large buyers and small. Smaller buyers continue to come in from the adjacent States in good number, and the volume of business received from this trade in the aggregate is one of the features of the season.

Fancy leather bags and novelty purses rank well among the best sellers of the lines offered, with the call for bead bags of no small proportions. Rhinestone novelties for dress garniture are in good repute with buyers, as are novelty imitation shell combs and imitation ivory fans. A pronounced improvement in the call for barrettes comes from one corner of the market.

Spot buying of silverware and jewelry has narrowed down to the requirements of the more adjacent trade, but sellers in the Maiden Lane district are busy. Both sterling and plated wares continue to move well in this end of the market, and present indications lead to the belief that when the season is over it will be found to be the best that silversmiths have known for several years. Road orders continue to come in, and the volume of business turned in this season throughout the country is said to be surprisingly large, in view of the number of buyers present in this market in the last six weeks. Reports from sellers of gold jewelry reflect this activity on the road, and indications are bright for an excellent holiday business in these lines.

Fines Lace Importers.

Amin E. and George E. Bardwil of the lace importing house of Bardwil Brothers, 90 Washington Street, pleaded guilty yesterday to an indictment in the Federal District Court before Judge Hough for defrauding the Government by the undervaluation of Irish laces. As the amount concerned was small, Judge Hough fined the defendants $1,000 jointly. This was paid.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is a good demand in evidence for zephyr ginghams in fine checks and stripes. The more pronounced patterns are not meeting with a great deal of success, from all accounts.

Scintillating effects in spangled trimmings, obtained by a rather liberal use of spangles, are among the most thought-of dress garnitures for Fall.

Cashmere hosiery is in moderate demand in the local market, but no great amount of business in these lines is looked for. Woolen hose are still in good repute with a certain class of trade.

The announcement of one of the largest cloak and suit makers in this city that there has been an appreciable increase recently in the request for broadcloth suits was welcome news to sellers of these fabrics. Black and navy blue are apparently the most wanted shades.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to statistics compiled by the Naples Chamber of Commerce the imports into that port last year were valued at $58,100,000, compared with $55,100,000 for 1910. The principal items were: Soft grain, $8,800,000; hard grain, $7,600,000; pit coal, $4,400,000; cotton, $3,000,000; dried fish, $2,400,000; machinery and parts, $2,200,000, and hides and skins, raw, $1,800,000.

A permanent exposition showing the latest devices and measures for prevention of accidents and injuries to workmen is to be opened in the headquarters of the Danish Association for the Prevention of Work Risks.

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS LESS.

But for the Year Thus Far Shipments Exceed Last Year's Period.

Despite the fact that Custom House figures show the exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port in the week ended Sept. 14, to have amounted to only 5,017 packages, valued at $328,881, against 6,494 packages, valued at $480,925, in the preceding week, the aggregate value of such shipments from New York since the beginning of the current year still shows a gain of $1,210,696 over the value of 1911 exports. This year's shipments so far have totaled 305,067 packages, with an aggregate value of $19,411,067. Exports to Cuba and Colombia, valued respectively at $56,325 and $34,604, headed the list of the week's shipments.

The lack of interest displayed in American cottons by traders in the principal foreign centres kept business at a low ebb in the local export market. Some small business was supplied by the less important markets, but trade was flat compared with the activity in evidence a year ago. There was no change in price reported, and no important fluctuation was expected before the beginning of the new year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ABRAHAM AND SAMUEL SOLOMON.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abraham and Samuel Solomon, who compose the firm of Abe Solomon & Brother, manufacturers of overcoats at 736 Broadway, by Charles L. Greenhall, for these creditors: Parker, Wilder & Co., $500; Wilmerding & Bisset, $200, and Stevens, Sanford & Jordan, $200. It was alleged that they are insolvent and made preferential payments of $2,000. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver under a bond of $3,000 and authorized him to complete the manufacture of goods and fill the orders on hand. Solomon Levi, their attorney, said that in 1904 they succeeded to the business established by their father, William Solomon, forty years ago. They did a large business, and were known as the "Overcoat Kings." The bankruptcy was precipitated by the large creditors receiving an anonymous note that they were preparing for a failure in November. The creditors pounced on them on Tuesday, demanding payment of their bills and an examination of their books. They were unable to pay, and Mr. Levi advised bankruptcy proceedings, and to let the creditors decide what shall be done for a settlement, and they want to resume. This is the height of the season in their business, and they have 3,000 overcoats out among tailors to be made up. Mr. Levi said that the firm lost $50,000 by a fire a year ago, which destroyed their entire stock, and since then they had made losses on bad accounts, the seasons had been backward, business poor, and they were short of ready cash. Mr. Levi said that the liabilities are $55,000 and assets $25,000. Their financial statement of February, 1912, showed liabilities of $24,121 and assets of $77,308. In the trade it is said that when they were burned out on Sept. 22, 1911, they were insured for $55,000, and the insurance companies settled for $27,000.

JACOB FELDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Feldman, salesman, of Kingston, N. Y., by these creditors: Mutual Trading Company, $180, and John Williams & Co., $86, both of New York City, and the Empire House Supply Company of Yonkers, $1,473. It was alleged that on Aug. 13 he admitted in writing inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudicated a bankrupt.

THE STELLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Rosenman and Max Jokel, trading as the Stella Manufacturing Company, dealer in jewelry novelties, at 458 West Broadway, by these creditors: Louis Silberman, $355; Mayor Friedman, $256, and Louis H. White, $11. Mr. Rosenman was in business for six years and Mr. Jokel for three years, and they consolidated on Jan. 1 last. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookhelm receiver; bond, $500.

OSCAR DAVIS.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookhelm receiver for Oscar Davis, hatter, of 77 Rivington Street. It was stated that Mrs. Davis on Tuesday told Tobias A. Keppler, attorney for the petitioning creditors, that her husband owed more than he could pay; that he intended to go away somewhere and get a new start in life or he would commit suicide; that he had been in the hands of loan sharks, who had charged him usurious rates, and that was why he was in financial trouble; that he owed considerable money to various money lenders in addition to merchandise creditors, and that she has not seen him since he left home on Sunday night.

UNIVERSAL PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for the Universal Printing and Manufacturing Company of 23 Park Place; bond, $500.

SCHNEIDER, WEBER & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Leo C. Weller receiver for Schnedler, Weber & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of brushes at 18 Spruce Street; bond $1,000. Liabilities are stated to be $13,500 and assets $5,800, consisting of stock, $5,000, and accounts, $800.

SIMON GERSTEIN.—Judge Hough has appointed Jacob Cohen receiver for Simon Gerstein, manufacturer of skirts and dresses at 11 West Seventeenth Street, on request of creditors. Liabilities are $4,000.

OLGA SAMSE.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Olga Samse of 229 West Twenty-sixth Street, who filed a petition on April 23 with liabilities $10,392.

MEYER WEINBERG.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Meyer Weinberg of M. Weinberg & Co., clothing manufacturers, formerly at 632 Broadway, on objections made by Robert P. Levis for creditors. Seaman Miller, referee, recommended that a discharge be denied because Meyer failed to keep true books of accounts, sixteen pages of the ledger were missing, and a financial statement was largely exaggerated. The Judge in denying the discharge said that there is testimony to support every finding of fact made by the referee. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Nov. 2, 1907, and their liabilities were $81,110 and nominal assets $57,181.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Augusta and Emanuel M. Schwartz, who composed the firm of A. Schwartz & Co., shirt manufacturers under the trade style of the Criterion Shirt Company at 31 Union Square, on application of Harry L. Herzog, representing Lewis Frank & Sons, objecting creditors. There were thirty-seven specifications of objections filed, of which Stanley W. Dexter, referee, sustained three, viz.: Refusal to answer material questions, false financial statements, and a claim of $4,300 improperly scheduled. A petition was filed against them on Nov. 11, 1910, with liabilities $40,111 and assets $10,755.

NEW YORK WHITE CROSS MILK CO.—William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, of 67 Wall Street, who has charge of the bankruptcy proceedings against the New York White Cross Milk Co. of Eleventh Avenue, corner of Thirtieth Street, have given notice of an auction sale of the creameries, real estate, buildings, &c., at Modena and Clintondale, N. Y., on Oct. 1. Schedules of the company show liabilities $128,855 to about 500 creditors, mostly farmers, and assets $97,517, consisting of real estate at Modena and Clintondale $30,000, creamery plants $26,593, outstanding accounts $40,310, and cash $614. The largest creditor is Robert J. Davidson of Suffern, N. Y., $78,000, for money lent to the company.

NATIONAL RETAIL GROCERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—Schedules in the assignment of the National Retail Grocers' Co-operative Association of 305 Fifth Avenue show liabilities $5,319, nominal assets $3,600, and actual assets $2,676.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Apy, Edward—M. S. Hotaling, $196.
Aronowitz, Philip—Harlem Wall Paper Supply, $124.
Baum, Samuel—D. Meyer, $171.
Baum, Merwin S. C.—Roosevelt Hospital, $308.
Baum, Jake—Romer Cloak Co., $186.
Braffett, William J., and Martin P. Lynch—First National Bank of the town of Union, $1,083.
Ballantine, Duncan—J. G. M. Bullowa, $111.
Berend, Harry—F. Hotinsky, $1,284.
Brandner, John, and Frederick J. Davison—Lipman Contracting Co., $272.
Biscow, Harry B.—M. Martin, $119.
Coleman, Thomas L.—Republic Rubber Co. of New York, $606.
Csolkovits, Eugene B.—J. Callaghan, $317.
Caronite, Filadelfio, and Clrino Caronti—S. Maida, $197.
Constantine, Samuel—J. Albert, $297.
Couden, Elliott R.—C. F. Hickey, $801.
Cox, Harry W.—L. Oppenheimer, $265.
Denzer, Sydney W.—L. L. Lorrilard et al., $265.
Demitrescu, Mitter—P. Tausig, $254.
Deschner, Rose, and Samuel Brin—People, &c., $500.
Diggs, Demon W.—S. A. Miller, $109.
Ely, Richard F. C. W. F. Ely, $1,676.
Eckel, Charles E.—Marshall Field & Co., $141.
Freiman, Joseph—B. Wardinger et al., $169.
Finkelstein, Louis—J. E. Bates et al., $169.
Farrington, Irving K.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., $138.
Fisher, Alfred and Faustina—E. Badt, $229.
Finn, Patrick (not summoned), and Joseph Leonard—Empire State Liquor Co., $178.
Fowley, Daniel—S. Levy, $573.
Frees, Longin P. and Anna A.—Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, $146.
Frees, Longin P.—Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, $147.
Groll, Charles, Jr., and Henry G. Buchholz—Schaefer Company, $535.
Same—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $576.
Goss, Patrick—J. Donnelly, $192.
Goballo, Isidor H.—M. Gotha, $767.
Goddard, Horace M.—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $128.
Gomez, Alex.—Hoagland Ligoty Co., Inc., $1,000.
Hirschhorn, Abraham—A. M. Stein Co., $387.
Jung, George—Empire Brick and Supply Co., $488.
Jump, George W.—Seaside Bank, $506.
Same—same, $425.
Kahn, Isaac—M. B. Horowitz, $120.
Klein, Jacob—German Exchange Bank, $514.
Krulewitch, Julius—J. Gerski, $1,076.
Lunenfeld, Julius—J. Erlich & Sons, $257.
Levy, John—A. V. H. Stuyvesant, $340.
Lexenberg, Harry—G. E. Bielitz, $113.
Mullaly, Michael J.—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co., $125.
Meyer, Ada E., or Ada E. Cantwell—S. Stein et al., $358.
Martin, George J. and William—Atkins Iron Works, $370.
Mueller, Oscar—H. E. Sapson, $309.
Mullen, Edw. J.—Charles Schlessinger, $206.
McHugh, Michael E.—B. S. Guinness et al., $140.
McKenna, Timothy J.—A. W. Joseph et al., $15,155.
Russell, H. Everett—Duffy-Carney Co., $507.
Rothschild, Isaac D.—A. E. Lefcourt, $168.
Rump, George, (not summoned,) and Walter Veit—L. Oppenheimer, $101.
Ryan, Edw. H.—Julia Bacon Co., $145.
Ryan, Arthur J.—Same, $156.
Riedinger, Auguste T.—F. Kolb, $560.
Schmacks, Fred—Empire State Liquor Co., $111.
Sorkvin, Hyman, and Samue. Birn—People, &c., $500.
Sturm, Frederick—M. B. Wolowitz, $226.
Shay, Laura B., and Harold A. O'Neill—H. Blendermann, $104.
Smith, John J.—M. Martin, $658.
Shea, Francis J.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $890.
Sachs, Emanuel—A. N. Leventhal, $630.
Townsend, Richard E.—F. M. Wallace, $1,792.
Tubridy, Michael F.—T. J. Loughlin, $228.
Thaw, Evelyn N.—E. Margolies, $216.
Von Bergen, Theressa C.—Gramercy Co., $612.
Wolff, Edmund and Armand—J. Kuhlmann, $542.
Wilkins, Van Dorn S.—M. F. Loughman, $356.
White, Whitman V.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $208.
Wilk, Louis—S. Ershowky, $178.
Wallach, Hayman and Annie—German Exchange Bank, $1,529.
Zuellich, Herman—Upjohn Co., $149.
New York Electrical Trade School—M. P. Hicks, $864.
Teichman Engineering and Construction Co.—L. Oppenheimer, $222.
Morrisania Silk Mills—Cramer & King Co., $812.
Lithoila Color Co.—F. A. De Vow and C. T. Reynolds Co., $281.
White House Lunch Co.—Fred Hollender & Co., $255.
Same—H. J. Heins Co., $138.
Enterprises of Max Rabinoff—A. Valinine, $2,725.
Stevenson & Swits Co.—Indian Refining Co. of New York, $328.
Broadway Ladies' Neckwear Co.—H. Bauman and others, $180.
Laurelton Hotel Co.—A. Doctor et al., $385.
Jones-Keyser Co.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, $104.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Dehl, Frieda M.—Hannis Distilling Co., Feb. 7, 1912, (vacated,) $302.
Schneider, Ignatz—D. London, July 25, 1912, (vacated,) $504.
Setil, Raphael—M. Carson, Jan. 15, 1912, (reversed,) $330.
Same—G. Wedeen et al., Feb. 13, 1912, (released,) $196.
Schiffman, Abraham—E. Heller & Co., Jan. 14, 1904, $168.
Sellinger, Harry—J. Medwin, Jan. 5, 1911, $361.
Tanglers Manors Corp.—G. M. Brooks, May 21, 1912, $3,238.
Walker, Andrew N.—Phillips & Crew Co., July 16, 1912, $158.
Neilenbogen, Isidore, and Michaells Norchardt—L. Grinberg, May 17, 1912, $843.
Broadway Millinery and Supply Co.—R. S. Arbit, Sept. 5, 1912, $130.
Ducker Co. and William M. Ducker—Greenwich Bank, Sept. 16, 1912, $1,553.
Fruchtenhandler, Benjamin—Cooperman & Springer, Dec. 11, 1909, $321.
Grieves, George, and Samuel R. Mackay—J. L. Conway, Oct. 7, 1897, $5,050.

PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

No further particulars are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding these projects. Correspondence should be direct with the offices named.

798. ENGINES, GENERATORS, AND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 28, for furnishing and installing complete with all accessories at the naval station, Newport, R. I., one 120-horse-power and one 225-horse-power fuel-oil engine with one 94 and one 175 kilowatt generator, respectively. Also to move, remodel, and install one 160-kilowatt Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel engine generator set now on hand. Estimated cost, $38,000. Proposals are also invited for four centrifugal pumps, two being motor-driven fire pumps of 1,000 gallons per minute capacity, 230 feet and 115 feet head, and two steam turbine-driven hot-water pumps of 500 gallons per minute at 150 head, all delivered and installed on foundations provided by the Government. Estimated cost, $7,500. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the bureau or to the commandant of the naval station, Narragansett Bay, Newport, R. I.

800. CLOSED WATER HEATERS.—Proposals will be received at the

AUSTRALIA TROUBLED BY CITY CONGESTION

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner, Says There Is a Rush of Immigrants from England.

GIVING LAND BACK TO PEOPLE

Graded Tax Is Breaking Up Large Estates, While Industries Are Growing Rapidly.

Sir George H. Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, who represents that Commonwealth in England in the same way Lord Strathcona stands for Canada, arrived at the Plaza yesterday on what is practically his first visit to New York. Sir George recalled yesterday that he did pass through this city just fifteen years ago, when on his way home from the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, but all se saw of New York was compressed into the time between arriving on the Majestic in the morning and catching the first train for Montreal.

The High Commissioner of a British Dominion is supposed to be its leading citizen, and in that capacity Sir George came over in August to be present at the unveiling in Halifax of the memorial that Nova Scotia put up in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of responsible government there. Besides, he had to attend the Toronto Exhibition in an official way. Both ends achieved, Sir George started out to see something of the United States, and headed for Chicago. There the Merchants' Association gave him a luncheon, and the British Empire Club a dinner, and when he got to Niagara on his way to New York the Canadian Club there had him booked for an address. He has been invited to lunch with members of the Merchants' Association, and to dine with some of those who are prominent in the movement to celebrate the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir George doesn't look like a lawyer, but rather a prosperous merchant or manufacturer. Yet he is a barrister by profession. He is a Scotchman by birth, and went out to Australia in the early days. He hadn't been at the law long before he evinced an inclination for politics, and in 1880 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. He became Prime Minister of that colony, as it was then, in 1894, and held the office until 1899, during the time taking an active part in the movement to bring about a federation of the colonies into a commonwealth of States. In the Parliament of the new Federation he was leader of the Opposition for a time, but was Prime Minister of the Commonwealth in 1904 and 1905. He has been High Commissioner for Australia since 1910.

When New South Wales went into the Federation it was practically a free trade colony, and the views of the Commonwealth were different on tariff matters. Sir George made it clear yesterday that his office of High Commissioner prevented his taking any part in partisan politics, but he talked interestingly of the experience of New South Wales with practically no tariff. He said the expenses of running the Government never exceeded the receipts.

Government Without Taxes,

"We had about the smallest tariff schedule that was ever operated, I imagine," said Sir George. "There were duties on only five articles, namely, spirits, wine and beer, and tobacco and cigars. There was also a disappearing duty on sugar. The duties were specific—so much per gallon or per pound—there being no ad valorem tax.

"With the real tariff limited to practically two lines of imports, as these five really dwindle to, the people could practically tax themselves. If a man was a teetotaler and neither smoked nor drank, he didn't have to pay any taxes. All he had to do was to deny himself, and he was governed practically free of charge. Under my administration both a land tax and an income tax were instituted. The former was light—only a penny in the pound on the unimproved value of land. The income tax was six pence, (12½ cents,) a pound, one uniform rate, with exemption on incomes up to £200 ($1,000) a year. The land tax exemption was £475. This tax was particularly light because almost the whole of New South Wales, at the time, was destitute of municipal government. There was none over 208,000 of the 310,000 square miles of territory, consequently all the roads, bridges, and public works were constructed out of the public funds. Practically the whole of New South Wales is now under municipal government.

"I must say the reason we could get along so well under that system, and pay all our expenses without difficulty, was that the New South Wales Government itself was the owner of a vast amount of land, and so had large land revenues. That was a leading factor in enabling me to do what I did."

"Is the income tax retained by the Federal Government?"

"In Australia there is now no income tax imposed by the Federal Government," Sir George replied. "We have a protective tariff, but it is by no means so stiff as yours. It is not to compare with it. The Federal Parliament recently established a progressive land tax, the main object of which seems to be very desirable. This is the breaking up of huge estates held by individuals, which are blocking the advance of settlement very seriously. This tax is laid on unimproved land. It begins after an exemption of £5,000 worth of such land. No land below that value is subject to the tax. The tax rises by stages until on the great acreages it becomes very heavy. It has been in force only about two years, but it is realizing expectations and it is worth mentioning that though the land is being divided up rapidly, values have not been affected. The fact is there has been a tremendous demand for land for settlement, and it used to be the case sometimes that only one person in a hundred was able to buy it.

Labor Party Forced Issue.

"This scheme of breaking up the big estates was the policy of the Labor Party at the election of 1910, in which it defeated the Deakin Government. The Labor people in the towns supported the policy strongly, and the Labor element in the country backed it in very large numbers, as did the small settlers, who wanted open country for the benefit of their sons.

"Of course, there were some who considered that this matter was not one for the Federal Parliament to take up, but as the land belonged to the various States, legislation affecting it should be made by the States themselves. The object, however, was generally desired."

"Australia is growing rapidly in every way," said Sir George, in answer to a question. "Not only is this true in an agricultural and pastoral way, but our manufacturing industries are increasing at an astonishing rate. I believe the annual output of Australian manufacturers has increased in the last three years by 39 per cent. In a great young country with a small population, you hardly expect the higher forms of industry to advance so rapidly, but there is progress in all directions.

"Then, the movement of immigration to Australia has lately assumed large proportions. A few years ago the stream from the Mother Country was not noticeable. This year the number is expected to reach over 100,000. Why, if you go into any shipping office in London and attempt to secure passage in the steerage to an Australian port, the chances are that you will not get a chance to make your trip until next year. Certainly there is not a berth vacant for the next four or five months, even to one who wishes to pay full rates. Most of this immigration comes from England and Scotland. From Ireland the movement is small.

"The class of immigrants we encourage is confined to the farm laborer and the domestic servant. For these there is plenty of room in Australia. A great deal of this immigration is voluntary. We do not epcourage any other. The Federal Government does not control the assisted immigration traffic, but the State take care of that."

"Do you have much of the poorest element of London coming to Australia?" Sir George was asked.

Flock to the Cities.

"We would not encourage this sort of immigration," was the reply. "One good reason is that our cities already have too large a proportion of the people of the country, and we don't wish to add by artificial means to the growth of the city population. For example, the population of New South Wales is 1,700,000. Of this Sydney has 650,000, though New South Wales is as large as France and Great Britain combined. Melbourne contains probably 550,000 of Victoria's population of 1,300,000, while in South Australia 46 out of every 100 of the people are settled in Adelaide. The fact that people can live in comfort in such large cities is eloquent testimony to the wealth of the country.

"Our working classes seem to me to live under ideal conditions. You see, Australia is a country in which rest and recreation belong to the working classes in a measure not visible elsewhere. The cost of living is not high, the men work only eight hours a day. Then there is so much room. We have only 4,600,000 souls in a country larger than the United States."

"What do you think the Panama Canal means to Australia?" was asked.

"The Panama Canal," said Sir George, with emphasis, "is a most important thing for Australia, not perhaps for the immediate present so much, but continually and in a growing degree. I don't look for great changes in commerce at once. Of course the canal will bring Australia closer to New York, which will be a great thing for bettering commercial relations.

"What one admires about the canal—at least the way I look upon it—is the way it has been constructed. It is one of the finest exhibitions of American thoroughness, administrative power, financial and industrial strength and skill. I think it is a wonderful monument to the American people, and I sincerely hope that this magnificent contribution made by the American people to the commerce of the world will never be allowed to become a source of ill-feeling. We don't want to see another canal built in that part of the world. We want to see the United States reap the full fruits of its enterprise and expenditure, so far as this may be found consistent with her own obligations to the rest of the world."

'PHONE COMPANIES AT ODDS.

New York Co., the Metropolitan Declares, Refused It Its Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Rival telephone companies, doing bsiness in the metropolitan district, will air one of their differences before the up-State Public Service Commission. A complaint has been filed with it by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company against the New York Telephone Company for its refusal to furnish the complainant with telephone service.

The petition sets forth that on Aug. 6 application was made to the New York Telephone Company for telephone service and the installation of a switchboard in the office of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. The contract was signed the same day, and a check was handed over. Eleven days later, the complainants say, their check was returned to the maker with their name cut off. No reason has been given them for the refusal of the New York Telephone Company to supply the service requested.

The complaining company was incorporated on Aug. 29 last to construct, operate, and maintain telegraph or telephone lines with exchanges. The proposed general route is from 135 East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, to Hoboken, N. J., to Brooklyn and Montauk Point, and through all the boroughs of New York City. An answer to the complaint is required of the New York Company within ten days.

BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR HEIM.

Treasurer of Little Board Finds a Cake and Other Things Await Him.

Marcus Heim, Treasurer of the Consolidated Exchange, had a birthday yesterday, and when the word passed around among the traders they arranged a party in his honor. They sent out and got a huge cake and a fist full of small candles besides other things to add to the pleasures of a feast. Mr. Heim knew nothing of what was in store for him until a committee consisting of Robert J. Hoffman and Henry Meikel went out on the floor to escort him into the smoking room.

There the birthday cake was all alight, and the other parts of the feast handily set out. He was called upon for a speech. The cake was covered with all the candles the committee could find room for, and they explained to Mr. Heim that he might not really be as old as they had made it appear.

BANK OFFICER SENTENCED.

Judge Promises to Get a Pardon for Davis After a Year.

Humbert C. Davis, who at one time was an assistant teller at the Harriman National Bank, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court to embezzling $1,000 from the bank. In November last year Davis disappeared from his post in the bank and was discovered to have taken $1,000 with him. Several months later he was found in California without funds. He was brought back to this city, and explained that he had taken the money to pay for a college education, as he considered that he had exceptional literary ability. He applied for admission to Leland Stanford University, but failed to pass the entrance examination.

Judge Hough sentenced Davis to five years in Elmira Reformatory. The Judge said he thought the sentence, provided by law, was too severe, and promised that after a year he would ask for a pardon for the man.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week Sept...	$378,300	$360,300	$18,000
July 1-Sept. 14.	4,330,200	3,593,300	736,900
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
2d week Sept...	2,697,000	2,825,000	342,000
July 1-Sept. 14.	25,543,000	23,919,080	4,924,000
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
2d week Sept...	565,200	544,600	20,600
July 1-Sept. 14.	5,327,000	5,187,600	139,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
2d week Sept...	247,000	214,000	33,000
July 1-Sept. 14.	2,150,000	1,753,000	897,000
LONDON UNDERGROUND—			
London General Bus:			
2d week Sept...	£57,644	£38,561	£19,083
July 1-Sept. 14.	621,994	443,063	178,931
London United Tramways:			
2d week Sept...	6,222	6,925	*703
July 1-Sept. 14.	75,328	84,168	*8,840
Tubes:			
2d week Sept...	12,340	12,140	200
July 1-Sept. 14.	132,100	127,495	4,605
Metropolitan District:			
2d week Sept...	11,230	11,065	165
July 1-Sept. 14.	128,768	118,190	10,578
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
2d week Sept...	$631,089	$569,981	$61,109
July 1-Sept. 14.	6,056,284	5,652,586	403,698
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
2d week Sept...	1,247,000	1,123,000	124,000
July 1-Sept. 14.	12,827,436	11,350,871	7,476,619
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
2d week Sept...	247,000	225,000	22,000
July 1-Sept. 14..	2,643,397	2,199,228	444,169
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
2d week Sept...	326,582	299,963	26,619
July 1-Sept. 14.	3,225,295	3,001,371	223,924

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for August—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	1,913,094	1,794,989	118,105
Net	767,129	668,772	98,357
Surp. after chgs.	10,028	*67,910	77,938
Gross, 2 mos.	3,832,034	3,651,805	180,229
Net, 2 mos.	1,529,843	1,380,821	149,022
Surp. after chgs.	14,560	*93,151	107,711

*Deficit.

WABASH for the year ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total op. rev.	28,554,765	29,884,037	28,886,056
Op. expenses	23,150,484	22,366,183	20,536,223
Net op. rev.	5,204,279	7,517,845	8,349,832
Taxes	851,629	920,872	861,324
Op. income	4,252,650	6,596,982	7,498,509
Other income	749,509	819,532	691,822
Total income	5,102,159	7,416,513	8,190,331
Int., rent, &c.	†7,986,757	†7,781,855	7,644,613
Deficit	2,884,597	365,341	*545,718

*Surplus.

†Includes rentals $1,557,747, decrease $48,906; interest on bonds, $4,767,459, decrease $50,366; additions and betterments $268,458, increase $75,649; miscellaneous $93,315, decrease $46,861; hire of equipment, $1,161,026,; increase $136,686; interest on receivers' certificates $118,750, increase $118,750.

Interest on first preferred and extension bonds, from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, is included in above interest charges, although not paid.

Interest on Wabash Railroad's obligations to bankers, in connection with the Wheeling & Lake Erie three-year notes, $667,000, is not included in above interest charges.

BILLIONS NEEDED TO DEVELOP RAILROADS

President Winchell Says Vast Sum Will Be Required in Next Five Years.

TO PROVIDE NEW FACILITIES

Head of Western Road Thinks Public Demands Will Force Railroads Into Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—President Winchell of the San Francisco Railroad in a special interview published in this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record, takes the ground that $8,500,000,000 will be needed during the next five years to provide adequate transportation facilities to meet the growing needs of the country.

"The transportation facilities of the Southwest," says Mr. Winchell, "are already taxed to their capacity, and there is bound to be an embarrassment later on. There has been no increase in mileage in the Southwest in keeping with the previous increase, because there is no encouragement to people to put their money into railroad construction.

"No way has been found to compel men to invest their money in railroads. There ought to be thousands of miles of development lines constructed, going back into the interior from present lines, to keep up with the development of the country that has already occurred.

"The only way a railroad can make developments is by borrowing money or earning it. Present rates, in connection with the greatly advanced wage scale, will not permit the railroads to earn the $8,500,000,000 that will be required to provide adequate facilities and maintenance in the next five years; nor can the money be obtained by the sale of securities, or by borrowing, unless the railroads can be reasonably assured that freight rates will not be further reduced. The current increase in railroad facilities is wholly inadequate. The present enormous crops will demonstrate the inadequacy of the railroads of to-day in such a way as ought to secure the friendly co-operation of the people and the lawmakers in an effort to so change conditions and the public attitude as to make it possible for the railroads to get in line with the country's tremendously rapid and widespread developments."

President Markham of the Illinois Central, in discussing crop and business conditions of the country in The Manufacturers' Record, says:

"The Presidential year is having less influence on business than ever before. People have been holding back for three or four years waiting for something to happen. Something has happened, that something being big crops, and there is no reason why everybody should not be busy now."

STEEL PRICES HIGHER ABROAD

Even Rails Bring More Than in This Market—1913 Orders Taken.

A remarkable development of the world-wide expansion in the demand for iron and steel products, which has kept American mills working at full capacity the past few months, is that in many products. European prices are now at higher levels than those prevailing in this market. Early in the Summer the shortage of steel plates for quick delivery brought some of the German ship-building interests into this market and prices for plates and a number of other products are now reported higher in Europe than in Pittsburgh.

That this situation has extended to steel rails is made known in this week's Iron Age, which says that for the second time in the history of the American steel trade the export price of steel rails is higher than the prices at home. Steel rails have remained stationary at $28 a ton in this country for the past ten years or more, and are about the only steel product which has not shared in the wide fluctuations which iron and steel prices have undergone.

Export business in all lines is heavy, the Iron Age says, and cites rail contracts obtained by American mills totalling 12,000 tons for delivery in Siam and 5,000 tons for delivery to the Canton-Hankow railway. The single rail mill operating in China is said to have sold its product ahead for a full year. South America is also a large customer just now, and an order for 2,500 cars for Argentina was closed during the week.

Commenting on the general situation, the Iron Age says:

The opening of the books of important steel companies for deliveries in 1913 is the chief new development of the week. Sales of steel bars have been made for the first quarter at 1.35c., Pittsburgh, and of plates and structural shapes at 1.40c. Sellers are careful to say that these transactions are largely with buyers who needed to know the basis of steel cost in pending contracts for their own products; also that the preference of steel manufacturers is to defer a little the entering of any considerable orders for next year.

The inability of the large producers to take further business for 1912 delivery in the chief products of steel has been shown more plainly in the past week by further advances of $1 to $2 a ton on material from store. Yet it is distinctly a feature of the situation that no such scarcity of any form of steel is developed, as to send buyers hurrying into the market to make doubly sure of getting steel they will not need for five or six months hence.

At the same time railroads are being urged to be early with their orders for open hearth rails for Spring delivery, and already there are good bookings for Winter rollings. The Illinois Central, Ohio and Pennsylvania orders, which will be large, are likely to be closed within ten days. The Lackawanna Railroad is reported to have placed 20,000 tons, the greater part at Buffalo. The Harriman lines have bought 10,000 tons more for this year at Chicago; the Northern Pacific has also taken a further lot, while the Great Northern is still negotiating. The Southern Pacific has just added 18,000 tons to its 1912 order.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The outlook for continued record breaking business in iron and steel products for the first half of next year could hardly be brighter. Manufacturers in very high positions give assurance that there will be no runaway market, and that the prevailing policy will be one of safeguarding and spreading out present prosperity. The announcement by the Republic Iron and Steel Company of prices of 1.35c., Pittsburgh, on steel bars for delivery during the first quarter of 1913 came after a little quiet contracting on the basis of $1.35c. for first quarter and 1.40c. for second quarter. The policy of the leading steel companies is to take orders very cautiously, and from day to day. It has become more difficult for buyers to cover for their requirements after Jan. 1. On shapes and plates the selling policy has been even more conservative. Another heavy crop of rail orders for next year's delivery was placed in the week amounting to several hundred thousand tons.

HOW CEYLON MAKES RUBBER.

Picturesque Exhibit Prepared for the International Show.

Ceylon's rubber exhibit in the International Rubber Show at the Grand Central Palace next week will be set in the center of a plantation crowded with spice trees. The Hon. F. Crosbie Roles, Commissioner for Ceylon, has brought a score or more of picturesquely garbed Sinhalese rubber workers to New York, for the show, and with them a few Tamils from Southern India, who work on the Ceylonese rubber farms as indentured laborers.

Ceylon is spending a fortune to show New York how its rubber industry is conducted and incidentally its tea trade will also be exploited. In the center of the Imperial Ceylonese rubber exhibit, will rise an ancient Sinhalese temple, such as the tourist sees at Kandy. All the details of growing, gathering and preparing rubber will be shown. The Sinhalese growers are rivals of the Malay rubber workers from the Straits Settlements, and the two exhibits, both under British royal patronage, are being made as attractive as possible.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Stronger on Forecasts of Bad Weather and Frosts Reportd.

Wheat improved on continued heavy distribution, reflecting previous heavy sales, and influenced by the strength in corn. Corn was strong on frosts in Nebraska, predictions of frosts and unfavorable crop reports from Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Oats were firm, but quiet. Provisions were steady, with light trade. Cottonseed oil rallied on an improved foreign demand. Cotton displayed strength. Lower temperatures were predicted. The foreign market was firm. Spot inquiry was stated to be on a better scale. Coffee was steady.

WHEAT.

The market was heavy early, but turned firm and advanced about 1c a bushel from the low point and closed at about the best. The advance was helped by the enormous movement into distribution and the strength in corn. The trade has been very confident that the record-breaking receipts would demoralize the spot market and bring decided pressure into the future market. This is not occurring, and the larger the receipts the larger the shipments from interior points are becoming. With receipts for the day of 2,300,000 bushels, the interior shipments were 1,900,000 bushels. In three days the shipments have increased 2,000,000 bushels, compared with last week, and the receipts have increased only 1,300,000 bushels. Compared with last year, the receipts have gained 4,300,000 bushels in three days, while the interior shipments have gained 3,200,000 bushels. This enormous outward movement from interior points is having both a moral and actual effect, and there is somewhat less inclination to sell the market on the movement. The weather conditions were somewhat unsettled in the Northwest. The Northwestern Miller says that the weather has been so unsettled that thrashing has been materially affected, and also the quality of the grain. About 20 per cent. only of the thrashing has been done in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, while in Central and Southern Minnesota and in South Dakota about 50 per cent. of the thrashing has been done. The flour output is increasing, but the sales of flour the last week were not so heavy as they have been. Export demand is quiet, with only six loads reported. Cash wheat was steadier, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.03½; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.00¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.02½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.01¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market developed decided strength and closed at nearly the best of the day. Shorts were good buyers, and there was considerable general buying on the unfavorable weather reports. The official map showed heavy frosts at North Platte, Neb., and the prediction was for quite general frost, although the weather map did not indicate seriously low temperatures. Considerable apprehension was created, however, while there were claims from the crop experts that the crops in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas have been hurt more by the drought than was at first indicated, and the crop in those States will be short of expectations. There were also reports of very small supplies of old corn back in the country. Spot corn was firmer with export quoted at 59½c, December to March loading.

OATS.—Trade was of fair volume and prices firm, influenced partially by the strength in corn and also the better tone in wheat. The receipts at the interior are decreasing moderately, and this is having some effect on values. The interior shipments on the other hand keep up, and the shipments for the day were about equal to the receipts. Cash oats were quiet with standards quoted at 38c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 3 white, 37½@38, and clipped white, 39@42c.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.—The market was quiet, with prices showing but little change. Hog receipts were rather limited and hog prices were slightly easier. Rather slow demand was again claimed for cash product.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	$1.03¼	$1.02¾
December	99½	98¾	99½	99
May	..	..	1.03½	1.03

CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	92¼	91¼	91⅞	92
December	91⅝	90¼	91¼	90⅞
May	96⅛	95¼	96⅛	95½
Corn—				
September	71¼	68⅞	70⅜	69
December	53⅝	51½	53¼	52⅛
May	52⅞	51⅝	52⅜	52
Oats—				
September	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
December	32¼	32	32⅛	32⅛
May	34⅜	34⅛	34⅝	34½
Lard—				
September	..	..	$10.77½	$10.77½
October	$10.82½	$10.75	10.82½	10.82½
December	10.57½	10.52½	10.57½	10.55
January	10.45	10.37½	10.37½	10.42½
May	..	..	10.05	10.07½
Ribs—				
September	10.57½	10.55	10.55	10.52½
October	10.52½	10.45	10.47½	10.47½
January	9.82½	9.75	9.75	9.77½
Pork—				
September	16.87½	16.75	16.80	16.90
October	16.92½	16.80	16.85	16.92½
January	18.15	17.97½	18.10	18.12½

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was heavy buying during yesterday's session for the account of leading refining interests. Prices rose moderately under this demand, with a firm technical position disclosed, but around the 6c level for the new crop months the amount of oil for sale was very large. The consensus of opinion was that the buying represented hedging against sales of high grade oil abroad, with the future market resorted to because of the limited crude offerings. Values were higher at the South, and 4.74 was bid for crude, immediate shipment. Comment was made on the development of decided strength again in the September delivery, but only fluctuations in that month are to be anticipated. Sentiment remains rather bearish, with pessimism increased because of the easier grease markets. Cotton and lard changes had little influence during yesterday's session.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20	6.15
September	6.45	6.20	6.35	6.16
October	6.21	6.10	6.18	6.08
November	6.00	5.97	5.96	5.89
December	6.00	5.93	5.96	5.89
January	5.98	5.94	5.95	5.89
February	..	..	5.95	5.90
March	6.00	5.99	5.98	5.94
May	6.18	6.12	6.10	6.06

COTTON.

The initial frost scare of the season was instituted yesterday, but the unanimity of opinion was that there was little cause for apprehension. Nevertheless, the private prediction of frost in Oklahoma and official forecasts of cooler weather in the northwestern part of the cotton belt served to emphasize the sensitiveness of the cotton market and prices showed moderate gains. The list was advanced about twenty points, following an earlier upturn of about half of this amount, with a greater part of the recovery intact at the finals.

The fact that there was not a great deal of selling on the theory that the frost would not materialize was suggestive of other influences. Many reported buying by Southern speculative operators on the claims of insect damage in parts of Arkansas. It was also asserted that while the rather favorable weather recently has partially checked deterioration, more can be anticipated, as the plant is maturing. Apparently, local bulls are still content with their position and are disposed to operate just on this theory that there will be additional setbacks in the plant's condition, with the frost probabilities undoubtedly deterring continued aggressiveness for lower prices.

The market did not have to contend with the same volume of sales which was noted during Tuesday's session. Spot people were again on the selling side, but offerings were not persistent. Hedge pressure was limited, and this tended to lend color to the reports of a somewhat improved spot situation. However, the dispatches pertaining to this were quite conflicting, so as to create the impression that there was no urgent or general inquiry as yet. Southern spot market quotations were unchanged to 1-16c lower. New York spot cotton was .15c advance, with middlings 11.90c.

Cables were once more influential in the early rise of values. It was declared that prominent spot interests were buying in the Liverpool market. Reports of some damage to the Egyptian crop by worms also attracted attention, but the latest cables indicated that deterioration from this cause was not important. The spot sales from Liverpool are fair, amounting to about 8,000 bales daily, and there seems little inclination to dispute the healthy Manchester situation, or, in fact, the encouraging outlook for the manufacturing trade in general.

Weather conditions were construed as favorable, aside from the remote possibility of injurious temperatures. There have been showers in sections of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia, with the forecast for further thunderstorms in the Southeast. Some showers were also noted in Texas. Of course, heavy rains are not desired, as the quality would probably be lowered and the movement of cotton interfered with. Port receipts yesterday were about 41,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last week and 54,000 bales a year ago; estimated to-day at 30,000 bales, equal to about last week's and last year's movement. There was an estimate by The Savannah Cotton Record for a crop of 13,450,000 bales, allowing for the deterioration of the present promise.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	11.28@11.30	11.15
October	11.37	11.24	11.32@11.33	11.18
November	..	..	11.45@11.46	11.25
December	11.62	11.47	11.58@11.59	11.43
January	11.61	11.45	11.57@11.58	11.40
February	..	..	11.68@11.69	11.47
March	11.76	11.59	11.73@11.74	11.54
May	11.84	11.68	11.80@11.82	11.64

COFFEE

Coffee opened 3 to 10 points higher. The official Brazilian cable showed a decline of 50 to 75 reis. The close here was steady upon total sales of 72,500 bags. Havre closed ⅛f to ¾f net higher, while Hamburg advanced ¼ pfennig. Receipts at Brazilian points continue moderate.

Spot coffee, Rio 7, 14¾c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	13.90	13.80	13.84@13.86	13.83
October	13.78	13.78	13.77@13.78	13.72
November	13.78	13.78	13.77@13.78	13.71
December	13.80	13.73	13.74@13.75	13.70
January	..	..	13.73@13.74	13.66
February	..	..	13.71@13.72	13.65
March	13.77	13.70	13.73@13.74	13.66
April	..	..	13.73@13.74	13.67
May	13.79	13.73	13.74@13.75	13.68
June	13.75	13.75	13.74@13.75	13.66
July	13.76	13.73	13.73@13.74	13.66
August	13.75	13.75	13.73@13.74	13.68

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, pound, 30½c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28@29c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 22@24c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, June make, firsts, 23@23½c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 22c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21½c; No. 3, 18½@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, specials, pound, 16@16¼c; average fancy, 15¾c; undergrades, 14@15½c; Dairies, best, 16½c; State, skims, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 11½@11¾c; fair, 10@11c; undergrades, 7½@9½c; full skims, 4@6½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 26@28c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds and poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, 1to. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 18@19c; inferior, 13@17c; good to fine, 18@19c; poor to fair, 12@17c; refrigerator, firsts, season's storage charges paid, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 38c; selected whites, good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 28@32c; Western, gathered whites, 27@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by hennery browns, 31@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@30c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—Withdrawals of refined sugar were good yetserday, but new business was moderate. Shipments were more or less delayed. Prices were unchanged on the selling basis of $5.10 net, less 2 per cent., for fine granulated.

The following quotations are net less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $8.10 and $8.20; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.60 and $7.70; Eagle tablets, $6.40; cutloaf, $5.90; crushed, $5.80; Mold A, $5.45; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.35; XXXX powdered, $5.25; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.20; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.10; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.30; three and one-half pound bags, $5.35; five-pound bags, $5.30; ten-pound bags, $5.25; twenty-five and fifty-pound bags and standard granulated, $5.15; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.10; confectioners' A, $4.95; No. 1, $4.85; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.80@$4.90, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.25.

The local raw sugar market ruled steady, with centrifugal, 96 test, still quoted at $4.36; Muscovado, 89 test, at $3.86, and molasses sugar, 89 test, at $3.61. Sales were about 10,000 bags, and included Porto Ricos and Cubas, afloat and September shipment, at equal to the market price.

The London beet sugar market was quiet and ¼d to 3d lower. September was quoted at 12s 9d, October at 10s, and May at 10s 1½d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market for molasses and syrups held steady at unchanged prices.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—There was no important change in this market yesterday. Business was fairly active, with the offerings moderate.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4½@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head, Japan, 5¼@5c; Para, 6¾@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was firm, with trading inactive. Buyers were apparently well covered for the present and inclined to hold off for lower prices.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.20@$4.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; Kansas straights, $4.25@$4.35; fancy Spring patents, $5.85@$6.25. RYE FLOUR.—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.85@$4; choice to fancy, $4.05@$4.15. CORNMEAL.—Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.25. BAGMEAL.—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.70; coarse, $1.60@$1.65. FEED.—Quoted: Western Spring bran, $23.60; standard middling, $26.35@$26.60; flour, middling, $30.85; Red Dog, $32.10; city bran, $23; bulk, $24.60; sacks, middling, $27.50@$33; Red Dog, $33.50; hominy, chop, $29@$27; bulk, $27.20@$28.20, sacks; oil meal, $35@$36.50.

HAY.—Market steady. Quotations: New prime, nominal; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.10, and No. 3, 90c to $1.

OILS.—Linseed oil was uncharged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.35; bulk, $4.75; standard white, cases, New York, $10.25; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.35; bulk, $5.75; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.25. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 69@70c; out-of-town raw, 68@69c.; Calcutta raw, 78c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, resin, and tar were all steady and unchanged yesterday.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 41½c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.55@$6.80; B, $6.90; D, $6.90; E, $7; F, $7.10; G, $7.15; H and I, $7.25; K, $7.65; M, $7.95; N, $8.15; W G, $8.55, and W W, $8.90.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,521. CANNED GOODS AND HARDWARE NOVELTIES.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a business man in his district would like to communicate with American exporters of all kinds of canned goods, especially salmon, lobster, fruits, sweet corn, and cove oysters. He is also in the market for all kinds of hardware novelties. The inquirer is an official in a local Chamber of Commerce, and is highly recommended by several leading business men of the city.

9,522. PRUNE-CURING APPARATUS, PRESSES, AND OTHER MACHINERY.—An American Consul in a European country writes that he has been asked for the names of manufacturers of prune drying and curing apparatus, such as is used in California for the second curing of prunes. It is thought that this system consists of a large copper kettle, with sieve attached to top, together with blocks and chains to fix the sieve in the ceiling. It is believed that a good business can be done in these goods. The same inquirer is interested in the importation of cider and wine presses, machines for slicing apples intended for drying, pot

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance Halts—Trading Lighter—August Foreign Trade Establishes New High Records.

Reaction yesterday from the brisk advance which occurred in the stock market on Tuesday was not sufficient in itself to throw much light on the discussion which went on in stock market circles regarding the character of the buying which was so effective the previous day in raising quotations. The market, it is true, halted and became somewhat less active, but that was hardly cause for surprise when the sharpness of Tuesday's advance was considered. At the same time the dragging tendency which showed in the later trading of yesterday's session gave some support to the view that the rise in prices has not meant that Tuesday's buyers had assumed a large position on the long side. Rather it went to how, so far as it indicated anything, that the life which was infused into the market the day before had offered an opportunity for the sale of stocks accumulated by market operators at the lower level of prices recently prevailing. This view of the incident fits in with the fact that yesterdays' money market reflected no material increase in the Stock Exchange demand for funds. On such a theory, the market has been left at a somewhat higher level without having put any additional tax on the money market.

There was much discussion yesterday following the visit to this city of a Treasury official of the question of possible deposits of Government funds in the National banks. Sentiment among New York bankers at present is not in favor of any such step on the part of the Government. It is argued that while money is in active demand, rates are not excessive, and no situation is presented which calls for anything resembling relief measures by the Treasury. The surplus casn now in the Treasury is in a sense a reserve which can be called upon should the need arise, but it is felt that the point has not yet been reached which makes it necessary, or even desirable, that Treasury cash should be put at the disposal of the banks. Naturally enough this banking view of the matter is influenced to some extent by the fact that the present level of rates is welcomed by bankers as a fortunate relief from the low interest rates which for so long prevailed.

Full returns of our foreign trade for the month of August show that new high records were established for both imports and exports, not only for the month, but also for the eight months of the calendar year. Imports increased by a somewhat larger figure than exports and the credit trade balance for the month was smaller than last year, but showed much improvement over the corresponding month of two and three years ago, when import balances were shown in August. Exports of manufactured articles contributed largely to the results revealed in this foreign trade statement. Interest attaches in this connection to the statement contained in the Iron Age's weekly review of steel trade conditions that export sales of steel are now being made at higher prices than those which can be obtained at home. For many months, steel prices in the European markets have in some products exceeded those quoted in the United States, but the margin between the two is now wide enough, notwithstanding the cost of shipment, to enable our steel manufacturers to sell to better advantage abroad, than at home. This is a situation which shows how little one important industry of the country has under present conditions to fear from tariff revelsion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@5¼ per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5½@5¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¾@6 per cent. for four months, and 5½ per cent. for five months, and 5¼ @5½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,212,468; balances, $19,074,909; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $691,868.

The local banks have lost $4,344,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rate abroad yesterday were: London, 3⅜ per cent. for short bills and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., and Berlin, 4⅜ per cent. The money rates were 1¾@2 per cent. in London and 3 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate in London was 25 francs 29 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8605; demand, $4.8580.

Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅛ less 1-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16 plus 1-64; check, 95 less 1-64.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-82; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.26; check, 40.24.

Belgium—Cable, 5.21½; check, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8230; 90 days, $4.8055.

London—Commercial, $4.82; 90 days, $4.80¼.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾; 90 days, 5.25.

Berlin—Commercial, 94½; 90 days, 94⅝ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 10c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 29 3-16d, and unchanged in New York, at 63¼c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	—Maturity—		Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	97⅞	100	5.00
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	99½	99⅝	5.12
B. R. T. Co...5	July	1,'13	96¼	96⅜	5.69
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	98½	98⅝	5.28
Chi. Elev. Rys.5	July	1,'14	97⅜	98	6.18
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	99⅞	100¼	5.91
Erie 5	Oct.	1,'14	99½	99⅝	5.20
Erie 5	Apr.	1,'15	97⅝	98	5.86
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	99½	99⅞	6.04
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'15	96¼	96⅝	5.84
Hudson Co....6	Feb.	1,'13	99⅝	100	6.00
Illinois Cent..4½	July	1,'14	99⅜	99¾	4.65
Int. & Gt. Nor.5	Aug.	1,'14	97⅛	97⅜	6.26
Int. Harv. Co.5	Feb.	15,'15	100	100⅜	4.84
Mo., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	98⅝	99	6.80
Mo. Pacific...5	June	1,'14	95½	95⅝	7.80
M. Com. of M.4½	Sep.	1,'13	97⅜	98¼	6.45
N. Rys. of M.4½	June	1,'13	97⅜	98¼	7.30
N. Y. Central.4½	Mar.	1,'14	99⅝	99½	4.85
N. Y. Central..4½	May	1,'15	98¾	99	4.90
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	99¾	100	5.00
Westinghouse..6	Aug.	1,'13	100¼	100⅜	5.02

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter..	105⅞	106	105⅞	106
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter..	105⅞	106	105⅞	106
4½s, May, 1917, inter..	101¼	102¼	101½	102½
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter..	101¼	102¼	101½	102½
4½s, Mar., 30-60, inter..	100⅜	100⅝	100	100⅜
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter..	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter..	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s, May, 1959, inter....	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s, Nov., 1958, inter...	98½	98¾	98	98½
4s, May, 1957, inter....	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s, Nov., 1956, reg....	96	97	96	97
4s, Mar., 1955, reg....	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1936, reg....	96	97	96	97
4s, 1918-1919, inter....	99	100	99	100
3½s, Nov., '54-55, inter.	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
3½s, May, 1954, coup..	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
3½s, 1950-1954, reg....	84½	85½	84½	85½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Allis-Chalmers Goes Cheap.

To help the reorganization of the Allis-Chalmers Company along, an assessment of $20 a share was levied on the preferred stock, and one of $20 a share on the common yesterday. With the first installment of $5 on the assessment paid, the common sold on the Exchange at ¾, or 75 cents a share. The preferred, with the first $2 installment paid, was quoted at 3½ bid, 4 asked. Cases of a stock selling for less than the amount of the assessment paid upon it in the course of reorganization have been almost the rule rather than the exception in late years, to the discomfiture of the loyal holders who had paid the assessment to protect a bad investment. This does not always prove the judgment of the stockholders to have been wrong, however, for the ultimate advance in the price of their security has usually made up their temporary loss. A striking instance was furnished after the reorganization of Northern Pacific, when the shares of the new company, with a $10 assessment paid, sold down to $2. Of course, it would have been money in a shareholder's pocket had he been shrewd enough to refuse to pay his assessment and trust to an opportunity to buy the stock back at less than the amount of the assessment, but the subsequent appreciation was so great as to make the assessment of small consequence.

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Unwelcome Succor.

Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department seems determined to aid the bankers who have seen their surplus reserves depleted by crop moving and commercial demands, whether they want the assistance or not. That, at least, was the impression yesterday when it became known that Assistant Secretary Bailey had come on from Washington to offer relief. Leading bankers say that it would be very unfortunate for all concerned if the Government should see fit to increase its deposits at this time. There is certainly no stringency in the money market at the moment, although rates have naturally tightened with the increasing demands for funds. The Treasury has a working balance this week of something more than $86,000,000. It is a tradition in Washington that there should always be at least $50,000,000 on hand, which would make $36,000,000 available for use if the Department should decide that business is being strangled. It is quite likely that Mr. Bailey will report to his superior that there is no occasion for "helping" the banks at this time. The probable effect of a break in the price of call money just now would be a great increase in stock speculation, which might be maintained at the expense of the agricultural and commercial interests.

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Yesterday's Gains.

Notwithstanding the failure of yesterday's market to keep up the pace set on the preceding day, several issues continued their upward movement. American Beet Sugar, Ray Consolidated, Republic Iron & Steel, Woolworth and American Brake Shoe all made new high records for the year. Outside of these stocks the gains and losses were evenly distributed.

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Powder Bonds in Favor.

For some unexplained reason the Du Pont Powder 4½% bonds have been unusually active for an industrial issue. In view of the absence of any features in the bond market lately, their prominence in the trading has becn one of the most hopeful signs on the bond dealer's horizon. Sales of this issue yesterday totaled $568,000, at an advance of 3⅝ points for the day. So far this week this issue has scored a net gain of 5⅛ points. It made a new high record yesterday at 94, closing at 93¾.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking was on a large scale on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. As a result the market for the leading stocks ruled much of the time under the price levels existing on the New York Stock Exchange. Commission house business was on a large scale, with the sales totaling 47,580 shares distributed over a list which included fifty-three different stocks. Trading on the 9:30 o'clock call was heavy, the sales in the half hour prior to the beginning of dealings on the New York Stock Exchange totaling 10,280 shares. Price changes compared with Tuesday exhibited irregularity.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Allis-C. 1st pd.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,920..	Amal. Copper..	87⅞	88⅝	87½	87⅝
1,100..	Am. Beet Sug..	75¾	76½	75½	76⅛
2,090..	Am. Can ..	42	42⅝	41⅝	42⅜
80..	Am. Car & F..	60½	60½	60¼	60¼
220..	Am. Cotton Oil	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
10..	Am. Linseed pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
110..	Am. Locomo...	44¼	44¼	44	44
1,200..	Am. Smelting.	86	86⅜	85⅝	86⅛
150..	Am. Sugar....	127¾	127¾	127⅜	127½
330..	Anaconda Cop..	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼
230..	A., T. & S. F.	108½	108⅝	108¼	108½
10..	Balt. & Ohio..	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
170..	Beth. Steel...	41⅞	42	41⅝	41⅝
100..	Brooklyn R. T.	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	90⅜
150..	Can. Pacific..	277	277¼	276⅜	277
10..	Cent. Leather..	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
170..	Ches. & Ohio..	80⅜	80⅞	80⅛	80⅝
80..	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17¼
410..	C., M. & St. P.	107⅞	107⅞	107¼	107⅝
130..	Chino Copper..	44⅞	45	44⅜	44⅜
270..	Col. Fuel & I..	36⅛	36½	35⅞	35⅞
60..	Consol. Gas....	145¾	145¾	145½	145½
40..	Dist. Securities	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
250..	Erie	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
1,340..	Gt. North. pf..	139⅜	140⅜	139⅜	140
10..	Guggenheim E.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
290..	Inter.-Met. ..	20½	20⅝	20	20
270..	Inter.-Met. pf..	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60½
1,680..	Lehigh Valley.	169¼	169¼	168⅝	169
630..	Mo. Pacific....	42¼	42½	41⅞	42
40..	Nat. Lead.....	59½	60¼	59½	60
220..	N. Y. Central..	115⅛	115½	115¼	115⅛
600..	Nor. Pacific...	128⅝	128½	127⅞	127⅞
20..	Pennsylvania...	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
430..	Ray Consol....	23½	23⅞	23	23
13,460..	Reading	169¼	170	168¾	169
150..	Republic Steel.	29½	29¼	28	28¼
150..	Rock Island....	27½	27½	27	27
10..	Rock Isl. pf...	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
310..	Southern Pac..	111	111	110½	110½
140..	Southern Ry...	31½	31½	31¼	31¼
20..	South. Ry. pf..	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
10..	Tenn. Copper..	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
20..	Third Ave.....	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
40..	Union B. & P..	14½	14¼	14⅛	14¼
4,160..	Union Pacific..	170⅞	171⅛	170½	170⅝
500..	U. S. Rubber..	51⅝	53	51⅜	52⅞
10,950..	U. S. Steel....	74⅝	74½	73⅞	74⅛
10..	U. S. Steel pf..	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
720..	Utah Copper...	66	66⅛	64⅝	65⅜
20..	Va.-Car. Chem.	46½	46½	46	46
240..	West'house El.	84½	85	84	84⅝

47,580

MINING STOCKS.

200..	Atlanta	.20¼	.20½	.20¼	.20¼
1,000..	C. O. D.....	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10¼
300..	Elkton	.63⅛	.63⅜	.63⅛	.63⅜
600..	Findlay Cons..	.06	.06	.06	.06
60..	Goldfield Cons.	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
600..	Jim Butler....	.71⅛	.71½	.71⅛	.71½
500..	Jumbo Ext....	.33½	.33½	.33½	.33½
200..	Montana	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
500..	Silver Pick....	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10¼
600..	Tonopah Mer..	1.02½	1.05	1.02½	1.05
300..	Tonopah Ext..	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
300..	Vindicator	.86	.86	.86	.86
150..	West End.....	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½

5,210

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and fiscal year as follows:

	Sept. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$972,138	$14,641,989	$72,983,823
Internal rev....	1,342,021	13,161,795	63,726,610
Corporation tax.	569	62,523	1,751,248
Miscellaneous ..	48,414	1,963,890	11,014,852
Total receipts...	2,360,144	29,735,198	149,476,534
Expenditures	2,350,224	37,597,538	161,192,707
Surplus	*790,079	*7,862,339	*11,716,173

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $84,211,176; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,320,457.

The total of the general fund was $146,630,428.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular, with Trading in Diminished Volume on the Curb.

Prices moved narrowly and irregularly in a day of sluggish trading on the Curb yesterday. The Tobacco issues were reactionary. British-American sold off from 25⅛ to 24½ and closed even with the opening at 24¾. United Cigar Stores, after opening at 101½, sold up to 101⅞ and down to 100⅝. The close was at 101¾ after sales of 5,500. After minor fluctuations most of the established mining issues closed even with the opening levels. Bethlehem Steel 5s were the most active issue in the bond department, reporting transactions of $11,000, on which the price rose from 87¾ to 88. Braden Copper 6s sold $10,000 from 149 up to 150.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200..	*Allied Sec. Co...	90	91	90	91
5,000..	Brit.-Am. Tob...	24⅝	25⅛	24½	24⅝
600..	Emerson-B.	77⅞	78	77⅞	78
300..	Emerson-B. pf..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
20..	J. I. Case pf....	101	101	101	101
100..	Man. Shirt Co....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
700..	‡Man. S. Co. pf.	101	101¼	101	101¼
450..	Manhat. Tran...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2 3-16
1,200..	Marc. Am., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
305..	Penn. Textile	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
330..	Pettibone M....	34	35	34	34⅝
100..	Pettibone M. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
60..	S. O. of N. J....	409	410	409	410
50..	S. O. of N. Y...	565	570	565	569
5,500..	U. C. S. Co., Am.	101½	101⅝	100⅝	101⅜
200..	Do pf.	119½	119½	119	119
500..	U. S. Motors....	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2
900..	U. S. Motors pf.	6¼	6⅝	6	6¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000..	Al. G. M. w. i..	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8¾
2,000..	*Big Four	44	45	44	45
700..	Braden Copper..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,200..	Brit. Col. Cop..	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100..	Butte-New York	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,750..	*C. O. D. Cons..	9	10	9	9
200..	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000..	Dia. Bl. Butte..	8	8	8	8
4,500..	El Paso Con....	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
1,500..	Giroux Mining..	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200..	Kerr Lake.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000..	Keystone	2	2	2	2
285..	La Rose Con....	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1,000..	‡McK.-Darragh..	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
400..	*Mut. M. & L..	62	63	62	63
1,000..	Nevada Hill..	1 13-16	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16
2,000..	Ohio Copper..	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16
1,100..	Pac. Smelters...	9-32	9-32	¼	¼
300..	Sil. King Con...	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
500..	S. U. M. & S...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
200..	Stewart.....	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
130..	Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
7,600..	Tonopah Merg.	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
300..	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,100..	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400..	*Wet. Sil. Mines	45	45	45	45
800..	Yukon G. M...	3 7-16	3 9-16	3 7-16	3 9-16

BONDS.

$11,000..	Beth. Steel 5s.	87¾	88	87¾	88
10,000..	Brad. Cop. 6s.	149	150	149	150
5,000..	Brad. Cop. 7s.	150	150	150	150
10,000..	N.Y. City 4½s, 1962	100 1-16	100 1-16	100 1-16	100 1-16

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	3	4	3	4
Borden's Cond. Milk...	122½	123½	122½	123½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	108⅝	109½	107½	109
Con. Rubber Tire.....	13	16	13	16
Con. Rub. Tire pf....	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Havana Tobacco pf....	9	14	9	14
Houston Oil	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Houston Oil pf.....	69	71	69	71
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs...	12	13	12	13
International Salt	3	6	3	6
Kayser	91	92	91	92
Kayser pf.....	109	111	109	111
Lehigh V. C. S. Co...	242	247	242	247
McAndrews & Forbes...	197	205	197	205
†Mays Oil	29	31	28	30
New York Trans.....	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	72	74	72	74
Otis Elevator pf.....	102	104	102	104
Porto Rican-Am. Tob..	285	295	285	295
†R. J. Reynolds.....	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil, old....	1,080	1,110	1,075	1,125
U. S. L. & H., new....	16	17½	16	17¼
U. S. L. & H. pf. new	85	87	85	87

RAILROADS.

Amer. L. & T.....	424	428	423	428
Am. Light & P. pf....	110	112	110	112
Chicago Sub. full paid.	4	5	4	5

MINING STOCKS.

†Beaver Consolidated..	44	46	45	46
Caledonia Mining.....	25	30	25	30
Davis-Daly Copper..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Diamond Field Daisy.	7	8	7	8
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Florence	80	85	80	85
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
†Greenwater	5	6	4	6
Mason Valley	12	12¼	12	12¼
Mines of America.....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co....	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
South Live Oak.....	1	2¼	1½	2
‡Tonopah Extension..	2⅛	2⅜	2 9-16	2 11-16
Tuolumne Copper.....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
United Copper.....	1	2	1	2
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
West End Extension....	31	33	31	33

BONDS.

B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes.	96⅛	96⅜	96½	96⅜
Chicago Elevated 5s...	97¾	98	97⅜	98
Mason Valley 6s.....	131	133	131	133
Pacific G. & E. 5s...	91½	91¾	91½	91¾
Southern B. T. & T. 5s.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s....	81	82	81	82

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co.....	21	22	21¾	22
Atlantic Refining Co...	675	690	700	710
Borne-Scrymser Co	245	275	240	270
Buckeye Pipe Line Co..	195	200	194	197
Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons	790	820	790	820
Colonial Oil Co.....	170	190	160	185
Continental Oil Co....	880	920	890	920
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	73	77	73	76
Cumberland Pipe Line Co., Inc	75	85	73	85
Eureka Pipe Line Co...	410	425	412	417
Galena-Signal Oil Co..	258	265	257	263
Galena-Sig. Oil Co. pf.	138	140	139	142
Indiana Pipe Line Co..	125	130	126	129
National Transit Co...	49	51	50	51
New York Transit Co..	385	395	385	390
Northern Pipe Line Co.	135	140	136	140
Ohio Oil Co.....	130	138	132	133
Prairie Oil & Gas Co..	315	325	318	323
Solar Refining Co.....	760	780	760	780
Southern Pipe Line Co.	305	315	307	312
South Penn. Pipe Lines.	180	190	180	175
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	185	195	153	158
Standard Oil warrants.	49	52	49	52
Standard Oil, (Ind.)..	275	285	274	279
Standard Oil, (Kan.)..	500	525	505	520
Standard Oil, (Ky.)....	475	510	490	510
Standard Oil, (Neb.)..	290	315	300	315
Standard Oil, (N. J.)..	407	412	408	410
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	675	700	670	700
Standard Oil old stock, "all on"	1,082	1,112	1,078	1,110
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)..	565	575	560	570
Standard Oil, (Ohio)...	295	310	305	310
Swan & Finch Co.....	240	270	235	250
Union Tank Line Co..	80	83	80	82
Vacuum Oil Co.....	190	195	190	193
Washington Oil Co....	25	35	27	32
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,400	1,700	1,400	1,700

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights..	24⅝	24¾	24¾	24½
Conley Foil	300	310	300	310
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	175	190	175	190
J. S. Young.....	175	180	172	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	198	208	198	203
R. J. Reynolds ex rts..	255	265	255	265
R. J. Reynolds rights..	52	56	45	60
United Cigar Stores...	101⅜	101⅝	101	101¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	119	119½	118½	120

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction.....	427	430
Am. Light & Traction pf.....	110	112
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	65	67
Am. Gas & Electric	90	93
Am. Gas & Electric pf.....	49	51
Am. Power & Light.....	69	71
Am. Power & Light pf.....	86	88
Am. Public Utilities	56	59
Am. Public Utilities pf.....	80	82
Cities Service	120	125
Cities Service pf.	90½	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	67	69
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.....	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	78	80
Empire District Electric 5s

50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

No. 42.

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WANTED
UNITED STATES MOTORS
Preferred
Gilman & Clucas
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Int. Smelting & Rfg.
Phelps-Dodge.
Computing-Tabulat.-Rec. Co.
U. S. Worsted Com. & Pfd.
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Unlisted Securities Department
14 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 8300 Rector

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We recommend the stock of one of the most valuable trunk Pipe Line systems at a price to yield the above return.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1912.

Total sales Sept. 18, 1912	434,440
From Jan. 1, 1912	89,644,294
Same period last year	81,710,022

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
..	⅞	200	Allis-C. tr. rcts.1st pd.	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	— 1/8
2	10	100	Allis-Chalmers pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
87⅝	87¾	31,100	Amalgamated Copper	87⅛	88½	87⅝	87¾	— ¼
58¼	59	50	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59	59	59	59	...
76	76¼	12,710	Am. Beet Sugar	75¾	76½	75½	76	+ ¾
142½	...	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	152	152	152	152	+ 2
42⅛	42¼	14,530	Am. Can	42½	42¾	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
121	121⅛	900	Am. Can pf.	121	121½	120⅛	121⅛	+ ⅛
60	60⅜	400	Am. Car & Foundry	60½	60½	60	60	— ½
77½	77⅝	200	Am. Cities pf.	77⅜	77½	77⅜	77½	+ ¼
57¾	57⅞	900	Am. Cotton Oil	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
97½	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ½
195	200	70	Am. Express	197½	200	197	200	...
6	6½	300	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29¾	29⅞	900	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30½	30⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
23	24	50	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	...
14	14½	500	Am. Linseed	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
38½	39	1,200	Am. Linseed pf.	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+ 1¼
43	44	450	Am. Locomotive	44½	45¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
108¼	109½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	109½	109½	109¼	109½	+ ⅜
66½	67⅞	300	Am. Malt pf.	68	68	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
85⅞	86	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	86⅛	86⅞	85⅞	86	...
108	108½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
87½	88½	700	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅞
127⅜	127¾	1,600	Am. Sugar Refining	128	128	127½	127⅝	...
144⅛	144⅝	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	144¼	144¼	144⅛	144⅛	— ¼
273	273¾	300	Am. Tobacco	274¾	275	274½	274½	+ ½
104½	105½	300	Am. Tobacco pf. new.	104¾	105	104¾	105	+1
29	30¼	300	Am. Woolen	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
36½	37	350	Am. Writing Paper pf.	37¼	37⅞	37	37	+ ¼
46⅝	46½	10,900	Anaconda Copper Co.	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46½	— ⅛
108⅜	108½	3,225	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅜	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	59	652	Baldwin Locomotive	58⅞	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
106	106¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	107½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	107¼	107½	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	275	Bank of Commerce	204	205	204	205	...
41	41½	4,600	Bethlehem Steel	41¼	42⅛	41	41	...
73¼	73½	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	73½	74½	73½	73½	+2⅝
90¼	90½	1,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
277	277¼	4,100	Canadian Pacific	277½	277½	277	277⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	31½	2,500	Central Leather Co.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
98	99½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
80⅜	80¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80¾	—1
17	17⅜	1,000	Chicago Gt. Western	18	18	17	17	—1⅛
32	33	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	2,890	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107⅝	108	107¼	107¾	...
139	140	150	Chi. & Northwestern	140	140	140	140	...
2	2½	200	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅝
44	44¼	6,300	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅞	44	44	— ⅝
35⅜	35¾	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36⅜	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
145½	146	625	Consolidated Gas	146⅝	146⅞	145⅝	145⅝	— ⅝
15⅞	15⅞	400	Corn Products Ref.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
84¼	85	10	Corn Products Ref. pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	—1
168	170	100	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	168	168	...
33⅜	34	300	Distillers' Securities	34⅝	34⅞	34	34	— ½
16½	18	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
36⅝	36⅞	3,400	Erie	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	900	Erie 1st pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
182½	183	1,700	General Electric	182½	183½	182½	182⅝	+ ¼
38	38½	100	General Motors	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	100	General Motors pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	...
2⅞	3	600	Goldfield Consol.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	...
78¼	78⅝	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79	79	78¼	78⅝	+ ⅛
139⅞	140¼	4,400	Great Northern pf.	139⅝	140¼	138⅞	139⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	46¼	500	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	46¼	46¼	46	46¼	...
57¼	58	2,300	Guggenheim Explor.	58½	58½	57¼	58	— ¼
96½	97½	100	Havana El. Ry.& P.pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
130	131⅞	200	Illinois Central	129⅞	130	129⅞	130	+1½
19⅝	19½	9,950	Inspiration Con. Cop.	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+1⅛
20⅛	20¼	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
60½	60⅝	2,500	Inter.-Met. pf.	60⅜	60⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
125	125½	2,050	Int. Harvester	125⅜	125⅝	125	125	— ½
57½	57⅝	100	Int. Paper pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
27	27⅛	100	Int. Steam Pump.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
27⅜	27⅝	400	Kansas City South.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	300	Kan. City South. pf.	62	62⅛	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
72½	74½	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	73	73	72½	73	...
101⅝	102	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅝
168⅝	169	7,400	Lehigh Valley	169½	169¾	168¾	168¾	— ⅛
43¾	44½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
...	...	300	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
162¼	163	1,600	Louisville & Nash.	162⅞	163⅛	161⅞	162	— ⅝
68⅝	69	150	Mackay Cos. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
131⅝	133⅛	220	Manhattan Elevated	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	— ⅝
81	82	100	May Dept. Stores	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
20⅜	21⅛	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1¼
81⅝	81⅞	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	83	83½	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	29	1,100	Miami Copper	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	24¼	500	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
152⅞	152⅝	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151½	153½	151½	152½	+1⅝
156	157	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	156½	156½	156½	156½	...
29	29½	500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	29	29¼	28⅞	29¼	...
63	64	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1
41⅞	42½	3,100	Missouri Pacific	42¼	42¼	42	42	— ¼
138	139⅜	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	138	138	138	138	—1½
123	123⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅛
...	...	5	Nat. City Bank	440	440	440	440	...
17¼	17¾	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅞	500	Nat. Lead Co.	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	3,262	Nevada Con. Copper	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
115	115¼	920	N. Y. Central	115⅜	115½	115¼	115¼	...
136	136⅜	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	+ ¾
36¼	36⅝	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
117	117¼	2,000	Norfolk & Western	117¼	117¼	117	117	— ⅛
84	85	100	North American	84	84	84	84	— ¼
127⅜	128	7,300	Northern Pacific	128⅝	128⅝	127⅝	127⅞	— ⅛
1½	2	100	Ontario Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
31	31⅝	300	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
50	50¾	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	50	50½	50	50½	+ ½
100	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
124	124¼	1,350	Pennsylvania Ry.	124⅝	124⅝	124	124¼	...
117¼	117¾	100	People's Gas, Chicago	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ⅛
190	192	410	P. Lorillard Co.	188	192	188	192	+6⅞
114	...	400	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	+ ½
109	110	350	P. C., C. & St. L.	110	110	109¾	109¾	+ ½
24½	24½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
95⅞	95¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
37¼	37½	700	Pressed Steel Car	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
102½	103	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
168	169	418	Pullman Company	168	168¾	168	168¾	+ ¼
37½	38	303	Railway Steel Spring	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
22⅞	23	18,400	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
168⅞	169	70,300	Reading	170⅛	170¼	168¾	168⅞	— ⅛
96	99	100	Reading 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	—1
28	28⅝	1,900	Rep. I. & S.	29⅝	29½	28	28	— ¼
89½	90	300	Rep. I. & S. pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	— ½
26⅝	26⅞	3,600	Rock Island Co.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
52⅞	53¼	1,600	Rock Island Co. pf.	52⅜	53	52½	53	+ ⅜
102	102¾	100	Rumely, M., Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
35⅝	36⅜	300	St. L. Southwestern	36⅞	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ½
53⅜	54¼	900	Seaboard Air Line	23	23	23	23	— ½
22¼	22½	100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	50	50½	50	50	— ½
50	50¼	800	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	213	215	212½	213	+2
213	213¼	2,150	Southern Pacific	111	111⅛	110½	110⅝	— ⅜
110⅝	110⅜	1,000	So. Ry. extended	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
31¼	31⅝	2,825	So. Ry. pf. extended	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85⅞	...
85⅞	86	1,990	Studebaker Co.	42	42	42	42	+1
41	42	189	Tennessee Copper	44	44¼	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
43¼	44	500	Texas Co.	125⅜	126	125¾	126	...
125½	126	400	Texas & Pacific	23¾	24	23½	24	...
24½	24¼	1,400	Third Avenue	36⅜	36⅞	36	36	— ⅝
36½	36¾	450	Toledo Railway & Lt.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4¼	4½	200	Twin City R. T.	111	111	100½	100½	—1⅜
100¾	110	200	U'dr'wood Typewriter	108¾	108¾	107½	107½	— ⅝
107½	108	400	U'wood Typewriter pf.	114	114	114	114	— ½
114¼	115½	150	Union Bag & Pap. Co.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
13⅞	14	4,600	Union Pacific	171⅝	171⅝	170⅝	170½	— ⅝
170⅝	170½	17,300	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
89	89½	320	United Dry Goods	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
98½	99¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	32	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	United Rys. In. pf.	60	61½	60	61½	+1½
61	61½	600	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	...
19	21	100	U. S. Indust. Alcohol	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ¾
53	55	100	U. S. Rubber	51¼	53⅛	51¼	52⅝	+1⅝
52½	52¾	10,350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ¾
108¾	109	200	United States Steel	74⅝	74⅝	74	74¼	+ ⅞
74	74⅛	60,000	U. S. Steel pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ¼
113	113½	300	Utah Copper	65¾	66¼	64⅝	65¼	— ⅝
65¼	65¼	26,100	Vir.-Car. Chemical	46⅛	46¼	45½	46	...
45½	46	1,200	Vlg. I. C. & C.	67	67	65	65	...
64½	68½	400	Wabash	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	...
4⅜	4½	100	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	500	Western Maryland	55½	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ⅛
55½	56	500	Western Union Tel.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
81¼	81½	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	84	85	84	84⅞	+1⅛
84⅞	85¼	5,300	Wisconsin Central	58	59	58	59	—1½
59	60	200	W'lworth, F. W., Co.	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅝
99¼	99¾	1,000	W'worth, F. W., pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	—1½
113½	114½	300						

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Sept. 18, 1912	$2,660,500
From Jan. 1, 1912	523,082,000
Same period last year	603,236,500

Jap Gov 4½s, str ln 500	92½	Cent Pac gtd 4s	94⅛	15,000	93⅜	Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts		
2d Series 2,500	91¼	Ches & O gen 4½s	99⅝	1,000	93⅞	2,000	100	
Va. def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000	53½	11,000	93⅜	20,000	94	3,000	100¼	
1,000	55	conv 4½s 4,000	93½	7,000	93⅞	Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d paid 2,000	107	
5,000	54½	C., C., C. & Q joint 4s 48,000	95⅞	8,000	93⅝	11,000	106¼	
N Y City 3½s, 1954 1,000	83⅝	4,000	93⅝	15,000	93⅞	8,000	107⅛	
4s, 1955 4,000	98½	Ill Cent 3½s 1,000	83⅞	2,000	93⅝	1,000	107¾	
4s, 1959 2,000	98¼	Chi Gt Westn 4s 3,000	76½	7,000	93⅞	Inter-Met 4½s 10,000	81⅜	
N Y City 4½s 21,000	100¼	Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 10,000	103⅞	1,000	93⅞	20,000	81½	
4½s, 1962, temp rcts 229,000	100	123,000	106	7,000	93¼	75,000	81⅝	
20,000	100½	500	105	15,000	93⅜	49,000	81¾	
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 4,000	101½	1,000	105¾	5,000	93¼	2,000	81⅝	
Am Cot Oil 4½s 2,000	96¾	C & P Wn 5s 1,000	104½	5,000	93⅜	12,000	81⅝	
3,000	97	Chi & N W gen 4s 3,000	95⅝	10,000	93⅜	6,000	81⅞	
Am Hide & L 6s 5,000	100½	gen 3½s 5,000	83¼	20,000	93½	Inter Rap Tran 5s 1,000	103⅜	
Am Smelt Secur 6s 3,000	105¼	Mil, Spart & N Westn 1st 4s 1,000	92½	10,000	93⅝	Internatl Nav 5s 1,000	79½	
Am T & T col 4s 7,000	89⅝	10,000	92½	33,000	93⅝	Int Stmp Pump 5s 5,000	92	
1,000	89½	2,000	93	5,000	93⅞	500	92½	
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000	94⅝	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s 11,000	91¼	5,000	93⅞	Kan City So 5s 1,000	97⅝	
Chi, Rock Isl & P ref 4s 1,000	87	12,000	102¼	5,000	93⅞	Lack Steel 5s, 1950 3,000	80	
5,000	87½	C & W Ind con 4s 1,000	88½	5,000	93⅞	Lacl Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s 3,000	102¼	
C, R I & P R R 4s 3,000	68½	Chino Copper 6s 3,000	180	7,000	93⅞	L E & Wn 1st 5s 5,000	106⅝	
6,000	68⅝	Cin, I, St L & C 4s 1,000	96⅛	15,000	93⅞	Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928 5,000	91⅞	
5,000	68½	Clev, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 4s 9,000	93⅛	1,000	93⅞	4s, 1931 10,000	91⅝	
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s 12,000	102¼	Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931 4,000	96¼	2,000	93⅞	Liggett & Myers 5s 1,000	97	
C & W Ind con 4s 1,000	88½	Del & Hud conv 4s 3,000	97½	1,000	93⅞	2,000	96¾	
Chino Copper 6s 3,000	180	1st & ref 4s 5,000	98	2,000	93⅞	Lou & Nash unifd 4s 5,000	97½	
Cin, I, St L & C 4s 1,000	96⅛	Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 6,000	81⅜	10,000	93⅞	10,000	97¾	
Clev, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 4s 9,000	93⅛	7,000	81⅝	6,000	93⅞	10,000	97⅞	
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931 4,000	96¼	Dist Secur Corp 5s 5,000	74⅜	6,000	93⅞	Atl, K & Cin 4s 5,000	98	
Del & Hud conv 4s 3,000	97½	1,000	74½	1,000	93¾	St L Div 3s 1,000	92¼	
1st & ref 4s 5,000	98	Du P de N Pow 4½s 15,000	93½	6,000	93⅞	Mer Mar col tr 4½s 15,000	69¼	
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 6,000	81⅜	4,000	94	5,000	93⅞	Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 2,000	66½	
7,000	81⅝	10,000	93⅝	3,000	93⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000	100¼	
Dist Secur Corp 5s 5,000	74⅜	Erie 1st con 4s 2,000	87⅞	5,000	93⅞	s f 4½s 1,000	100⅞	
1,000	74½	1st gen 4s 6,000	76⅞	Erie 1st con 4s 2,000	87⅞	Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000	93	
Du P de N Pow 4½s 15,000	93½	conv 4s, Ser A 3,000	56¼	1st gen 4s 6,000	76⅞	Mo Pacific 4s 2,000	85⅜	
4,000	94	13,000	86⅜	conv 4s, Ser A 3,000	56¼	1,000	85⅝	
10,000	93⅝	Penn col tr 4s 10,000	89½	13,000	86⅜	ext 5s 1,000	85½	
Gas & El of Berg. Co con 5s 10,000	106	Penn col tr 4s 10,000	89½	Penn col tr 4s 10,000	89½	1,000	100	
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 10,000	13½	Gas & El of Berg. Co con 5s 10,000	106	Gas & El of Berg. Co con 5s 10,000	106	Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000	86¼	
Havana El Ry 5s 3,000	89	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 10,000	13½	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 10,000	13½	Mo Pacific 4s 10,000	71⅝	
Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000	86⅝	Havana El Ry 5s 3,000	89	Havana El Ry 5s 3,000	89	500	70¾	
		Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000	86⅝	Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000	86⅝	M & T con 7s 5,000	105⅝	

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday interest centred in tin, which developed fair activity at an improvement of 1¼c. Fifteen tons of spot delivery selling at 49 20, ten at 49.22½, 5 at 49.25, 5 at 49.27½, and 5 at 49.30. Copper was up ¼c in the asking prices. Lead was firm at an improvement of 10 points, 50,000 pounds of spot selling at 5.10.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Standard Copper.				
Spot	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.50
September	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.50
October	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.50
November	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.50
Lead	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.20
Spelter	7.25	7.75	7.50	8.00
Tin	49.27½	49.37½	48.00	48.47½

On London's Metal Exchange yesterday the following prices were registered for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures for the day make comparison with Tuesday's close:

	Wednesday. £ s d	Tuesday. £ s d
Copper, spot	78 7 6	78 5 0
Copper, futures	79 7 6	79 2 6
Pig tin, spot	224 5 0	222 0 0
Pig tin, futures	221 0 0	218 15 0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead was down 5s, at £22 10s. Spelter was up 5s, at £27 5s. Cleveland warrants were down 4½d, at 67s 6d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Having sold all of their recent joint offering of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, Spencer Trask & Co. and William Salomon & Co. will advertise the stock as a matter of record only.

Willard V. King, President of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, has been elected a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have bought from the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company and have resold to investors an issue of $3,510,000 5 per cent. equipment certificates, maturing during ten years in semi-annual instalments.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930-.101	101¼	
2s, c, 1930-.101	101½	
3s, r, 1918-.102¼	102⅝	
3s, c, 1918-.102¼	102⅝	
4s, r, 1925-.113½	114¼	
4s, c, 1925-.113½	114¼	
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¾	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100¾	101¼
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	102
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	197	202
Alb & Susq.	280	...
Alls & W.	133½	141½
Allis-Chalm.	...	¼
Do pf. 1st paid	3½	5
Am A C pf.	100½	102
Am B S pf.	99	99½
A B S & F.	97½	...
Am Cities.	31¾

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. P. Morgan & Co. Negotiating for Mechanics Bank Property in Wall Street for New Building — Pennsylvania Railroad Buyer of Dimond Plot — Colored Tenants Agitate Harlem — Many Leases.

Indications that the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is about to improve its valuable corner on the southeast corner of Wall and Broad Streets, as intimated some time ago, obtained additional confirmation yesterday from the report that the Morgan firm was negotiating to acquire the adjoining property on Wall Street to round out a larger plot. The property is 29 and 33 Wall Street, owned by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the bank occupying a portion of the eleven-story building at 33 Wall Street. These two parcels have a frontage of 76.2 feet, and if added to the corner now covered by the old Drexel Building would give a plot 158.9 feet on Wall Street and 113.5 feet on Broad Street.

President Gates W. McGarrah of the Mechanics Bank, when asked about the reported deal, declined to either affirm or deny the rumor. The Mechanics Bank, it is said, is preparing to move into temporary offices near by, with the understanding that it will return as a tenant to the prospective Morgan building.

The Wall Street parcel owned by the bank are assessed at $1,620,000, and the Morgan corner stands assessed at $2,700,000, a combined value of $4,320,000, of which $5,870,000 is land value.

The Morgan firm took title to the Drexel corner in July. The building was erected nearly forty years ago by Anthony J. Drexel for the old firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and after his death the firm was reorganized in 1894 as J. P. Morgan & Co.

Penn. R. R. Buys Dimond Holdings.

Thomas Dimond yesterday confirmed the sale of his property in the Gimbel store and Pennsylvania Railroad block bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. It has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, which acted as the holding company for the railroad in the acquirement of its adjacent holdings. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the deal.

By acquiring the Dimond property, including 128 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9, and 137 to 149 West Thirty-second Street, 150 by 98.9, the railroad company completes its ownership of the westerly half of the block, 197.6 on Seventh Avenue, and 400 feet deep, the same as the Gimbel store plot, which is owned by the McAdoo Company. No improvement plans have been made, but in the near future, with the growing importance of Seventh Avenue, it is probable that a large structure to harmonize with the station opposite will be erected on the site.

$150,000 Deal in West Harlem.

An investor has purchased from Richard C. Kipp the block front on the west side of Manhattan Avenue, between 117th and 118th Streets, fronting 200 feet on the avenue, 50 feet on 117th Street, and 25 feet on 118th Street.

It is improved with three five-story apartment houses, known as 411, 417, and 421 Manhattan Avenue. The property has been held at $150,000. D. H. Scully & Co. were the brokers.

Recent Buyer.

Walter D. Buchanan is the buyer of the Luxor apartment house, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 115th Street, sold by Paterno Brothers last month.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates, which recently purchased forty-two dwellings from the Henry Meyer Building Company, has sold twenty-six of them to individuals. The buildings sold are two-story and cellar brick structures, and all are located on the east side of East Twenty-fifth Street, between Clarendon Road and Avenue D, Flatbush. A list of the buyers follows: No. 315, Pauline Schmickl; No. 317, Joseph McKeever; No. 319, Charles R. Kefauver; No. 321, Herbert J. Brotheridge; No. 323, George C. Sprague; No. 325, George H. Wainwright; No. 327, James J. Reilly; No. 329, William A. Ford; No. 333, Bella S. McCloskey; No. 335, William J. Cantwell; No. 337, Claes E. Lilygren; No. 339, Julius Goecken; No. 341, Joseph H. Mayers; No. 345, Emily C. Wheeler; No. 347, Berthold Friend; No. 349, Madeleine B. Rockwell; No. 351, Bertha H. Jahn; No. 353, Adam H. Diehl; No. 357, Anna C. Rathjen; No. 361, Daniel W. Martin; No. 363, John H. Thomas; No. 365, Sadie E. Leddy; No. 371, C. N. Pulver; No. 373, George H. Saylor; No. 375, Arthur H. Canrobert, and No. 377, Mary A. Spencer.

Protest Against Negro Invasion.

A mass meeting of property owners and tenants in the block bounded by 138th and 139th Streets, Seventh and Lenox Avenues, will be held this evening at Osterman's Hall, 142d Street and Eighth Avenue, to devise ways and means to prevent a further invasion of negro tenants.

Several weeks ago the African-American Episcopal Church purchased 101 and 103 West 138th Street, two five-story flats, each occupying a lot 25 by 100, and filled them with negro tenants. This was the first invasion of the kind in the block, and it aroused a storm of protest. During the last few days there have been rumors of an additional purchase in the block by a negro investing company.

As a result the neighborhood has been flooded with circulars announcing tonight's meeting, which has been called by a committee headed by Michael Erlanger and Louis Benedict.

Brooklynites Protest Against Park.

Borough President Steers has received a petition from property owners protesting against the passage of a resolution through the Board of Estimate providing for a public park to be bounded either by Hopkinson and Lott Avenues, Chester and Amboy Streets, or Lott and Hopkinson Avenues, Chester and Hegeman Streets, Brooklyn.

It is claimed that the original petition asking for the park was signed principally by persons who did not own real estate.

To Attend Waterways Meeting.

The recently organized Long Island Waterways Association will send a large delegation to attend the meeting of the New York State Waterways Association, to be held to-morrow at Watertown, N. Y.

It is anticipated that matters of importance concerning waterway improvements and developments on Long Island will come up for discussion.

N. B. Killmer, the First Vice President of the Long Island Association, hopes to have every civic organization on Long Island represented.

Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the basement, store, and first floor in the building, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a term of years for Mary M. Irvin to Charles Burke.

Charles S. Kohler has leased for Mme. Sedohr Argilagos to George K. Hinds for a term of three years the three-story brownstone dwelling, 128 West 103d Street; also for the Eureka Automobile Station to Harry Sultan for a term of three years the single store at 10 Cathedral Parkway.

The Iroquois apartment hotel, a twelve-story structure at 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining the City Club, has been leased by the Iroquois Realty Company for a long term to Mrs. M. E. Fritz of Boston.

The Duncan Hotel Company has secured a ten-year lease of the Alabama and Van Rensselaer, seven and nine story apartment hotels, occupying a plot 94 by 103.8, at 13 to 19 East Eleventh Street, the rental for the period aggregating about $400,000.

The property is owned by the Prudential Traders Company and is to be merged into one holding, to be called the Van Rensselaer by the new company, which is composed of Harlan P. Duncan, Wells D. Morris, and Edward McElhinny.

James H. Stryker has leased for Mrs. Francis Hein the buildings at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, being 571 Eighth Avenue and 301 and 303 West Thirty-eighth Street, to Michael Rowan.

Gibbs & Kirby have rented the private dwellings at 885 West End Avenue to A. M. Marks, 916 West End Avenue to Louis Ullmann, and 969 West End Avenue to Mrs. H. E. Babcock.

Carstien & Lennekin have leased space at 456 to 460 Fourth Avenue to John P. Curtis and Charles Kaye; at 131 and 133 East Twenty-third Street, space to Joseph J. Hohler, and the sixth floor at 30 East Twenty-third Street to the Tip Top Chemical Company.

$1,500,000 Broad Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twenty-story office building to be erected at 46 to 52 Broad Street and 46 to 50 New Street. It will have a frontage of 80.3 feet on the former and 64.1 on the latter street, with a facade of brick, limestone and terra cotta. It will be equipped with six elevators. The architects, Willauer, Shape & Bready have estimated the cost at $1,500,000. The Fifty Broad Street Company of which Lyttleton Fox is President is the owner.

Real Estate Notes.

The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the proceedings to open certain sections of Forty-eighth street, Brooklyn, have given notice that their bill of costs will be brought up for taxation in the Supreme Court of Kings County at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 30.

John B. Fickling and Albert A Watts have acquired the interest of Julius B. Davenport in the Davenport Real Estate Company, of Fulton and South Oxford Streets, Brooklyn.

Hernor & Co. have leased for George M. Cumming his estate at Irvington-on-Hudson, to A. H. Burroughs. The house is rented furnished.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Grand St, 25, s e corner of Thompson St, 26x72.8, three and four story tenement and stores; foreclosure, adjourned to Sept. 25.

Willett St, 52, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, H. E. Jones, $18,000.

AT 3,202 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Webster Av, 1,734, e s, 23.5 ft n of 174th St, 25x97.4x25.8x104.2, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to Adam Seefarth, $15,000.

138th St, 536 East, s s, 133.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Hirlanda Mann, $24,000.

2d Av, w s, intersection of n bank of Bronx River, 150x100x—x115; also 217th St, East, n w corner of Bronxwood Av, 55.3x114.4; partition, to G. Loeary, $2,650.

Maple St, e s, 50 ft n of 214th St, 25x100, Wakefield; foreclosure, to D. F. Crater, $1,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

BEACH AV, w s, 350 ft s of Lacomb Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x33.11; M. Schwalbenberg, 2,060 Westchester Av, owner; J. Schwalbenberg, 2,060 Westchester Av, architect; cost.....$4,000

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, and New St, 46 to 50, for a twenty-story office building, 80.3x irregular x64.1x irregular; Fifty Broad Street Co., 2 Rector St, owner; Willauer, Shape & Bready, 156 5th Av, architects; cost.$1,500,000

HUDSON ST, 455 and 457, for an eight-story loft, 50.3x100; Trinity Construction Co., premises, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 320 5th Av, architects; cost.....$80,000

VIRGINIA AV, e s, 53.72 ft s of Watson Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x45; Elise Bentz, 2,041 Watson Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,066 Blackrock Av, architect; cost....$12,000

137TH AV, s e corner of 28th St, for a nine-story warehouse, 45.5x99.7; Terminal Warehouse Co., 17 South William St, owner; O. M. Beck, 1,349 53d St, Brooklyn, architect; cost.....$28,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5TH AV, s w corner of 14th St, to a sixteen-story office building and store; Van Schaick Realty Co., 100 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox, 11 East 59th St, architects; cost.$5,000

7TH AV, 426, 2-a, four-story apartment and store; S. D. Schoeller, 142 West 91st St, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost.....$10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 115th St, 100.11x75; Paterno Brothers to Walker D. Buchanan, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., (mtg $475,000,) Sept. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 221, w s, 20x100; F. Champion Sauter to Apostleship of Prayer, 801 West 181st St, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, s e s, 37.9 ft s of 4th St, 23.3x110.3; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children to Charles Laue, 152 8th Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 18; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$42,500

LEWIS ST, 113, w s, 25x100.2; Louis Lass to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, (mtg $31,750,) April 10, 1909; attorneys, Gruenstein & Meyer, 230 Grand St.....$100

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 25x50; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, B. & S. all liens, Sept. 14; attorneys, Gruenstein & Meyer, 230 Grand St.....$100

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 25x50; Fanny Gruen to B. M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, B. & S., all liens, Sept. 17; attorneys, Gruenstein & Meyer, 230 Grand St.....$100

WEST END AV, 506, e s, 22x100; Blanche Bucklin to Waterman Realty Co., 527 5th Av, Sept. 17; attorney, George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.....$1

9TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 74x29; Catherine F. Shady to Thomas Lynch, 80 West 91st St, (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 229 East, n s, 25x94.10; Emblem Realty Co to Bachrach, 1,239 Madison Av, (mtg $22,500,) Sept. 11.....$100

18TH ST, s w s, 112 ft s e of 2d Av, 22x78; Louisa Schefers and others, executors, &c., Edward Jantzer, deceased, and others, to Margarath Meyer, 82 2d Av, quitclaim, all liens, Sept. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$14,270

30TH ST, 13 West, n s, 25.1x98.9; Alexander W. Patterson to Paterno Brothers, a corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $70,000 and all liens,) Sept. 18; attorney, Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

30TH ST, 13 West, n s, 25.1x98.9; Walter D. Buchanan, individually and as executor, &c., of Mary B. Dun, to Alex. W. Patterson, 16 Morningside Av East, (all liens,) Sept. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

32D ST, 137 to 149 West, n s, 150x98.9; 33d St, 128 West, s s, 25x98.9; Thomas Dimond to Stuyvesant Real Estate Co., 85 Cedar St, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

43D ST, 311 East, n s, 25x100.5; Paulina, wife of Fred Vogel, Sr., heir, &c., Albert Rathfelder, to Sophie Lutz, widow, 311 East 43d St, Mary Rathfelder, widow, 311 East 43d St, and Charles Rathfelder, 440 East 156th St, (mtg $8,500 and all liens,) ¼ part, all title, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,500

45TH ST, 360 West, s s, 29.6x100.5; William Schulte to John C. and Helena Brinkmann, 749 Kelly St, (mtg $24,000,) Sept. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

54TH ST, 331 East, n s, 19.9x100.5; Harry and Max Hellinger to Fidelia Mittelmann, 51 East 96th St, B. & S., Jur 27; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadwa.....$1

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100; W. & J. Realty Corporation to Abraham Israel, 2 Kelly Av, Rockaway Beach, L. I., (mtg $33,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 320 Broadway.....$1

84TH ST, 277 West, n s, 16x80.2; Blanche Bucklin to Waterman Realty Co., a corporation, 527 5th Av, Sept. 17; attorney, George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.....$100

89TH ST, 112-114 East, s s, 50.6x100.8; I. Hirschhorn to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $33,000 and all liens,) Sept. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 213 East, n s, 19.6x100.11; Francisco and Antonino Mcntemagno to Marianna Provisier, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., prior mtg $10,000, Sept. 17. 3 years, 6 p. c.....$700

140TH ST, 225 West, 27.10x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim and another, executors, to Matthew McNamara, 1,239 Franklin Av, March 23, due as per bond; attorney, T. J. Bannon, 5 Beekman St.....$6,000

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 115 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.11x39.4; George Hooks Building Co to Charles C. Thompson, 311 Roseville Av, Newark, N. J., Sept. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$5,000

DECATUR AV, 2,488, n e corner of 190th St, 26.9x106x25.8x102; Peter Engelskirchen to Augusta Hennessey, 2,844 Decatur Av, Sept. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 49 Chambers St.....$1,000

DECATUR AV, s e s, at s w s of 204th St, 100 x50; William J. Hill to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 18, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Caambers St.....$4,000

UNION AV, 1,054, e s, 50x75; Frank Eckstein to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 17, due as per bond.....$2,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 180th St, 25x91.9; William Greenberger to Catherine Mahling, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$3,300

138TH ST, 522 East, s s, 50x100; Annie Gotthelf to Leon Tuckmann, 1,990 7th Av, prior mtg $40,000, Sept. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway....$10,000

187TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Belmont Av, 50x100; Michael Giordano to Terrace Construction Co, 116 West 190th St, prior mtg $30,500, Sept. 17, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BLONDELL AV, e s, 80 ft n of Westchester Av, all; George Joseph to Frank Scomaci, 1,314 Blondell Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling Brewing Company, 760 St. Ann's Av.....$660

116TH ST, 11 to 17 East, all; Meyer Horwitz and another to Hyman Siegel, 112 Suffolk St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St.....$14,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,679-1,681; Rose Maurer to Jacob Siegel, 1,679 Unionport Road, 10 years from April 1, 1912.....$3,000

BROADWAY, 4,079, corner store; Pembroke Realty Company to John O'Connor, 328 East 52d St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, M. Groh Sons, 238 West 28th St.....$2,500

8TH AV, 870, all; Felix A. Donnelly and others to Frank O'Hara, 316 West 20th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, B. McFarland, 8 Concourse St.....$5,000

165TH ST, 800 East, store, &c.; Pauline Genthner, executrix, to Ferdinand Wolf, 800 East 165th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St..$1,200

2D AV, 2,171, all; Charles Kapes to Nicholas Bennati, 211 East 111th St, 3 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, L. Catanzaro, 223 East 111th St.....$690

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96 BRONX LOTS

INCLUDING VALUABLE

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Formerly a part of The Sheridan & Seagrave Tract and originally a part of the Schermerhorn Estate

Opposite Van Cortlandt Park

On BROADWAY, W. 256th St.,

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BRONX BOROUGH

Will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder on

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A company whose organization, reputation, and building experience justifies architects and property owners in placing the alteration of old and construction of new buildings in its charge.

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105 WEST 69TH STREET.

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University Place,—Adjacent to 14th St.—Four-story business building; lot 25.10x104; suitable improvement. Innes & Center, 30 East 20th.

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DIRECT FROM BUILDER.

Two new 5-story apartment houses, just finished and fully rented under leases to first-class selected tenants; will sell at a very fair price on satisfactory terms to prompt buyer; construction, floor plan, finish, &c., is of the best on Washington Heights; splendid location; convenient to Subway and surface cars. Address Owner, 104 Times Downtown.

Below 14th St.

Block front, Morton, Washington, Greenwich Sts.; vacant, or will build to suit. Charles Lane, 38 Fulton St.

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3 Story & Basement Brownstone

Arranged for one or two families; 13 rooms, steam heat; near "L," 2 trolleys; Stuyvesant Heights section; $8,250; bargain; worth $10,000. Inquire Real Estate Office, 1,318 Fulton St.

Two-family houses.—Calisamander, 572 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 2280 Bedford.

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Hydraulic-Press Bricks — These cost more to buy, but less to lay. Fine appearance and assurance of dry walls make them cheaper in the end.

"Ruftex" Bricks — Beautiful in texture, rich in tone and moderate in cost.

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We have a beautiful indoor EXHIBIT, likewise an outdoor exhibit of 26,000 buildings, to which our FACE BRICKS have been furnished in the 19 years of our commercial existence.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 183d St, 20.7x70; Charles Essenwanger & Son against West 184th St. Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$250

FULTON ST, 246 and 248; George W. Meiers against Louisa M. Gerry, owner; H. F. Clark, contractor.....$95

PARK AV, s w cor of 124th St, 99.11x140; John Bell Co. against Henry H. Jackson, owner; Smith & Judson, contractors.....$768

8TH AV, w s, 100 ft n of 47th St, 19.3x100; Charles H. Smith against Ellen Leonard, owner; Peter Donahue, contractor.....$150

13TH ST, 317 East; Pasquale Cardilo and others, against Leopold Harris, owner; F. Zimmerman, contractor.....$95

105TH ST, 118 to 138 West; William Cuff against Mary Loeffler and William Heddendorf, owners; John H. Buscall, contractor.....$838

157TH ST, 540 West; Bernard Drucker against Arlington Court, owner; Daniel Campbell Co., contractor.....$695

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

4TH AV, 450 to 454; Hoffman & Elias against Mary R. Goelet and others, Aug. 27, 1912, (by bond,).....$604

8TH AV, 1444; Jacob M. Leonhardt against Peter Doelger and others, April 16, 1912..$431

93D ST, 175 to 177 West; Samuel Pauer against George W. Schwab and others, Sept. 16, 1912.....$189

LIS PENDENS.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 322.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x89.2x irregular; Kate B. Belloni against Bernhard Ebeling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

FRONT ST, 252; Henry C. Knudson against Margaret J. O'Reilly and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

LEXINGTON AV, 51 to 55, and 25th St, 136 East; Alfred M. Heinsheimer against Empire Trust Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Cardozo.

19TH ST, 57 West; Mary A. McC. Jones against Henry M. Ecker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

34TH ST, s s, 132.10 ft w of 3d Av, 23x98.9x irregular; Metropolis Mortgage Co against James Corkery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Corbett & Stern.

47TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x80; Bernhard Mittelstaedt against Agnes Wolf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, U. W. Tompkins.

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Anna E. Donald against Lena Bayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Meyers

115TH ST, 63 West; Herman Gottheif against Isaac Goodstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
96 BRONX LOTS

INCLUDING VALUABLE

BROADWAY FRONTAGE

Formerly a part of The Sheridan & Seagrave Tract and originally a part of the Schermerhorn Estate

Opposite Van Cortlandt Park

On BROADWAY, W. 256th St.,

Mosholu Av., Fieldston Road, Faraday, Sylvan, Newton & Valles Aves.,

BRONX BOROUGH

Will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder on

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1912

AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE, IN MAMMOTH TENT.

70% May Remain on Mortgage 3 Years at 5%

TITLE POLICIES FREE

Seybel & French, Attorneys, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

CALL OR WRITE FOR BOOKMAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,

156 Broadway, New York

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST SACRIFICE AT ONCE

Beautiful two-family brick house, lot 25x100, perfect condition, parquet flooring, etc., best section Bronx, near Prospect Av. Subway station; easy terms; only $13,500.

Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av., Corner 85d St.

434 EAST 146TH ST., BRONX.

Cost, $27,000; sell for $26,000; five-story brick house; three families on each floor; 16 families in whole house; yearly rentals, $2,800; for sale on account of disagreement between four partners; to be sold immediately. Call at premises, Room 10. Caputo.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT CHAPPAQUA.

Charming Colonial dwelling, 2 family baths, all improvements; stable, chicken house, icehouse; 22 acres or more; orchard, berries, grapes, &c.; partly wooded; magnificent country views for miles. Owner very anxious to sell. Will sacrifice.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

AT PORTCHESTER.

Beautiful old-fashioned country home, 24 acres, extensive views of surrounding country and Sound; fruit orchard, large shade trees; dwelling 14 rooms; stable and outbuildings. Bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

Ryesdale Estates

Restricted residence park at Rye. Plots ¼ acre or more. Houses for sale or built to suit. 25 West 42nd St., Tel. 3745 Bryant.

THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY
COUNTRY HOMES A CREED—AFFAIRS AL.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
331 Madison Avenue. Depot Square, Murray Hill 4430—Phones—413 White Plains.

HARTSDALE.—Nine rooms, two baths, ½ acre; excellent shade; fine view; rent or sale. Angell, 507 5th Av.

Mount Vernon.

At Langdon Terrace

Mount Vernon's exclusive residential section; an attractive home; nine rooms, tile bath, steam, electricity, hardwood trim and floors, every modern convenience; very accessible. Sale $11,000. Rent $80. See McClellan & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

All Desirable houses Sale or Rent.

ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY

New Rochelle.

6-ACRE ESTATE AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Magnificent Sound view; perpetual water-front rights. Colonial dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, large verandas and upper sleeping porches; elegantly terraced grounds, gardens, beautiful large trees, shrubs; garage. Sell at Great Bargain to Close Estate.

O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Delightfully situated plot, 200x150 high ground, extensive views, in best residential section. All street improvements; convenient to trolley and station. Am living in the West; must sell. Will sacrifice. Owner, Box 60 Times.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Modern house, 10 rooms and bath, electricity, spacious porch; good location; $7,000; rent $50.

H. B. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

250 TRAINS A DAY
Electric Service at
WHITE PLAINS

Fine houses, frame or stucco, all improvements; lawn and garden plots; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; $8,500 to $13,000; $100 cash, balance monthly.

O. W. Hill, 503 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Bryant 7442. White Plains 2082.

Yonkers.

YONKERS.—FOR RENT.

So. Broadway, near Prospect St.; 3 large, light stores, one with baker's oven; up to date. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 506 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—Bungalow in Berkshires,

TWIN LAKES, CONN.

Three hours from Grand Central Station. Fully furnished, including boats; 150 feet lake front, boathouse, dock, icehouse, croquet court, fruit and shade trees; convenient to station, Post Office, stores.

Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—Out of City.

WANTED—Good live representative for American concern in touch with sugar plantation owners, sellers of large tracts of land for sugar and tobacco in Cuba. Have some splendid propositions. This is no chance for a "piker," but for a man with the right connections there is large money in it. Write Sugar Properties, Box 1,170, Havana, Cuba.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
New Houses

Prices 7,750 to $17,000 On Convenient Terms

The "Richmond Hill Estate" (estate of Albon P. Man, who started development of Richmond Hill in 1868), owner of Kew Gardens, will sell Villa Plots, PLAN houses to suit your needs, or submit plans prepared by leading architects, FINANCE erection so that monthly payments will not exceed the rent you now pay, and BUILD or arrange with the most successful builders in Greater New York to build for you.

INSPECT THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS
SURROUNDING KEW STATION,
15 MINUTES from Pennsylvania Terminal,
and the heart of everything in Manhattan.

KEW GARDENS, adjoining Richmond Hill on the north, on the summit of the hills, has a frontage of a mile on Forest Park, is a well established residential section, fully restricted, has every city convenience NOW, and is a private holding free from encumbrances.

Full details, plans and views upon application to

KEW GARDENS, John J. Britton, Sales Manager
Marbridge Building, Broadway, cor. 34th St., New York. Tel. Greeley 5280

Beautiful House Near Water.

Long Island Sound; 32 minutes from Penn Station; water front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewers; very select and refined neighborhood; terms $250 cash; balance $30 or more monthly; title perfect. Descriptive book mailed on request. Address SHORE FRONT, 243 West 34th St., New York. Telephone 1760 Greeley.

FOR QUICK SALE OR RENT.

Brick and stucco house, on plot 60x100; gas, electric light, telephone, steam heat, open fireplace, large piazza, five bedrooms, bath, pantry, unusual closet space, and attic; decorated; near station; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania or Flatbush Av. Stations, Long Island Railroad. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

Cozy shingled cottage, seven rooms, handsomely decorated; attic and bath; very large piazza; carefully restricted surroundings; all improvements; near station; 25 minutes from Brooklyn or Manhattan; a bargain at $5500; make an offer; easy terms. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

Long Island City to the Front.

Are you aware of the rapid transit work now under way and of the low prices at which fully developed building and business sites can now be bought at Long Island City? Are you going to come in on this in time? Address FIVE-CENT FARE, Suite 1,006, 1,170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A beautiful house to rent, with option to buy; rent applies as first payment; nine rooms; hardwood trim, open fireplace, sun parlor, tiled bathroom, steam heat; near station; 25 minutes to 33d St. or Flatbush Av.; all city conveniences and country attractions. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Sands Point, L. I.

R. R. Station Port Washington.

One of the finest water-front properties on the North Shore of Long Island.

"WAMPAGE SHORES"

A few elegant homes are now ready for inspection. They are fitted with all modern conveniences, and are of useful, substantial, and artistic construction.

Beautiful fertile gardens of ½ acre and larger surround the houses, and trees and shrubs are planted. Some have gently sloping beaches of clear white hard sand. Unsurpassed panoramic views are enjoyed from any part of the property.

"WAMPAGE SHORES" is beautifully situated and has not its equal near New York in completeness of improvements and refinement of surroundings.

S. Osgood Pell & Co.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Avenue.

Owner Sacrifices
BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR

$5,950 WHICH COST $7,500.

Will sell on easy terms, with payments same as rent, or will rent with option of buying my beautiful suburban house in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the Sea, artistic in design, handsome interior, decorated to suit; hardwood finish; large plot, in beautiful restricted residence park where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom, water, gas, electricity, large veranda; 28 minutes from Manhattan, very close to trolleys and depot. Call, 'phone, or write, OWNER, Room 405, 334 5th Av.

PHONE MADISON SQUARE, 8425.

SELL or RENT

$40 a Month

Covers interest and principal on purchase.

A $7,000 Home at $6,400.

Distinctive new home; will decorate to suit your taste; for immediate occupancy; high elevation; superior construction; large living room with tapestry brick open fireplace; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; panelled dining room; enclosure for ice box; laundry in basement; steam heat; gas, electricity; provision for vacuum cleaner; will make terms to suit purchaser; on main line Penn. L. I. R. R., 30 minutes out; 3 blocks from station; stores, churches, schools close by; tennis courts on property; rare chance for high class home in refined, select residential neighborhood; an exceptional bargain. Owner P. P. EDSON, 1 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6546.

WESTBURY

IDEAL ALL-THE-YEAR HOME SUBURB.
5 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY LINE.

BUILDING LOTS, $250

Five minutes' walk to station and trolley. All city conveniences and improvements.

$5 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY

TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.

Send for booklet and free railroad tickets.

WM. L. SLANDORFF
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Freeport Bargain

35 minutes out, South Shore; corner property; elegant modern residence and grounds; 14 rooms, two bathrooms; high-class decorations and fixtures; electric lighting; open fireplaces; hardwood floors; verandas; 40 beautiful trees; plot 150x190; finest location; garage; near station and Great South Bay; price greatly below actual value; must be seen to be interested; easiest terms. A. B. McCord, Owner, Merrick, L. I.

BOATING & BATHING.

Electric R. R., high altitude; will sell cottage of 6 rooms and bath; large plot; shade trees; $4,200; $250 cash, $25 monthly; fully improved; highly restricted; water rights at Beechhurst; appointment any day. Cle

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

A DELIGHT
In the Spring, Summer and Autumn Seasons.

A COMFORT
ALL-YEAR-ROUND

THE SHORE RESORT UNIQUE

OCEAN GATE, N. J.

SWEPT BY BREEZES OF OCEAN, BAY AND RIVER
Ideal Sites for Cottages, Bungalows or Speculative Investments
at the Very Low Price of

$100 Up

Sailing, Fishing, Bathing and Gunning. Water mains through the streets. Station on the ground. Yacht club. Splendid upbuilding. No taxes for one year. No interest. No assessments. Sound Titles. For particulars and

FREE Guest Tickets to Ocean Gate Sunday Next

Call, 'phone or write

$4.00 Monthly

GREAT EASTERN BUILDING CORPORATION,
45 West 34th St. 'Phone 186-187 Greeley.
Newark Office, 671 Broad St. 'Phone 2103 Market. Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'clock.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Automobile Building

Broadway, 64th to 65th St.
Absolutely Fireproof. Steel and Concrete Construction.
LOWEST INSURANCE RATES
Improved Automatic Sprinkler.

For Rent

Thomas Automobile Store,
Corner of Broadway and 64th St.
Best Automobile Store on Broadway.

Bergdoll Automobile Store,
1,928 Broadway, near Corner of 64th St.
Best inside Automobile Store on Broadway.

Desirable Store on 64th St., near Broadway.

Also Desirable Spaces for
Machine shops, automobile accessories, and all other kinds of business of all sizes, from 1,000 to 24,000 square feet. Complete supervisory service.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Inquire of your own broker or on the premises.

PASSAVANT BUILDING

440 4th Ave., S. W. Cor. 30th St.
16 story, 9,350 sq. ft. area.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOV. 1, 1912
LOFTS—OFFICES—SHOWROOMS
5 LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON TOP FLOOR.
STORE AND FOUR FLOORS TO BE OCCUPIED BY
PASSAVANT & CO.
SUPERB NORTH LIGHT
EXCEPTIONAL SHIPPING FACILITIES
Lowest Insurance Rates. Automatic Sprinklers,
Complete Supervisory Service.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON FOURTH AVENUE.
Seven elevators, equipped with latest signal devices.
Not a piece of wood has been used in this building. Metal trim throughout.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, AGENTS
546 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 45th St. 'Phone 1264 Bryant.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN TRANSFER, PENNSYLVANIA STATION AND NEW POST OFFICE.
312 WEST 34TH ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING OR TWO VERY LARGE STORES; FIRST AND PARLOR FLOORS; 22 rooms, with hot and cold water, 25x96; fine light, large show windows, steam heat; suitable any business. Your own broker, or Room 83, 90 West Broadway.

44 WEST 39TH ST.
Large Store For Rent.
High-Class Business Street.
Also,
OFFICES & STUDIOS.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Bryant.

251 West 19th St.
ONE LOFT ONLY,
7,500 SQUARE FEET;
exceptionally fine light; passenger and freight elevators; well-kept building; high-class tenants; possession.
Your own broker, or Superintendent, on premises.

HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT TO LEASE.
An excellent opportunity for experienced and wide-awake man.
Royal Grand
160 CLAREMONT AVENUE.

PRIVATE GARAGE
345 Amsterdam Av., near 76th Street.
Complete in every detail.
Particulars apply at premises.

31 West 46th St.,
New Building.
Stores and floors, with living apartments.
Reasonable rent. Weill Co., 264 West 34th St.

23D ST. LOFT
No. 256 West; very light; about 25x90; steam heat; elevator; well-kept building.

To Let—For ten years, fourth loft located at 106 7th Av., Manhattan; 6,300 square feet; modern fireproof building; light on four sides. Address Read Printing Company, 106 7th Av., New York.

EAST RIVER LOTS, with bulkhead, centrally located. FIRST AVENUE, four corner lots, with buildings. SOUTH STREET, three large, bright lofts. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Second floor to let; very light and comfortable; suitable for dressmaking or tailor; very desirable business section. Inquire Schonleben, 73 West 46th St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

4 East 42d.
Parlor store, 22x75; $3,000.

Desk space for two for right parties; well-equipped office. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

8 West 14th St.—For floor and small showrooms; very light; brokers protected.

CHESTERWOOD STUDIOS
12 WEST 8TH ST.
(Washington Square Section.)
Parlor floor, 2 rooms and bath, suitable for physician or dentist, or any business allied to art and science—$900 per annum.
ROBERT M. BUSH, Agent, 39 Park Place.
Tel. 6460 Barclay.

115 Liberty St.
to rent for a term of years,
5-story business building,
25x100; also
232-233 West St.
4-story business building, 37x60.
Apply to
Herman L. R. Edgar,
81 Nassau St.

Desk room for $5 month. 23 East 125th St., Room 3.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

RELIABLE firm of real estate brokers desires office on Broadway, between 72d and 116th Sts., in building of which they can have charge. Z 212 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

119 West 45 | Bachelor Apartments
THE CENTURY.
2 rooms, bath, elevator; meals optional; furnished, unfurnished; moderate rental.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUGGENHEIM, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Guggenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Seligman & Seligman, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1912.
Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1912.
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM,
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM,
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM, Executors.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

$15 Monthly buys 5-room house and ¼ acre; 32 minutes out; $100 cash; full price, $1,500. ROSS, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y. City.

Plainfield, N. J.—Sale to close estate, large stone, brick, and shingled house; all improvements; large lot, shade and garden space; good location; big bargain; terms easy. Charles Meyer, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Cottages, Beautiful Fairmount, Hackensack, Oradell; $3,000, $4,500, $6,500; $500 cash; excellent locations; buildings erected; money furnished. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

A most attractive nine-room house and grounds; strictly modern in every detail; best neighborhood; 10 minutes' walk station; terms. Distinct Opportunity, Box 246 Ridgewood, N. J.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine

5th Av. and 45th St.

New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel

Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished. Now Being Shown for Season and Yearly Rentals.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
GEORGE C. HOWE GEORGE ORVIS

EQUINOX HOUSE
Manchester, Vermont
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 21.
GEORGE ORVIS
A. E. Martin, Manager,
(of Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

Hotel Renaissance

512 5th Ave., Cor. 43d St.

APARTMENTS

125-137 East 72d St.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
ST. LORENZ APARTMENT HOTEL.
Remodeled, redecorated, and under new management.
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 large, light room apartments, with baths; furnished or unfurnished; with full service; $12.50 to $35 per week; excellent dining room service.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 SAINT NICHOLAS AV.
One, two, and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Supt. on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, 245 West 125th St.

HOTEL SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath. At very attractive prices by the season or year.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York City, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1912.
METROPOLITAN BANK.
The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:
April 30, 1906, Rosemary MacGinniss..$208.89
Dec. 28, 1905, H. N. Luesing..... 148.31
July 10, 1905, Estate of Annie E. Lamb. 75.00
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. C. CORBY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. C. CORBY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1912. J. R. WRIGHT.
[Seal of Notary] Notary Public.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of STEIN, KELLER & CO. for authority to change its name to DAVID L. KELLER COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that Stein, Keller & Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part II., thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to David L. Keller Company.
Dated New York, September 9th, 1912.
STEIN, KELLER & CO.,
By DAVID L. KELLER, President.
KATZ & SOMMERICH, Attorneys for Petitioners, 277 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

So to Have All Our Apartments Filled by Oct. 1
WE WILL GIVE
Extraordinary Inducements
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST. TEL., 6390—BARCLAY,
Offer in the Following High Class Apartments:

ST. FRANCIS
41 St. Nicholas Terrace
(opposite Colonial Park, cor. 129th St.)
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $45.00.
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms, $55.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $36.00—$40.00.

ST. HELENA
400 West 130th St.
(opposite beautiful grounds of Sacred Heart Academy.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $42.50.

ST. ELIZABETH
409 West 129th St.
(150 ft. from Colonial Park.)
3 Apartments of 6 Rooms and Bath, $52.50—$60.00.
3 Apartments of 5 Rooms and Bath, $42.50—$50.00.

ST. CECELIA
49 St. Nicholas Terrace
(opposite Colonial Park, cor. 130th St.)
3 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $65.00—$80.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$45.00.

ST. AUGUSTA
408 West 130th St.
(opposite beautiful grounds of Sacred Heart Academy.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $40.00.
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $47.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $50.00—$55.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.

ST. AGNES
41 Convent Av.
(between 129th and 130th Sts.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $36.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $45.00—$50.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $62.50—$80.00.

ST. MONICA
421 West 129th St.
(near Colonial Park.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms and Bath, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$50.00.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT
746 St. Nicholas Av.
(opposite 147th St.)
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $36.00—$40.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $50.00—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.

HAVEN HALL
852 West 180th St.
(overlooking Hudson River and Palisades.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $50.00—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $75.00—$80.00.

BIRCH HALL
522 West 183d St.
(2 blocks from Subway.)
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $36.00—$40.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$45.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $60.00—$70.00.

ARUNDEL COURT
772 St. Nicholas Av.
(opposite 149th St.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $36.00.
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms, $50.00.
1 Apartment of 7 Rooms, $55.00.

KATHMERE
135th St. & Broadway.
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $30.00—$40.00.
3 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $60.00—$70.00.

Under the Direct Management and Supervision of the Owner.
Superintendent on Premises at All Times.

Best values on the Drive
6 Rooms - - - - $70
7 Rooms - $70 to $80
8 Rooms - - - - $100
All Outside Apartments

St. Francis Court
North Corner 135th St. and Riverside Drive
A strictly high-class elevator apartment house possessing every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience. The building commands an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.
Night and day service of the highest standard assured by the management.
Representative on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Co.
105 West 40th St. Tel. 876 Bryant.

THERESA
115 WEST 129TH ST.
Apartments of 5-6 rooms, every modern improvement, including elevator; all light rooms; convenient location; reasonable rent, $40 to $50.

SMITHSONIAN
60 WEST 129TH STREET.
High-class apartments, 7, 8 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator service; low rents, $60 to $65; convenient location for both "L" and Subway. Apply on premises or
ROBERT LEVERS,
376 Lneox Ave, Cor. 129th St.

CARVEL COURT
80 St. Nicholas Ave.,
COR. 114TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5 Corner Rooms.
Rent, $45 to $55.

THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, Mgrs.,
245 WEST 125TH ST.

STANLEY COURT,
519-527 W. 134TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6 elegant large rooms, $25 to $37; electric light, telephone; Subway station 137th St.
H. Bowie, Agent, 506 W. 134th. Tel. 640 Morning.

126th St. HIGH-CLASS SINGLE APARTMENT, 8 ROOMS. 107 WEST. SUBWAY AND "L"; $60.00.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
5 Rooms, $780 to $840.

503 WEST 122D STREET.
5 and 6 room apartments; all improvements. Columbia College section; $28 to $40; concession.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 5, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $720 TO $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St. Cathedral Parkway
Apartments of 4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath. Bedrooms, 12x15; Dining Rooms, 12x16. Five and six closets to Apartments.
RENT $570 TO $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Largest and Best Finished Apartments on Washington Heights, with 6 and 7 closets to an Apartment. Bedroom, size 12x15; Dining Room, 12x16.
RENT $540 TO $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $420 TO $1,000.

—THE BRIARCLIFF—
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 162d St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath. Parquet Floor, with ample closet room. Rents $420 to $720.

—CAROLYN COURT—
N. E. Cor. 162d St. and Broadway.
Suites 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. All Improvements. RENT $480 TO $900.

—GREYLOCK COURT—
N. W. Cor. 168th St., Boston Road.
Finest Elevator Apartment in Bronx.
3 Blocks East of 169th St. "L" Station.
4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $384 TO $600 PER YEAR.
C. M. Silverman & Son, Owners.

4 Rooms - $35 to $40
5 Rooms - $50 to $60
6 Rooms - $60 to $65
7 Rooms - $80 to $85

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
40 Morningside Park East
North cor. W. 118th St.
H. C. Coleman on Premises

Kingdale

Most Magnificent High Class New Elevator Apartments in this section.
515 W. 187th St.
Near Subway station, 191st St. and St. Nicholas Av.
7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
Stands on high elevation, with attractive views of vicinity; apartments have all the very latest improvements, parquet floors and connecting bedrooms, with separate lavatories.
Rents Moderate
Resident management. Tel. 5548—Audubon.

THE HILLCREST
Corner 166th Street and WOODYCREST AVENUE.
Steam heat, hot water supply, electric light and telephones in each apartment. Exceptionally large and light apartments. Excellent location, convenient to transit.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents Moderate.
619 WEST 138TH ST.
10-room house, two baths, pantry extension; one block from Subway; $75 per month. Inquire A. H. ATTERBURY, 30 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE HAMILTON

N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive and 114th St.
A new 12-story fire and sound proof building now in course of construction.
One Apartment, 3 Rooms and Bath, suitable for doctor.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room
Ready for Occupancy
Large Rooms and Closets.
A House Beautiful Throughout.
Open for inspection. Agents on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
Tel. 7240—Columbus. 162 West 72d St.

DUCHESS COURT,
558 West 164th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $420 to $720
At highest point on Manhattan; convenient section, built up with better class of houses; Subway Express and surface cars convenient; thoroughly modern; every improvement; day and night elevator service, &c.

HELENA,
1,050 Amsterdam Ave., corner 112th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $420 to $660
High-class elevator apartments. Beautiful rooms, extremely choice section, opposite St. John's Cathedral.

ORINDA & AMAZON,
522 to 530 West 157th St.
5 & 6 Rooms, $50 & $60
Select neighborhood, overlooking Riverside Drive; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Av.; largest rooms on Heights; abundant closet room.

RAYMORE COURT,
236 West 106th St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100
House of superior excellence; just completed; conveniently located between Riverside and Central Parks; on an extra wide street; transit facilities exceptional; every convenience; private safes, mail chutes, elevator; hardwood finish throughout.

NEWCASTLE,
601 West 162d St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $480 to $780
Every main chamber a corner room, and every apartment separated by solid brick walls, giving all the privacy of a private dwelling, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new elevator house.

ST. ERMINS,
549 West 163d St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $780
A beautiful high class elevator apartment house in extremely ideal section, conveniently located to Subway and surface cars.

Superintendents, on premises, or
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 East 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY
MADISON AVENUE and 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE—8180 BRYANT

THE UMBRIA,
West End Avenue and 82d Street, Northwest Corner.
A twelve-story, fire-proof and sound-proof building. Corner apartment of seven rooms, with two baths. Every room an outside one, 9th floor. View of the Hudson River. Latest conveniences; cedar-lined closet, steam clothes dryer, service elevator, etc.
Rent, $2,300.

CLARENDON,
605-9 West 112th Street,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Unusually large rooms; southern exposure; 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.

THE WENONAH,
523 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
Sleeping rooms grouped. Extra closets; 5 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $780 to $1,300.

THE CAMPOLYN,
521 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
No long hall. Extra lavatories and closets; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $720 to $1,300.

MARANAMAY,
611-17 West 112th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Exceptionally large rooms; southern exposure; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $780 to $1,200.

THE IRADELL
420 West 119th Street.
Telephone 6720 Morningside.
High-class and select residential section on top of the hill, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia University.
Unusually attractive, high-class elevator apartments; best value for the money; large, light rooms; ample closet space; all night elevator service, &c.
2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, with kitchenettes.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, with kitchen.
High Class Restaurant in the Building.

New Elevator Apartments.
Manhattan Ave., 122 to 123 St
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and all street car lines; private residential section.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $28 to $50.
LARGE RESTAURANT.
TO LEASE, UNFURNISHED.

Morris Hall
Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Fireproof Building.
4, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents.
165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300 Col.

ELSINORE
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES;
RENTS $37.50 to $55
Unusually large, light, attractive.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Electric light, parquet flooring, all-night service; telephone in every apartment.
502-504 W. 151st St., Near B'way.
ONE DOCTOR'S SUITE, 7 ROOMS.
Superintendent on premises.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
HAMPTON COURT, 121-141 WEST 140TH ST. | RENTS $30.00 TO $47.50
EDINBORO COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.
EARL'S COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.
SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $33.00 to $43.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

CHISELHURST
Suites from four to seven rooms; strictly high-class apartments. Very large rooms. Select residential section. Must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Mgr., 455 Fort Washington Av. Telephone 497 Audubon.

EARLSWOOD COURT,
128th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6 rooms; elevator apartments; telephones.
Rents $30 to $50.

THE STERLING,
203-5 West 113th St., near 7th Av.
Six and seven room apartments; elevator, electric light; every modern improvement. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th. Telephone 3 Lenox.

PINEHURST
N. W. Corner
Ft. Washington Av. & 180th Street
3 Blocks from Subway.
5 AND 8 ROOMS
1 and 2 Baths
To lease at reasonable rent.
Exceptionally large and light rooms
Moore, Schutte & Co.,
1,685 Amsterdam (144th.) Tel. 7250 Aud

REED HOUSE
BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.
7 ROOMS.....$840 to $1,200
5 ROOMS.....$660
This property is held and managed by a private individual as a permanent investment.

The ROXBURY
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway and 122d St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $540 to $900
Representative on premises, or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,
Riverside Drive and 127th St.

Rivercrest Elevator Apartment
Southwest Corner of 160th St. and Fort Washington Avenue
a block and a half from 157th Street Subway station. Elegant five, six, and seven room apartments.
Heber C. Kopp, agent, on premises, 5:30 to 8 P. M. daily, or telephone 4845 Broad. Inspection can be made at any time.

Elevator Apartments, $32-$45
(The Manitou, 221 West 141st (7th Av.)
4-6 large, light room suites, modern continuous service; special inducements desirable tenants.

510 MANHATTAN AV.
Corner 121st.; 7 large, light, airy rooms; private hall; every modern convenience; low rent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A.—THE ADRIAN—A.
58 WEST 72D ST., CORNER.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; night and day elevator service; rent $1,200-$1,800; convenient to all transportation lines. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

133-135 W. THE IOWA 104th St.
Modern elevator house, all improvements, near Subway and L stations; 6 and 7 large rooms and bath. Rent $720 to $960.

THE BARRINGTON, 203 West 81st St.
New, modern fire and sound proof apartments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; large foyer; 1 block from "L," 2 blocks Subway; $480 to $2,400. Agent on premises.
Skylight Studio Apartments—1 room and bath.
5 W. 16th St. $324-$1100.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

"THE CLIFDEN,"
270 Riverside Drive,
Corner 99th Street.

Largest rooms on Riverside Drive. Every convenience known. Absolutely fireproof. Arrangement of rooms unsurpassed. Only one of each left, 8th and 9th floors.

6 Rooms and Bath.....$1,200
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,500 to $1,600
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,800
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Corner Apartment $2,300-$2,500

"THE CHEPSTOW,"
215 West 101st St.,
N. E. Corner of Broadway.

Ten story fireproof apartment house. Convenient to 103d St. subway station and 104th St. "L." Two passenger and two service elevators. Southern exposure.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,600 to $2,200

"ULYSSES COURT,"
528 Riverside Drive,
Near 125th St., Handy to Manhattan Street Subway.

A modern elevator building, overlooking the Drive; large sunny rooms, containing every modern convenience.

4 and 5 Rooms, Bath.....$40 to $60
7 Rooms and Bath.....$780 to $900

"THE CURLEW,"
250 West 78th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway

A modern apartment house exceptionally well located, suitable to those desiring a small housekeeping apartment in a high-class building.

3 Rooms and Bath.....$50 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $65

"DOUGLAS COURT,"
546 West 147th St., Cor. Broadway.

Modern elevator building containing every modern convenience; fine view of Hudson River.

5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $65
7 Rooms and Bath.....$870 to $900

"THE LINLITHGOW,"
640 West 139th St.,
Corner Riverside Drive.

Ideal location. View of the Hudson and the Drive. Convenient to 137th St. subway station. High class and modern elevator apartment.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$40 to $65
7 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $900

"ROCKLEDGE HALL,"
Riverside Drive & 102d St.

Exclusive private house neighborhood.
Large Coat and Linen Rooms.
One Apartment to Sublet.

9 Rooms with 3 Baths.....$3,000

250 WEST 104TH ST.,
Between Broadway & West End Ave.
Convenient to 103d St. Subway & 104th St. "L."

New nine-story fire and sound proof building. Containing every modern convenience; extra large bath rooms, tiled kitchens, parquet floors, etc.

One 4 Room Suite.....$780
One 5 Room Suite.....$900
6 Rooms with 2 Baths.....$1,300 to $1,400

"FOWLER COURT,"
400 Riverside Drive,
Corner of 112th St.

Convenient to 110th St. subway. Most picturesque part of Riverside. A high class modern apartment with every known convenience.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $100
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.....$960 to $2,000

"THE BROOKFIELD,"
450 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th Street. Large Foyer.

A ten story absolutely fire and sound proof apartment house, containing every known improvement, passenger and service elevators. Convenient to express subway station at 116th Street.

4 Rooms and Bath.....$60
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200 to $1,900

"THE OSTEND,"
2,880 Broadway, Cor. 112th St.

A modern elevator building, convenient to 110th St. subway station. The apartments are exceptionally well arranged and the rooms are larger than in any other house on Broadway.

7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,400
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,600 to $2,000

"THE WHARFDALE,"
604-606 West 115th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Exceptionally well located, one block from subway station. Unusually large rooms. Only two apartments on each floor. Very choice house.

7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.....$840 to $1,100

Apply to Superintendent, on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Cor. 105th St. Telephone, 8380—Riverside.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS
Central Park West at 70th St.

This modern edifice excels in every detail of equipment and appointments, contributing to the comfort, convenience and safety of its occupants.

ITS WINDOWS OVERLOOK BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL PARK, PROVIDING AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR AT ALL TIMES. SUITES OF 12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, $3,600 TO $4,750. CALL FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OR SEND FOR FLOOR PLANS. 'PHONE, 1930—COLUMBUS.

Resident Manager.

In Manhattan's Choicest Resident District.

THE CORNWALL
Northwest Corner
Broadway & 90th St.

New 12-story fireproof building with every modern convenience.

9 & 10 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rents $2,200 to $2,400
PER ANNUM.

Renting Agent on Premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 WEST 72D STREET.
Telephone 7240 Columbus.

IRVINGTON,
407 Central Park West (100th St.). 8 rooms and bath, $1,140. All outside rooms. Superb Park view; elevator, all imp'm'ts.

REVERE HALL,
622 West 114th, near Riverside Drive. 7 rooms and bath, $960-$1,000. Elevator and hall service; all improvements; well arranged, light, attractive rooms, dining room adjoins parlor. Subway station two blocks distant.

CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,
601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St. 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140. Elevator; resident agent; all improvem'ts. Subway station on block.

These buildings are located at the junction of B'way and St. Nicholas Ave. The wide avenues, broad streets and the parkway with the high elevation make for Sunny rooms and unusual light and air.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

THE PRASADA
50 Central Park West
Corner 65th Street.

12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rentals from $2,500 to $3,800
including Refrigeration.
Manager on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
167 West 72d St.

WINFIELD
207 West 56th Street
Between Broadway & Seventh Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms with 2 Baths
Extra Servants' Rooms, Day & Night Hallboy and Elevator Service.
$1440 TO $2000
Apply on premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Avenue, cor 45th St.
Telephone 1263 Bryant.

ARISTOCRATIC APARTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Lasanna Court
307 West 79th Street

6 rooms, $1,000 and up.
8 rooms (2 baths), $1,600 and up.
9 rooms (2 baths), $1,800.

George Rosenfeld of S. Rosenthau & Co.

Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 LIBERTY ST.

Exceptional Opportunity.
Only One Ten-Room Apartment Left
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
MODERATE RENT.

Very large, light rooms, facing the Hudson. SUPERB VIEW. Modern in every particular. VERY EXCLUSIVE HOUSE. One block from Subway station. Must be seen to be appreciated.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
CORNER 79TH STREET.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 West 107th St. Adjoining Broadway.

FIVE, SIX, and SEVEN room apartments; to lease from Oct. 1; all modern improvements and conveniences, including ELECTRICITY, furnished from our own PLANT, at a very moderate COST; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people, who demand the BEST SERVICE and appreciate value.

Rents $660-$960 Per Year
Superintendent on premises.

8 Rooms and Bath 8
THE GREENWICH,
446 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Rents $900-$1,000; elevator service.

THE SEVILLA
Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Apartment of 2 Rooms and Bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath. To lease, unfurnished, from Oct. 1.

SEMIRAMIS
107 West 110th St., Facing Central Pk.
Ground floor apartment, suitable for professional man. Within block of Subway and "L."

THE ARAGON
2,609 B'way, Near 99th St.

Convenient to 96th St. express Subway station; a 55-foot house with only two apartments on a floor; an exceptionally well managed building; elevator and all modern improvements.

8 Very Large, Light Rooms, Rent $1,200.
Only one apartment left.

The Navarre
244 West 99th St.
Corner of Broadway.
One Apartment of
6 Rooms & Bath

Light and well arranged. Elevator and all improvements. Well managed building. Conveniently located.

Rent $800
SHARP & CO.,
231 West 99th St., at Broadway.

116 W. 59th St.
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF ENTIRE PARK
NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Specially adapted for Physicians, Dentists, etc.
2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.
Rental $1,200-$2,500.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
340 Madison Ave. Near 43d St.
Tel. 6300 Bryant.

THE VANCOUVER,
314 West 94th St.
near Riverside Drive.

High-class, elevator, with all improvements.
One front apartment left; 7 extra large rooms; bath and extra lavatory.....$1,050

THE BARFELDEN,
315 West 94th St.

High-class, elevator, with all improvements.
Front Apt., 6 rooms and bath.....$48 to $52.50
Rear Apt., 5 rooms and bath.....$40 to $42.50

ORIENTA,
302-306 WEST 79TH ST.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

One six room apartment to lease from October 1; modern fireproof building, located on the west side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms exceptionally bright. Service and appointments good. Most desirable apartments on the west side renting for

$900 Per Annum.
Superintendent on premises.

9 Rooms 2 and 3 Baths.	CORNER APARTMENTS SUNNY ROOMS PARQUET FLOORS	Unobstructed View Over Central Park.

Convenient to "L" and Subway Stations.
RENTS $2,250 to $2,500.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED.
William R. Ware, Agent
431 Columbus Av., 81st St.

127 WEST 58TH ST.

Seven room and bath Apartment, $1,900; has extra maids' room and private storeroom; every room light.
Strictly Fireproof Building.
Elevated and Broadway surface terminal son block. Standard all-night service.
Broadway, REMCO, 98th Street.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
36 WEST 56TH ST.
Reasonable Rents.
Apply on premises or
BENJAMIN R. LUMMIS,
25 West 33d St.

FREMONT,
310 W. 94th St.
Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Ave.
8 very large rooms, 2 baths,
GROUND FLOOR, $1,200.00

MANHATTAN—East Side.

39 East 27th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
QUITE DISCOURAGING ! !

So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS!! Something always lacking—one thing or another. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES. Maid service. Rents $800-$950.

THE CLARK,
1,211 Madison Av., N. E. cor. 87th St.

Corner apartments; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; all light; parquet floors; electric light; modern in every respect. LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th St. Telephone 638 Lenox.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments of 3 rooms, ample closets, etc.

THE HILLHURST
160 EAST 91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS. TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANTS.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 Rooms and bath, small inside	$16 to $18.00
2 Rooms and bath, large outside	$28 to $30.00
4 Rooms and bath, rear	$33.00
5 Rooms and bath, front	$36.00

STEAM HEAT.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.

HORTENSE COURT
9 EAST 97TH STREET
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

High-class elevator apartments, 8 large, light, attractive rooms and bath. CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

I LIKE PRIVATE HOUSE ROOMS.

RENTS $900 to $1,100

Hollywood
S. E. cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS

Eight large rooms and bath, modern improvements; all-night elevator service; Park view; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises.

1,270 Madison Av. (Cor. 91st.)
Second floor Corner Apartment, seven rooms and bath, $840; large, light rooms; elevator and hall service.
Broadway, REMCO, 98th Street.

NEW ENGLAND Strictly Fireproof

43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$420 to $600
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway, REMCO 98th Street.

The Berkshire
500 Madison Ave., Cor. 52d St.

Elegant fifth floor corner apartment, reception hall and 10 large rooms, $4,000 per annum. Also an eight-room apartment, $2,400 per annum. Tel. J. H. MORAN, 1026 Plaza.

Fifth Ave., Corner 101st St.
Beautiful situation, facing Central Park; corner suites, seven rooms, $50; other suites, six rooms, $32.50.

1,051 Park Ave.
Near 85th St.,
Six rooms and bath, $25.
DUFF & CONGER, Mad. Av., cor. 56th St.

The STRATFORD
1070 MADISON AV., SOUTHWEST COR. 81ST.

Modern, absolutely fireproof Apartments; eight large all light rooms, two baths.

36 EAST 40TH ST.
Apartment of Two Rooms and Bath, Living room, 17 ft. x 23 ft.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agent
20 Nassau. (12109) 3 East 35th St.

MALVERN HALL,
Gramercy Park
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath; also single and bath.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

1,350 MADISON AVE.
One elegant 8-room apartment, elevator service, electric light, all modern conveniences; bedrooms overlooking Central Park; kitchen and front room overlooking the avenue; moderate rents. Apply Supt., on premises, or W. Korn, 135 Broadway.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
A very desirable Apartment of three rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, and electric light; rent low; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

43 East 27th St.
Housekeeping Apartments, $1,250-$1,450.
Six or seven unusually large, light rooms; extra large closets; fireproof; high-class; elevator.

No. 9 Gramercy Park.
Upper part of large residence; triplex apartment; 10 large rooms and 2 baths; immediate possession. Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent $70; references required.

5 EAST 41ST ST.
Entire third floor; five large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $1,500.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments
122-128 East 34th St.
Rents $1,200-$1,600.
All night service.
ALSO
LARGE DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.

624 Fifth Ave.,
S. W. Corner 50th St.
Large non-housekeeping apartment
6 rooms and 3 baths.
ALSO,
Small Apartment,
2 rooms with bath.
Apply on premises or to
Herman L. R. Edgar
Tel. Cort. 4641. 81 Nassau Street.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	Eleven Rooms,	Rent, $4,500.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms,	$3,800 to $5,000.
636 5th Ave	Twelve Rooms,	Rent, $9,500.
257 W. 86th St	2 Rooms,	$900.
130 E. 67th St	8 Rooms,	$2,600.
140 W. 57th St	4 Rooms,	$900.
80 W. 40th St	11 Rooms,	$3,600.
36 E. 40th St	3 Rooms,	$1,000.
18 E. 57th St	10 Rooms,	$4,000.
21-3 W. 30th St	2 to 8 Rooms,	$2,900 to $4,500.
	3 Rooms,	$1,100 to $1,400.
	Four Rooms,	Rent, $1,000.
	Four Rooms,	Rent $720.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.

Attractive Apartments of 8, 9, and 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; all modern improvements; elevator service for maids.

HOUSES BEING RENOVATED.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,750.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments,
Most Atractive House in New York.
507 Madison Avenue,
Southeast Corner 53rd Street.

Convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels and shopping centres; 1, 2, 3 and 4 large, airy outside rooms, with bath, modern in detail. Day and night elevator attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Special restaurant feature, so that if desired meals may be served in the apartments.

Rents from $600 to $1,320
Agent always on premises.
'Phone Plaza 6070.

No. 471 PARK AVENUE,
S. E. Cor. 58th St.
Modern High-class Studios.

Duplex—Finest apartment on Park Avenue; 11 rooms, all on Park Ave., including large 2-story studio, billiard room, large dining room, servants' hall, 4 bedrooms, and 3 baths; also four servants' rooms.

Bachelor—Large studio, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette.

Apply to Supt. on premises, or through your own broker.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.

RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

CORONADO
Park Ave. corner, elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, $70-$90 upwards. 75 East 81st St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00.
Twenty minutes from Park Row.
Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSTON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn's Best Value
465-473 4TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.

Thoroughly modern, all light, six and seven large rooms, tiled baths; steam heat, hot water, parquet floors, &c.; perfect condition; elegantly maintained buildings; rent $35 to $39; concessions. Waldorf Co., 252 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PL., NEAR FULTON ST.
Six and seven room modern apartments, $42. Send for booklet. Golden Realty Co., owners.

BRONX.

2349 Davidson Avenue
One Block West of Jerome Ave., at 184th St.
New High-Class Apartment,
FIVE LARGE ROOMS,
FRONT TO REAR
ALL IMPROVEMENTS
RENT.....$30

THE EDINBOROUGH,
829 BECK STREET.
4-5 rooms and bath. Apply
WM. OPPENHEIM,
773 WESTCHESTER AV.

YONKERS.

THE LIVINGSTON
At the corner of
Livingston Ave. & Ludlow St.
High class Apartments of
10 Rooms and Bath.

In the finest residential section of Yonkers; convenient to transit. Containing all modern improvements. Near Park Hill Inn.
Rent $50.

Life Building Apartment
21 West 31st St.

One of the few remaining high-class apartment houses below 34th St. Large rooms, with open fireplaces, high ceilings. Meals served in the apartments without extra charge. Two and four rooms, with baths, rents $900 up; non-housekeeping, Families or Bachelors; reference.
Apply William Harvey, on premises.

THE EARL'S COURT AND THE NORFOLK

306-308 West 94th St., near Riverside and Subway express station; 6 and 8 extra sized light rooms, 2 baths and 2 toilets; elevator, modern apartments; day and night hall service; every modern comfort; quiet, elegant location; moderate rents.

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., near B'way.

Very convenient to Subway and "L."
5 ROOMS, ALL LIGHT.
VERY MODERATE RENTS.
One suitable for dentist or doctor.
Refined home; liveried attendants.
Apply on premises, or
VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 B'way, N. E. cor. 68th.

Exceptional
Three Room Apartment,
47 West 72d Street
$720 per Year
fourth floor.

65 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTHWEST CORNER 66TH ST.,
eight and ten rooms;
unusually attractive; overlooking Park;
HIGH-CLASS, MODERN BUILDING;
Rents $1,500 up. Superintendent.

230 W. 59th St. (Central Park South)
High-class apartments, 8 and 9 large light rooms, with two baths; all improvements; separate service; elevator; private balconies on Central Park; $1,800 to $2,350. Apply on premises.

27th St. WEST 361 THE ALBEMARLE, Sunshine in Every Room.
5 rooms & bath, elevator, hall service day and night. References absolutely indispensable. $40-$45 month. Lease.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.

Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St.
Near Amsterdam Av.

Broadway Subway station at 103d St., or L station half block away. Absolutely modern appointments throughout.

4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

Bachelor Apartments

Two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Exceptional service. Valeting. Hot water. Apply to Supt. at
THE WESTERLY
101-107 West 54th St.
or CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
71 WEST 23D ST.

THE LINLAUGH
2647 Broadway, 100th St.—Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartments, all improvements, all night elevator, $75-$80. Owner on premises.

BEVERLY
265 West 81st Street,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.

8 and 9 large, light room apartments; every convenience; rents $1,400 to $1,600. Superintendent.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath, first floor; splendid apartment for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker; rent $900 per year. Apply ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.

VERY DESIRABLE NORTH LIGHT STUDIO APARTMENTS, 6, 4, 2 ROOMS, BATH; HALL, ELEVATOR SERVICE. SUPERINTENDENT.

THE MILLARD,
14 to 20 West 107th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6-7-8 rooms. Rents, $35 to $70. Best in New York at price.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
315-321 West.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE ACKERLY,
241 WEST 101ST ST.

8 extra large rooms and 2 baths; modern in every respect; rents $1,400 to $1,600.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
2 large rooms and bath; day and night attendants; $70 per month. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

93D, 46 West.—Seven and eight very light, large rooms, bath; $50.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5,00
and upwards. We also have them to sell, all makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Tel. 5408 Franklin.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR E. WILSON, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 Broad St., and immediately thereafter at 120 West 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office fixtures, stock quotation boards, desks, chairs, tables, safe, &c. WALTER E. ERNST, Receiver. BERNHEIM & LOEWENTHAL, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UPPER WEST LAUNDERS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 3,255 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of receiver's right, title, and interest in and to laundry plant, consisting of mangles, collar machines, extractors, and other machinery, engines, auto trucks, fixtures, &c.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY MASSET, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on Friday, September 27, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the court, at 111 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of church pulpits, censers, altar rails, crucifixes, and other ecclesiastical furniture and fixtures.
LOUIS H. STROUSE, Receiver.
LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 55 John St., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRESLOW & SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,815 3d Ave., near Wendover Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, sideboards, china closets, parlor suites, chairs, rug, carpets, linoleum, safe, fixtures.
FRANK J. WALDEYER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINES AND liquors, also the entire fixtures, furniture, draperies, machinery, &c., formerly owned by the Madrid Company (bankrupts) will be sold at public auction by M. Seliger, auctioneer, Monday, September 23d, at northwest corner Broadway and 46th St., known as the Cafe Madrid.

VALUATION $35,000.

For full details watch Monday's New York Times.
P. S.—Open for inspection Friday, 10-3 P. M.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,039.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK M. CLARKE and THOMAS J. O'DONNELL, individually, and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of JOHN D. CLARKE'S SON AND O'DONNELL, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Frank M. Clarke and Thomas J. O'Donnell, individually, and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of John D. Clarke's Son and O'Donnell, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1912, the said above-mentioned bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1912, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 17th, 1912.

NO. 17,030.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. STEWART, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry W. Stewart, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Henry W. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1912, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 17th, 1912.

NO. 17,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOTEL JEFFERSON, INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Hotel Jefferson, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1912, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Sept. 18th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,830—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN KENNEDY & SON, INC., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of John Kennedy & Son, Inc., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1912, the said John Kennedy & Son, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Sept. 18, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. HAYWARD et al., defendants.

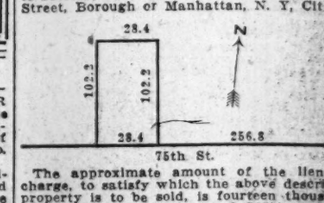
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon known as number three hundred and twenty-seven East Seventy-fifth Street, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situate and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street at distant two hundred and fifty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with said street, twenty-eight feet and four inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Seventy-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along Seventy-fifth Street, twenty-eight feet and four inches to the point of beginning, the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 327 East 75th Street, Borough or Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is fourteen thousand six hundred and eleven and 50-100 dollars ($14,611.50), with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and two and 70-100 dollars ($302.70), with interest from July 20th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300) and interest.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNESTO QUIRIGHETTI, individually, and as a member of the firm of BROGI & QUIRIGHETTI, Bankrupt.—No. 16,619.

Notice is hereby given that Ernesto Quirighetti, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 16, 1912.

RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS

Now sounds for all
The Mountain-call
Of Autumn leaves
And russet Fall.
Two hours' flight
To Mountain height
Upon the Road
of Anthracite.

Fortunate indeed is the vacationist who is privileged to take his annual outing during the months of September and October, and who can spend it at the

Delaware Water Gap
or The Pocono Mountains

There is no more delightful season. Among these pine-clad hills there is a crispness to the Autumn air which makes the blood red and the heart light.

After a full day with Nature, the long evenings filled with song and story, as the guests gather about the open fireplace of one of the many cozy hotels, are a delightful prelude to a perfect night's rest among these cool, quiet hills.

The hotels are all open and many of them make special rates during the Fall.

INFORMATION BUREAUS

Lackawanna Railroad Ticket Offices: NEW YORK—Broadway (Cor. Wall St., Cor. Howard St., Cor. 28th St., Cor. 42d St.); BROOKLYN—505 Fulton Street; NEWARK—Broad & Market Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

ENJOY THE AUTUMN SEASON AT
The KITTATINNY
Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Steam heat, open log fires, rooms en suite with baths and running water. Own farm and dairies. Golf, tennis, boating, beautiful walks and drives. Orchestra, riding academy, livery, garage. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Special Sept. and Oct. rates. Cafe and Grill. A LA CARTE SERVICE. G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Open until Dec. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special September and Autumn rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Sixth season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

MONROE COUNTY, PA.

Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Cresco, Pocono Summit. Famous Summer Resorts. Information at 1183 Broadway, New York City, and 505 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House Pocono Mountains; Finest location on steam heat, gas light throughout; baths. Special Sept. and Oct. rates. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Rooms en suite with bath. All amusements. Bowling, tennis. Garage, livery. Shooting in season. Steam heat. Illustrated booklet. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Station. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Penn.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City. | NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Take Advantage of These Glorious Early Autumn Days and Visit

Atlantic City

America's Famous All-Year Resort

Outdoor life, enjoyable everywhere in the fall, is unusually attractive at the seashore. It is the call of the sea, the salt air and the glorious sunshine, together with the many attractions both indoors and out, that has made Atlantic City so popular at this season of the year.

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanitarium, F. L. Young, Mgr.
Marlborough-Blenheim — Both American & European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.
Hotel St. Charles — Newlin Haines Co.
Hotel Strand — American Plan Only. H. C. Edwards and Frank B. Off, Mgrs.
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel Chelsea — In the Fashionable Chelsea Section. Open all Year. J. B. Thompson Co.
Seaside House — P. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open all Year. Walter J. Busby.

Only three hours from New York City. Convenient through trains via Central Railroad of New Jersey or Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL OSTEND
Directly on the ocean front, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water. Magnificent ocean view. Open all year. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER. Write for booklet. D. P. RAHTER.

HOTEL RUDOLF
Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths; American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.; JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Open till October.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

THE OAKDALE Summer Boarders. Transients $2. Tel. 2977 Montclair. 271 Claremont Ave.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 18 cottages; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.

LEGAL NOTICES. | LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK, August 21st, 1912.

The Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

BALANCES OF $50.00 AND OVER WHICH HAVE BEEN UNCLAIMED FOR FIVE YEARS OR MORE.

HEAD OFFICE.

Name.	Last Address.	Last Transaction.	Amount.
F. G. Brown, Assignee	6 Locust St., Flushing, N. Y.	October 6, 1896	$152.33
Dennis A. Delany, Assignee	206 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	September 15, 1903	300.54
Estate of C. H. Cleland	23 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	Prior to January, 1902	159.82
J. E. Gerard, Jr.		October 25, 1904	253.67
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.		November 15, 1902	139.18
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. Ill. Gas Co., Div. Acc		May 15, 1905	479.46
F. Osgood & Company	21 State Street, N. Y. C.	Prior to January, 1900	79.93

ASTOR PLACE BRANCH.

George S. Murray, Assignee	454 Broadway, N. Y. C.	July 15, 1896	233.19

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

Loeb Munes	365 Brook Avenue, N. Y. C.	Prior to 1904	98.81
Lizar Bain	143 East Broadway, N. Y. C.		68.59

FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH.

A. M. Stanley	36 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	April 13, 1906	727.31
Gans Brothers	25 West 15th St., N. Y. C.	December 5, 1906	72.27

HARLEM BRANCH.

A. R. Bret	310 West 112th St., N. Y. C.	May 21, 1907	362.90
H. Kaufman & Company	327 East 122d St., N. Y. C.	January 2, 1907	76.19

HUDSON RIVER BRANCH.

Martha H. Benedict	347 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.	December 19, 1901	85.01
Holcombe Bacon	Box 49, Madison Sq. P. O., N. Y. C.	June 17, 1907	886.77
Olivette Burnham	Hotel St. Andrew, N. Y. C.	February 9, 1906	109.11
M. Church	Hotel St. Andrew, N. Y. C.	December 19, 1898	69.12
Herman Friedmann	342 Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.	February 2, 1899	58.20
Fred P. Gibbons, Trustee	118 West 78th St., N. Y. C.	January 3, 1901	119.32
Elsie Goldberg	Broadway and 71st St.	June 10, 1907	63.77
Emily L. Hansen	117 West 89th St., N. Y. C.	August 26, 1898	50.69
Lawson Realty Company	320 West 84th St., N. Y. C.	June 7, 1907	92.83
Margaret J. Lenane	18 West 82d St., N. Y. C.	August 26, 1904	693.80
Ellen B. Prentiss	172 West 77th St., N. Y. C.	February 27, 1903	138.27
Louise D. Simpson	41 West 73d St., N. Y. C.	February 9, 1897	147.47
Belle Starrett	326 West 80th St., N. Y. C.	May 17, 1906	115.16
Tilden Club of New York	2130 Broadway, N. Y. C.	March 25, 1905	56.41
Henrietta H. Williams	120 West 78th St., N. Y. C.	December 30, 1901	67.05

QUEENS COUNTY BRANCH.

Seminole Manufacturing Co.	Deland, Florida	February 10, 1903	63.68

UNION SQUARE BRANCH.

Estate of Charles Thyson	26 Cornelia St., N. Y. C.	August 5, 1902	77.66
B. Reichman	Cooper Square, N. Y. C.	September 10, 1901	84.15
Helene Stein, No. 2	677 East 134th St., N. Y. C.	January 22, 1907	104.82
Estate of Z. Adams Cutten	48 Irving Place, N. Y. C.	December 22, 1905	85.45
Philip Nehrbas	84 Avenue B, N. Y. C.	March 30, 1900	51.02
Percs Brothers	124 East 14th St.	January 25, 1897	100.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

FREDK. T. MARTIN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of The Corn Exchange Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief. FREDK. T. MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1912. THO. NASH, Notary Public No. 40, Kings County, N. Y.

[Seal of Notary.]

Certificate filed in New York County, K. 1417, N. Y. 3005.

RESORTS. BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel

BERMUDA

Average Summer Temperature 80.

As a Summer Resort is cooler than the Mountains and many of the fashionable Northern Resorts.

Mid-Atlantic

Continually swept by Ocean breezes, where bathing, boating and fishing are unsurpassed, and every outdoor sport is enjoyed, combined with the best modern hotel accommodations and all the comforts of your own home.

TARIFF

Winter Season January to May, $25.00 and up weekly. Summer Season, Special Rates on request.

Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd., Bermuda, or 389 5th Av., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"

Hotel MONTCLAIR
A charming re-creating spot for your week-end or permanent home—most every sport, perfect appointments, irreproachable cuisine (grill a feature).
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM B'WAY. AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore"-on-Lake George.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

LAKE FRONT HOTEL
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HORACE S. CHASE, Proprietor.
Under entirely new management. Newly refurnished, redecorated. Fifteen acres Lawn and Shade Trees. Directly on the water, 50 miles from New York. Garage. Unsurpassed American Plan Table. Moderate Rates. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined. Booklet.

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Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. House will remain open during September and October. Comfortable steam-heated rooms with private baths. References.

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Sloatsburg, N. Y.
One mile south from Tuxedo Park, on the Orange Turnpike.
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Rates $2.00 upwards. Erie R. R.

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REOPENS OCT. 2ND.
ALBERT A. HOGE, Principal
SUCCESSFUL TUTORING SYSTEM
Reputation not only for unusual success in putting boys in college, but also for their general success while in college. An approved tutoring system, built on scientific methods involving careful study of the needs and requirements of the individual student. Stimulus of competition in small classes of two to four students; and wherever necessary or advisable, the individual instruction and personal influence of a separate tutor in each course, who is a specialist in that course. Thoroughly equipped laboratories, athletics, and gymnasium. Illustrated catalogue on request. 'Phone 10107 Riverside.
294 Central Park West between 89th and 90th Streets

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"From Primary to College"
Prepares Boys Thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools
All light rooms. Individual instruction. Size of classes limited. Military Drill (optional). Library. Gymnasium. Athletics under experienced trainer. Afternoon recreation class for younger boys. Separate building for primary and junior classes. 700 Graduates have entered college.
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If you are interested in one attempt to solve this question, send for the booklet of the
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Kindergarten Through High School
Academic and College Preparatory Courses
SCHOOL REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 30.
GRADUATE DEPARTMENT MONDAY, OCT. 7.
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Elementary, High School and College Preparatory. Primary Classes for Boys. Kindergarten Department. Reopens Oct. 1. Telephone 4129 Riverside.

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Affiliated with
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Washington SQUARE EAST.
HARRIETTE MELISSA MILLS, Principal.

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St
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The Misses Rayson's School for Girls
Reopens October 3rd.
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Instruction given in all subjects required for admission to American universities 15 East 54th St., city. Phone 7257 Plaza. Summer school at Allenhurst, N. J. Phone 768 Allenhurst. Address Edwin W. RAND, A. M.

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55TH YEAR. REGULAR AND SPECIAL COURSES.

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THE BENJAMIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
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Eighth Year Begins Oct. 2d.
College Preparatory, General Academic and Special Courses.
The School makes a specialty of preparing girls for college. Students admitted to college upon the School's certificate.
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Cooking, Embroidery, Millinery, Dressmaking, Arts and Crafts, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 4th yr. Catalog. Tel. Schuyler 9969.

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College Preparatory and General. 421 W. 148th St.
Kindergarten and Elementary. 423 W. 148th St.
17th yr. Sept. 25. Catalog. Tel. 1555 Audubon.

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Kindergarten, Elementary; Boys and Girls. Catalog. 226 W. 79th. Riverside Drive & 139th 423 W. 148th
Ft. Washington Av. and West 177th St.

Reopens Wednesday, October 2nd
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FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND GENERAL COURSE
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof school building, thoroughly equipped.
160 AND 162 W. 74th ST., N. Y.
Connecting with & including 165 W. 73d St.

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College and Commercial Preparation.

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A thoroughly equipped, long established school. College certificates. Practical housewifery: Millinery, Dressmaking, Cooking, Keeping of Accounts. Music. Postgraduate work.
Special students received. Mrs. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal. Office hours, 10-4.

Mr. Carpenter's Private Classes
For Boys. 310 WEST END AVE. Opens Oct 1st.
KNOWN AS
THE CARPENTER SCHOOL
75 Boys, 6 to 18 years of age, taught by masters only, 9 to 5:30 daily. Outdoor exercise 1:30 to 4. Complete equipment in our own building. For the convenience of patrons boys may board at our BOARDING SCHOOL BRANCH at BAYSIDE, L. I., during Oct. or for short periods, and regularly over "week-ends." Outside sleeping quarters if desired.
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ACADEMIC COURSE
COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE
DOMESTIC SCIENCE. FINE ARTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER SECOND

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BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
150 Graduates Have Entered College.
No home study for boys under fifteen.
22d year begins Thursday, Sept. 26th.
Special studies for special needs.
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DR. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL MORNINGS.

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TUTORING.
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Opens Sept. 25. Registration Now.

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Outing Classes. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Modern School Building. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Primary, Grammar and High Schools.
Prepares for all Colleges.
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Class and private lessons at the school or residence.
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Located at 52 East 72d St.
Re-opens Oct. 3d. Boarding pupils from 16 to 21 years of age. Day pupils from 8 to 20.

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32nd YEAR
DAY DEP'T OF NEW YORK PREP. SCHOOL
Prepares for College and Regents' Examinations. Up-to-date methods. Moderate fees.
Makes a study of the individual student

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Kindergarten and Primary Classes. Girls and Boys.
Private tutoring and Afternoon Classes.

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Stenography & Secretarial Training.

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FRANKLIN SCHOOL
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Most modern school building in city, absolutely fireproof. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Commercial department. Special attention paid to primary instruction. Classes limited in number. Open air instruction. Lessons prepared in school. Afternoon recreation classes. Laboratory. Gymnasium.
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For the well-rounded development of day and boarding boys. School life from primary to college in the open country, away from the city; family life at home.
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FRANK S. HACKETT, Headmaster
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Fourteen acres opposite Van Cortlandt Park at 252d St.
For details of this new and successful plan of education, call upon or address Mr. Hackett at the School. Telephone 248 Kingsbridge.

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Office open Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings of this week for the registration of Students.
Commercial and Stenographic Courses, Individual Instruction. Send for Catalogue.
No Solicitors.
Special Classes in Higher Accounting, Auditing and Commercial Law Will Commence Wednesday Evening, October 2. Number Limited. Register Now.

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Day and Evening Courses offered in University Building, Washington Square East. Courses in Accounting, Banking, Advertising and Salesmanship, Insurance, Real Estate, Statistics, Practical Politics, Commercial Teaching, Journalism, etc. Year begins Sept. 26. Send for Bulletin to Secretary School of Commerce, Washington Square East, City.

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Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
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OLIVER McEWAN, Headmaster.
This School makes Secretarial Training a Specialty. The Curriculum includes McEwan's Shorthand, Typewriting, Cultural Course, (English Literature, Article Writing,) Secretarial Duties, and accounts. Prospectus on application.

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DOMESTIC ARTS, ARTS & CRAFTS.
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7 EAST 15TH ST.
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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
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Morning Class, 9-12.
Afternoon Class, 4-6.
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Degrees LL.D., LL.M., J.D.
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Dependable treatment for speech impediments. Methods devised and used successfully by a physician for many years. Examination and information gratis. Dr. F. A. Bryant, Principal, 62 West 40th St.

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Individual Instruction. Day. Evening.
Known Throughout the Country for Thorough Work.

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Day and Evening Classes. Degrees LL. B., LL. M., J. D. Catalogue and Bulletin.

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MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Tuition in Aesthetics, Dancing and Deportment.
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Also 555 and 557 West 182d Street.
BALL-ROOM SUITE FOR RENTAL.
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Private tuition after Sept. 15th. Classes resume October. Adults, children. New catalogue.

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A school for girls from fourteen to twenty-one. Individual work and special training for younger girls. Work that directly interprets and prepares for life for older girls.
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Boys successfully prepared for Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other Colleges. Full Business Course, Primary Classes. Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Field. Special Courses for boys who have failed in College Entrance Examinations.
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149th year begins Sept. 25th

WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A. Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, French, German, Spanish, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Automobiling, (Shop and Road, Day and Evening,) Navigation, Seamanship, Motor Boat, Advertising, Finance, Business Efficiency, Real Estate, Public Speaking, Eugenics, Interior Decorating, Self-Improvement, Structural Engineering, Multigraph, Employed Boys, Vocation Bureau.
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Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Open all Summer. Fall term opens Oct. 1. Exceptional success in preparing pupils for schools and colleges in one-half time taken by class schools. Lessons at home or the school. Laboratories, athletics, gymnasium. Head Master welcomes personal interviews. "A school with an atmosphere of work."
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Successful preparation for All College and Science School for Boys.
Very small groups. Individual attention. Experienced teachers.
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A BOARDING SCHOOL A Real Home School.
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THE IDEAL SCHOOL FOR CITY BOYS.
A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL Boys received from 6 years of age. May stay for evening study. Moderate Terms. Gymnasium.
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DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
For Boys—Preparing from
Primary to College.
Exceptional care given to the individual.
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Newly equipped building.
From 7 years through college preparation. Boys exercise daily under supervision on private field, 5th Av., off Central Park.
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A private school under church influence. Educates free of charge boys having satisfactory credentials for Cathedral choristers. Large campus. Gymnasium. Military drill. 12th year begins Sept. 12. Catalogues.

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Normal Training Class and Kindergarten. 30th year. 167 W. 57th St., Opp. Carnegie Hall. For particulars, address, Miss E. A. Fleming.

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For Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d.
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A Home School for GIRLS, in the Real Country; under care of Friends. Boys admitted under 14 years, (separate dept.) Home mother for young children. 42d year. 25 miles from N. Y. 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts. Gymnasium. Next term begins Sept. 23. Rates $300 to $350. Catalogue. Telephone 1165 White Plains.

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Boys 7 up. 15 miles from N. Y. Individual attention. Classes limited to 6. Boys live with family of Headmaster. Prepares for all boarding schools and colleges. All outdoor sports. Backward boys encouraged. Bright boys not retarded. Manual Training. Catalogue
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Sleepy Hollow School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.
FOR BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN.
One of the best-equipped schools for YOUNG boys in the Eastern States. Most beautifully situated, at high elevation, in the Westchester Hills, 40 minutes from New York. The system of Training and Instruction is developed by properly studying each boy's individual needs and character. Physical Training and Athletics under competent and thorough supervision. High Scholastic and Athletic records. Numbers limited to ensure a homelike atmosphere. Very highly endorsed by parents. Rates $550.00. Special Dept. for a few little boys, $450.00. Box C 10.

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Upper School for girls from 12 to 20 and for young ladies. Lower School for little girls under 12. All advantages. Beautiful environment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Athletic field and gymnasium. For illustrated catalogue address MISS C. E. MASON, LL. M., Lock Box 882.

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Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, 21 miles from N. Y. C. Upper school, boys 13 years and older; Lower school, boys 9 to 13. Offers special facilities for additional year of preparation for graduates of other schools of high character.

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Worrall Hall Academy Peekskill, New York
Military 48 years. A select preparatory school in the healthful, picturesque Highlands of the Hudson. Academic and business courses. Primary Department, special feature. Individual attention. Terms, $400. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 317.

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Country Schools for City Boys
Are not a luxury—they are a necessity. The larger boarding schools do not appeal to many parents, but every parent wants his boy kept off the city streets. Write or phone 211M Great Neck for booklet, "A New York City Country School."
BURROUGHS SCHOOL
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Cathedral School for Boys, (Episcopal.) Opens Sept. 26. For catalogue address E. L. Gregg, Headmaster, Box A E, Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS. NEW JERSEY—Morristown.

Randolph Military Academy
Morristown, New Jersey.
(Formerly Hudson River Military Academy)
Prepares boys 8 to 20 years of age for Universities, Government Academies and Business. The attractive facilities, home life and training, social environment and thorough methods afford exceptional advantages. Gymnasium, Football, Basketball, Baseball and Track Athletics under expert direction. Junior and Senior Schools. For detailed information address the Superintendent.
Randolph Military Academy, Morristown, N. J.

Morristown School Morristown, N. J. Reopens Sept. 25.
Prepares boys for all colleges. Advisory Board—Dean Hurlbut, Harvard; Pres. Hibben, Princeton; Rev. A. P. Stokes, Jr., Yale; Dr. Hallock, Columbia; Dr. H. S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.

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Governor WOODROW WILSON says Concerning
THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL
"It gives me great pleasure to express my confidence in The Pennington School. I can speak of it as one of the best schools in the State."
Christian masters develop manliness, build character, train mind and body at formative time of a boy's life. Finest gymnasium in vicinity of New York, with 60-foot pool.
Prepares for all colleges, technical schools, and business. Small classes. If

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The centre of area of low barometric pressure over the Upper Mississippi Valley Tuesday advanced slowly to the St. Lawrence Valley, and during the last 24 hours caused showers from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Another disturbance is developing in the Northwest, thus far attended by little precipitation.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Gulf States, the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and risen in New England and the Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will be unsettled, with probable local rains Thursday and Friday along the north border and on the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coast.

In all other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperatures will be lower in the Northwest Thursday and Friday and higher Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate and southwest winds and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair south, showers followed by clearing in north portion Thursday; Friday probably fair, light to moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England—Showers, followed by clearing Thursday; Friday probably fair, moderate south winds.

Western New York—Local showers Thursday; Friday unsettled, light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; moderate to light south and southwest winds.

Northern New England—Local showers Thursday; Friday probably fair, moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	62	65	4 P. M.	74	71
6 A. M.	60	66	6 P. M.	71	69
9 A. M.	67	71	9 P. M.	67	69
12 M.	69	71	12 P. M.	66	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 10:25 A. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 12:20 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:00—3,999 3d Av.; Jacob Sherlick	Trifling
1:20—111 W. 64th St.; Mrs. Logan	Trifling
2:46—965-967 Amsterdam Av.; Yeager Brothers	Trifling
P. M.	
1:15—744 Columbus Av.; W. Yeatman	Trifling
1:50—222 E. 25th St.; L. Marculus	Trifling
2:10—134 Eldridge St.; H. Snoeman	Trifling
5:05—118 Monroe St.; B. Harris	Trifling
5:45—139 Manhattan Av.; Mrs. J. Stephens	Trifling
8:30—88 East 111th St.; Michell Gaubo	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday, after a long debate, adopted a resolution offered by Commissioner Wilsey, calling on City Supt. Maxwell to submit to the board at its first meeting in October all reports received by him from the Board of Superintendents, the Board of Examiners, District Superintendents, and directors of special branches, reviewing the work of the past school year, in order that the Board of Education may have, as early as possible, the benefit of such information in outlining policies and plans for the current year.

The Board of Superintendents submitted a resolution recommending the reorganization of time classes in the Catholic Institute for the Blind, 1sist Street ard Aqueduct Avenue, the Bronx, and that these classes be made an annex of Public School 11, Burnside and Andrews Avenues, which is about a quarter of a mile from the institute. There will be no sectarian teaching between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The enrollment of students for the evening session of the City College will continue until Sept. 28. Applicants should bring diplomas or other evidence of qualifications for admission. Entrance examinations for those who have not received high school diplomas or college entrance certificates will be held at 7:30 P. M., as follows: History, Sept. 18; mathematics, Sept. 19; English, Sept. 20; French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, Sept. 21. All candidates who have been accepted will assemble in Room 126, Main Building, on Sept. 28, at 8 P. M. Recitations begin Sept. 30.

The report of the Special Committee on Ventilation of School Buildings was adopted by the Board of Education yesterday.

The report of the Committee on Finance, favoring the appropriation of $58,500 corporate stock for the purchase of property included within the proposed school sites at South Third Street, east of Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, and 207th Street and Hull Avenue, the Bronx, was adopted.

The salary of Mary L. Maxey, clerk to the Local School Board of Districts 37 and 38 and to Supt. Maxwell, was increased from $600 to $750 a year.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was discharged from further consideration of the communication from the Association of Woman Principals which requested that a by-law be adopted providing that any member of the teaching or supervising staff who is credited with twenty or more years of service may take a year's leave of absence on half pay.

Lilah De G. Frey, assistant to Principal, was transferred from Public School 4, Manhattan, to Public School 2, the Bronx.

Albert J. McMullen, a teacher in Public School 147, Brooklyn, on complaint of District Superintendent Strachan, was dismissed for alleged neglect of duty.

Walter E. O'Leary was appointed attendance officer.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Commissioner Alphonse Weiner were adopted by a rising vote.

Henry Galoupeau was assigned as photographer in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The resignation of Max Kornreid, first grade clerk in the City Superintendent's office, was accepted.

The board approved the action of President Winthrop in granting consent to the transfer of Mabel Seely, stenographer and typewriter in the office of Secretary Palmer, to a similar position in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The resignation of Isidore Galef and Norman Miller, clerks in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, were accepted.

The City Superintendent was authorized to attend the International Conference on Hygiene and Demography in Washington, D. C., Sept. 23 to 28, his expenses to be paid by the Board of Education if it has the financial ability. Commissioner Barnett explained that the fund for trips of the kind was exhausted.

The board excused with pay three of the five days' absence of Edna B. Stuart, a teacher in Public School 5, Manhattan, the absence being on account of the death of her grandfather.

President Winthrop was authorized to appoint a committee of five Commissioners to represent the Board of Education at the dedication of the New York State Education Building in Albany on Oct. 15, 16, and 17.

The assignment of Janet Trowbridge to take charge of physical culture in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls was approved.

The Murray Hill Evening Trade School, 232 East Thirty-eighth Street, which began work on Monday, is open to all residents of Greater New York. Instruction is given in plumbing, electrical wiring and installation, carpentry, cabinetmaking, sign and house painting, furniture finishing, plan reading and estimating, architectural and mechanical drawing. Classes in auto gas engines, bricklaying, sheet metal and cornice work will be started if there are enough applicants for each class. The Board of Education will provide everything free of charge. Application for admission must be made in person.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 219.

Transfers, (to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 18)—Patrolmen E. Webb, 163d, to C. O. Squad; J. S. Armstrong, C. O. Squad to 40th Precinct. (to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 19, (169th Precinct to precincts indicated)—C. J. Teare, 12; O. Schwartz, 25; C. Gonseth, 31; J. F. Cooney, 31; G. Kaufman, 31; J. L. Kaufman, 31; W. H. Gunn, 31; W. Gerhold, 36; W. J. Haney, 36; E. J. Loughran, 37; J. F. A. Bennett, 37; J. Hummel, 16; R. L. Mulvey, 28; [illegible] Boehm, 31; E. A. Clenan, 31; F. J. Spacke, 31; F. McNulty, 31; J. J. Coleman, 36; [illegible] Brown, 36; E. W. Simmons, 36; J. Ryan, 37, and G. W. Lennon, 37.

Assignments, (temporary)—Lieuts. John F. Sweeney, 8th Precinct, to command 42d, nine days, from 7 A. M., Sept. 21, and John J. McKeown, 68th, to command 63d, nine days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 24, during absence of Capt. Frank Rathberg, 170th, to B. B. H. Squad and Bureau of Information, three days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 17; Patrolmen T. Sullivan, 37th, to Detective Bureau, five days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 17, and J. Ebert, 68th, and J. J. Donnelly, 145th, to C. O. Squad, Record and Filing Bureau, ten days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 18.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay)—Capts. Patrick Walsh, 42d, nine days, from 7 A. M., Sept. 21; Edward S. Wailing, 63d, nine days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 24, and George G. Walden, 279th, one day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 19, to be deducted from vacations. Without pay—Patrolman W. Adams, 42d, one day, from 10 P. M., Sept. 18.

Sick Leave—Sergt. Joseph M. Garvey, 23d, thirty days.

Application for Full Pay Approved—Patrolman Michael Lawless, 13th, from 12 noon, July 11, to 12 P. M., July 24, while on sick leave.

Suspended Without Pay—Patrolmen Leo Shenfield, 42d, to take effect 9:15 A. M., and Robert O. Connor, 32d, to take effect 9:18 A. M., Sept. 17.

Amendment—So much of Paragraph 5, S. O. 218, c. s., as suspends from duty without pay John A. Williamson, is amended to read: Probationary Patrolman John A. Williamson, 28th Precinct.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 157.

Fines and Penalties Imposed by the Commissioner—Fireman (1st grade) Daniel O'Leary, Engine 50. Charges: Being under the influence of liquor, drug, or compound; absence without leave; disobedience of orders; absence without leave. Found giulty on all charges; 5 days' pay.

Fireman (1st grade) James J. McFail, Engine 68. Charges: Disrespect to superior officer; absence without leave. Total fine, 4 days' pay.

Service Time Allowance—Modest Berardini, appointed as an ununiformed fireman June 7, 1911, and as a 4th grade fireman Sept. 7, 1911, who resigned Feb. 18, 1912, and was reinstated May 7, allowed on his service record in the uniformed force the period served as a 4th grade fireman between the date of his appointment and that of his resignation in such capacity.

Dropped From the Rolls—Robert J. Griffin, Assistant Inspector of Combustibles, Division of Combustibles, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, having failed to pass the non-competitive examination for provisional appointment as required by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, is dropped from the rolls of the department, from 5 P. M. Sept. 17.

Special Leave of Absence, Without Pay—Lieut. William Ward, H. and L. 68, 72 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 17.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Employment by the Controller of Miss Anna Englander and Miss R. M. Mackenberg as temporary expert billing and adding machine operators. They succeed Charles R. Spear and Joseph H. Metz, who have been dropped from the rolls.

Employment by the Controller of Charles E. Righton as accountant at $2,100 a year, and of F. K. A. Purcell as assistant engineer at $1,800 a year.

Emergency appointment by the Fire Commissioner of Andrew F. Maloney as typewriting copyist in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau.

Emergency appointment by the Health Commissioner of Edgar F. Harris as clerk, first grade.

Employment by the Health Commissioner of Hubert M. Rosenerans as chemist, and Moderise Blanchet, Clara Dreschler, Mrs. Ella C. Gleason, Isabel Cannon, Theresa Cohn, Eunice M. Edwards, and Rose A. Stoeffler as nurses.

Reassignment to duty as cottage attendant of Mary E. Barry by the Park Commissioner, Manhattan and Richmond.

Emergency appointment by the Park Commissioner, Brooklyn, of John Guilfoyle and Hanna Klein as gymnasium attendants.

Employment by the Park Commissioner, Queens, of John Jones as playground attendant.

Employment by the Charities Commissioner of Drs. W. W. Blackman, O. S. Ritch, and H. C. Allen to deliver twelve lectures each at $10 a lecture in the Cumberland Street Hospital for the Fall term of 1912.

United States.

District Secretary H. C. Coles announced yesterday that the examinations scheduled for Feb. 19, 1913, for clerical and sub-clerical positions would be omitted owing to the fact that there are so many names on the eligible list. The next examinations for these positions will be held during the first week of February, 1914.

Examinations for advanced apprentice engraver and clerk in the Rosebank (Staten Island) Post Office were held at the New York Custom House yesterday. Only one person took the first named examination. Two competitors took the examination for the Post Office position.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Transfers: First Lieut. J. A. Moss, from Fifteenth to Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. K. L. Pepper, from Twenty-third to Fifteenth Infantry, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for the Philippines; Major C. Reichmann, from Twenty-fourth to Seventh Infantry; Major C. C. Ballou, from Seventh to Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major J. H. McRae, from Thirteenth to Fifth Infantry; Major P. C. Harris, from Fifth to Thirteenth Infantry; Major A. B. Shattuck, from Twenty-ninth to Fifteenth Infantry; Major C. C. Clark, from Twenty-seventh to Fifteenth Infantry; Major M. D. Cronin, from Fourth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major J. B. Bennet, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-seventh Infantry. Majors Ballou, Harris, Shattuck, Clark, and Cronin will proceed to San Francisco and take transport for Philippine Islands Nov. 5.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet Oct. 7, at places designated, to conduct examinations of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeons: West Point, N. Y., Lieut. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps; First Lieut. S. D. Bonk, dental surgeon; First Lieut. A. Carpenter, dental surgeon.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps; First Lieut. E. P. Tignor, dental surgeon; First Lieut. G. I. Gunckel, dental surgeon.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major D. C. Howard, Medical Corps; First Lieut. H. G. Voorhies, dental surgeon; First Lieut. J. A. McAllister, Jr., dental surgeon.

Fort Logan, Col.—Major J. R. Shook, Medical Corps; First Lieut. F. F. Wing, dental surgeon; First Lieut. J. R. Bernheim, dental surgeon.

Fort McDowell, Cal.—Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Medical Corps; First Lieut. F. H. Wolven, dental surgeon; First Lieut. W. H. Chambers, dental surgeon.

Capt. J. C. Gregory, Medical Corps, relieved duty in the Philippines division and detailed in the army transport service, San Francisco, Cal.

A board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the examination of candidates for appointment as chaplains. Detail: Major C. R. Reynolds, Medical Corps; Major W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers; Chaplain J. A. Ferry, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. L. C. Duncan, Medical Corps; First Lieut. F. B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. C. C. Burt, Quartermaster Corps, detailed temporarily in the Philippine service, San Francisco.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps: Capt. C. A. Treuholtz, relieved from duty Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty general hospital; First Lieut. T. E. Scott, relieved from duty Fort Niagara, N. Y., and proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty general hospital; First Lieut. S. U. Marietta, relieved from duty Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty general hospital; Capt. F. W. Palmer, relieved from duty Fort George Wright, Wash., and report to commanding officer Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty and by letter to commanding General Western Division; First Lieut. P. W. Gibson, relieved from duty Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty, and report by letter to commanding General Western Division; First Lieut. H. Van Kirk, relieved from duty Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report by letter to commanding General Western Division; First Lieut. H. J. Hallett, relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty, and report by letter to commanding General Central Division.

First Lieut. O. F. Henning, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Columbia, Wash., Sept. 27, for duty, and report by letter to commanding General Western Division.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Blatchford, relieved from assignment to Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Arrasmith, relieved from attachment to Fifteenth Infantry and assigned to Sixth Infantry.

Promotions and assignments: Infantry arm—C. E. Dentler, from Major, Fifteenth Infantry, to lieutenant colonel, attached to Fifteenth Infantry; J. S. Switzer, from Captain, Fourth Infantry, to major, assigned to Fourth Infantry; J. J. Bradley, from Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, to major, Thirtieth Infantry; D. Settle, from Captain, Fifth Infantry, to major, Twenty-ninth Infantry; B. H. Pope, from first lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, to Captain, Fourteenth Infantry; J. L. Dodge, from first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, to Captain, Twenty-second Infantry; H. Glade, from first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, to Captain, Fifth Infantry.

Leaves—Capt. J. H. Reeves, Third Cavalry, five days; First Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, Infantry, leave extended one month; Capt. F. R. De Funiak, Jr., Sixth Infantry, leave extended twenty days.

The Navy.

Capt. F. L. Chapin, detached command the Missouri, to command the Wyoming.

Lieut. Commander J. Halligan, Jr., detached Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, to duty connection fitting out the Wyoming and on board as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Nalle, to Assistant Inspector of Machinery, New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison, to naval training station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. K. Davis, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign H. E. Rossell, detached the Kansas, to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign C. L. Brand, detached the Georgia, to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr, to sub-recruiting station, Newark, N. J.

Civil Constructor W. L. Capps, to senior member of all boards on hull changes on the Atlantic Coast, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chief Carpenter C. P. Hand, placed on retired list.

Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Thornton, at Charleston, S. C.; New Jersey and Nebraska, at Gardiner's Bay; Connecticut, at Newport; Lamson and Oneida, at Norfolk; Louisiana and Kansas, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Bagley, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Idaho, from Newport for cruise; Culgoa, from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville; Yankton, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Saturn, from San Diego for Tiburon.

The Charleston was placed in commission in first reserve at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 14.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

$1.00 Round Trip to POUGHKEEPSIE

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22d.

New Steamer TROJAN

Leaves Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 8:45 A. M. West 132d St. Pier, 9.15 A. M. Excellent cuisine and music. Number of passengers limited.

Hudson Navigation Co.

Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Lake George

Excursion $4.00 Return

September 21 Via Hudson Nav. Co.'s Palatial Steamers Adirondack and Rensselaer to Albany, D. & H. train to Lake George, thence via Steamer HORICON through the entire length of Lake George and return.

Leave Pier 32, N. R. (foot of Canal St.), 6 P. M., W. 129th St 6:45 P. M., Yonkers 7 P. M., Sept. 21; returning leave Troy and Albany Sunday evening, due in N. Y. Monday morning early.

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Cook's Tours de Luxe. Small private parties. Next departures, Eastbound, Nov. 2, 26, Jan. 4; Southbound, Oct. 30. SPECIAL SHORT TOUR January 11, Eastbound, 4 months, $1,525.

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Next departure November 20.

EUROPE Short Fall Tours to the Mediterranean, Italy, Riviera, etc. Send for Program Desired.

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SEPT. 22nd $1.00 ROUND TRIP

Lehigh Valley Railroad

Special Train leaves Pennsylvania Ferries, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9 A. M., Jersey City 9:20 A. M.

Hudson River Tube Trains connect at Jersey City station.

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Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer Aboard. Daily, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

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PACIFIC COAST TOURS.—Yellowstone and Alaska. Leave frequently. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 Fifth Av., N. Y.

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To Albany & Troy $1 HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

Commodious Steamers 'Iroquois' & 'Mohawk' Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Victoria Dining Room; open till midnight. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Stmr. Lv. (West Houston St.) 5:30 P. M. West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Phone Spring 9228.

Manhattan Line

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON or ROBERT FULTON leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St., 9 A. M., W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All service daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Last up trip Oct. 19; down 21st.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10. 8

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Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M. W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.

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Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

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For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston, and intermediate landings. Leave Franklin St. week days, 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. For Newburgh and Lower Landings, Franklin St., week days, 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS { Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. { West 129th St. 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Daily, Pier 43 N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M.

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Last up trip, Oct. 19; down, 21st.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10. 43

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Fare $4. Rooms with or without bath. Inside two-berth rooms with electric fans, $1; outside $2. Beautiful Main Deck Dining-room.

Leave New York week days & Sundays, Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., at 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Tickets at Pier, at 290 B'way, also N. Y. Transfer Co. & Tourist Offices.

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Steel Steamships North Land & North Star Leave Pier 15, N. R., ft. Vesey St., Tues., Thurs., & Sats. at 5 P. M. A delightful 22-hour trip. Round trip fare, $10. Tickets at Pier & 290 B'way.

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PEOPLE'S LINE CITIZENS' LINE TO ALBANY & TROY

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EVERY EVENING.

Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. People's Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.; Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on even dates, ADIRONDACK on odd dates. Sunday Day Boat leaves at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M. Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return Sundays, $1.00.

10-Ride Family Books, $15, ($1.50 per trip.)

LAKE GEORGE EXCURSION, leaving New York, Saturday, September 21. Round trip fare, $4.00.

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New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers

CZAR Sept. 21 KUBSK Oct. 19

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9 days to Rotterdam 11 Days to Libau

$80 Upw. First Cabin $70 Upw.

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*La Provence....Sept. 19 †France (new)....Oct. 10

*La Savoie....Sept. 28 *La Provence....Oct. 17

*La Lorraine....Oct. 3 *La Savoie....Oct. 24

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

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One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

*Chicago....Sept. 21

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	Oct. 23, 1 A. M.	Dec. 16
Lusitania	Oct. 9, 1 A. M.	Jan. 15
	Dec. 25, 1 A. M.	Feb. 5

CARONIA SEPT. 21, 10 A. M. NOV. 16 OCT. 19, 10 A. M. DEC. 14

CAMPANIA SEPT. 25, 1 A. M. JAN. 1. NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 19.

CARMANIA OCT. 5, 10 A. M. NOV. 2, 10 A. M.

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Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown eastbound.

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	a b Nov. 16		

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AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

St. Paul....Sept. 21 | St. Louis....Oct. 5

Philadelphia, Sept. 28 | New York...Oct. 12

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.

Minneapolis, Sept. 21, 1PM | Minnewa'ka, Oct. 5

Min'e'ha. Sep. 28, 10:30AM | Minnetonka, Oct. 12

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

Vaderland...Sept. 21 | Lapland....Oct. 5

Krooniand...Sept. 28 | Finland....Oct. 12

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Oceanic ...Sept. 21, noon | Majestic...Oct. 5

Olympic. Sept. 28, noon | Oceanic...Oct. 12

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Adriatic. Sept. 19, n'n | Cedric.....Oct. 3

Baltic..Sept. 26, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 10

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

Riviera—Italy—Egypt

VIA MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO

The Largest British Steamers to the Mediterranean

"Adriatic" "Cedric"

From New York

NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4

Boston-Azores-Gibraltar-Italy

CANOPIC SEPT. 28——CRETIC OCT. 19

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Kaiser Wilhelm II.

SAILS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 10 A. M.

FOR

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

EXPRESS SAILINGS. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Oct. 1 | Kronprinzessin Cecilie Oct. 8 *Bremen Direct.

TWIN SCREW SAILINGS. Pr. Friedrich Wilhelm, Sept. 21 | *Koenigin Luise Sept. 28

THE MEDITERRANEAN Koenig Albert - Sept. 21 | Berlin - - - Oct. 5 | Princess Irene - Oct. 19

THREE WINTER CRUISES TO THE Panama Canal and West Indies Jan. 16 Feb. 20 March 27

By the Splendid Transatlantic Liner "Grosser Kurfuerst"

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS, RATES, ETC.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Largest S. S. Co Over 400 SHIPS

Atlantic Service

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Hamburg...Sept. 21, 2 P. M.

Cincinnati..Sept. 25, 10 A.M.

K'n Aug. Vic. Sept. 26, 10 A. M.

Pennsylvania. Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

Hamburg direct, 2nd cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa

*S. S. MOLTKE....OCT. 1, 1 P. M.

†S. S. CLEVELAND (World Cruise), OCT. 16, 11 A. M.

*S. S. CINCINNATI..NOV. 2, 11 A. M.

*S. S. MOLTKE.....NOV. 12

S. S. CINCINNATI..DEC. 16, 11 A. M.

*Will have accommodations for limited number of passengers to MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR and VILLEFRANCHE, (Riviera.) †Will NOT call at Madeira. *Will call at Algiers.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES

AROUND THE WORLD

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DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS COST $650 UP

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For accommodations in any location excepting suites

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BERMUDA

Climate delightful; temperature never over 80 degrees. Bathing, boating, fishing, drives, golf and every known entertainment. The ideal place to

Lost

LOST—Early Sunday morning, between Ulmer Park and Coney Island, a heavy gold watch with initials "B. N." on case, chain, and Masonic locket; $50 reward; absolutely no questions asked. R. A. Dillman, care of Drummond Baking Co., Cherry St., near Union Place, Richmond Hill.

LOST—Butterfly matrix, opal body, emerald in head, small diamond and ruby in each wing, Saturday night, on steamer Isabell or between landing west of Ellis Island's landing at Battery and South Ferry Subway station; suitable reward paid if returned to W. A. Rowan, Room 1,900, 30 Church St.

LOST—In washroom Reisenweber's Casino, Brighton Beach, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, gypsy ring set with ruby and sapphire; also diamond set in silver; liberal reward. Address A. Mackenzie, Jr., 25 Pine St., City.

LOST—Diamond heart set in platinum, lost Sept. 17, vicinity Broadway and Amsterdam, 156th, 157th Sts., or Subway station thereabout, or Subway train. Very liberal reward. C. 109 Times.

LOST—$50 reward for the information leading to recovery of horse, wagon, lost or stolen on Saturday, 4:30, from 120th St. and Morningside Park; no questions asked. F. Reise, 81 Lenox Av.

LOST—Since Sept. 5, small oval silver pin, set with four small diamonds and four small chips; $20 reward. Return desk, Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Place.

LOST—Long baroque earring, between 5th Av. and Broadway, 34th St.; reward. Apartment 54, 528 West 111th St.

LOST—Lincoln Trust Pass book with $85 cash; name Shirley R. Guard. Address 320 5th Av. Reward.

LOST—Small bag, with rings; reward. 230 Riverside Drive; fourth floor, Apartment 5.

LOST—Gold neck chain, with green stone cross, 6th Av. car; reward. 308 West 28th St.

LOST.—Wire-haired Irish terrier, brown. Reward. 121 West 15th St.

LOST—Topaz pendent earring; reward. Martin, 605 West 113th St.

$100 REWARD

for watch, square platinum case, with a border of diamonds, attached to a pearl and platinum neck chain; lost Tuesday morning between 32d and 47th Sts., 7th and Madison Avs. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Light tan toy poodle, answering name "Billy"; Hudson River front. Flavelle, 111 Manhattan St.

Found

FOUND—Silver meshbag; loser may have same upon sufficiently describing. H 10 Times.

Business Opportunities

An established business, without debt, which has outgrown the capacity of one man to manage, wants an assistant at office and outside work; must invest $1,500; salary, $30 per week and substantial share in profits; investment fully secured. Address Established, Box G 145 Times.

Aeroplane manufacturer, established two years, can use $25,000 additional capital to increase business, now profitable and satisfactory. Fortune for right party. Will stand rigid investigation. "Profitable," H 4 Times.

An elegantly furnished private house, ten clean rooms; Hallet & Davis piano; select neighborhood; rent $40; price $500. Inquire 843 East 138th St. Telephone 2014 Melrose.

Party going abroad will dispose of elaborate new white enamel dental outfit; everything latest model; none better in the city. Call between 1 and 2, 39 West 67th.

Manufacturer with established trade desires partner with at least $5,000 capital; must be capable of calling on trade. Z 233 Times Downtown.

Furnished Room House For Sale.—Bargain; long lease; everything satisfactory; worth $1,000; going West; sacrifice for cash. 52 West 12th St.

Eight per cent., Jan. 1-July 1; 31 consecutive dividends paid through National City Bank; particulars on request. Executor, L 6 Times.

Will pay bonus and give improved real estate security for quick loan of $4,000; call by appointment. Room 607, 1,451 Broadway.

A mining and crushing plant to lease on royalty; machinery new; can be seen at once. Address Z 230 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted to extend private hotel business; finest location on Manhattan. G 61 Times.

Business Notices

English-Spanish translations, both literary and commercial, accurately done and typewritten. Z 228 Times Downtown.

Personal

MRS. TWOHEY, 140 St. George's Road, Forest Gate, London, England, wants news of her son Thomas, who resided in March, 1911, at 179 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

952 East 156th St.—Two-family brick house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam plant; possession Oct. 1; yearly rental, $1,000. Inquire Mrs. Neach, 787 East 156th St.

Rent, $40, Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms and bath; plot 37x100. Inquire on premises, 1,401 Jessup Av., near 170th St.

Country Houses, Unfurnished

SIX-ROOM HOUSE

with bath; open attic; steam heat; in first-class condition; one block from N. Y. Central R. R. and trolley line; rent, $25. AD. DANNER, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

Furnished

Pelhamwood.—28 minutes; 8 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience. Apply 207 West 85th.

Country Houses Wanted

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Small, responsible family wants completely furnished house, two baths, easy communicating from New York, at reasonable rent for Winter months; best of references and care. Mail particulars. Mrs. L. Taylor, fourth floor, 1,255 Broadway, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, attractive room; excellent table board; steam heat.

16TH, 182 EAST.—Desirable room; steam heat, bath; excellent board; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

54TH ST., 13 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place for fastidious people; unexcelled; residentially centrally located; element, cuisine, service the best; moderate rates; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST, corner Madison Av.—Large and single rooms; fine table; reasonable.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (corner.)—Single and double rooms; elevator, steam heat; good table.

165 MADISON AV.

Attractive, large room; private bath; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 60.—Hotel appointments; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

MADISON AV., 210-212.—Elegant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients accommodated.

West Side.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, nicely furnished, all conveniences; board optional.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; telephone; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 798 Bryant.

46TH ST., 228 WEST.—First-class dining room; lunch, 40 cents; dinner, 50 cents; American cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Large and small rooms; first class; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Doctor's offices; large room, bath; also small rooms; table board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior table board; references required.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; phone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

67TH ST., 67 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; near elevated, Subway; table boarders.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; table board; beautiful location; refined home.

130 WEST 71ST ST.

DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable suites, one and two rooms; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Winter arrangements; moderate.

73D ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations to parties appreciating home surroundings; accessible all transportation; American family.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; also other large rooms; all improvements; board optional; reference exchanged.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Table guests; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—17th year; sunny rooms; large, small; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large rooms, single, en suite; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; moderate.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

76TH, 127 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated; good home table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms and board; reference.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Handsome suites of two rooms each and private baths; excellent table.

79TH, 137 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms, suitable for two; quiet, refined home; reference.

79TH ST., 104 WEST.Hebrew family; splendid rooms, private bath; excellent board; reasonable. 7662 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite; newly decorated and furnished; parlor dining room; family tables; convenient to elevated and Subway; cuisine unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—In exclusive residence; very large room; private bath; one flight; large closets, dressing room; superior table; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST. — Parlor floor (private entrance) and bath; large front room; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable small rooms for gentlemen; steam-heated flat; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally large, desirable, second-floor front room, private bath, if desired; also third-floor back; bath; private family.

50-52 WEST 82D.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. SCHUYLER 8397.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small room, with a connecting bath, in small private boarding house; excellent board; references exchanged.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; large front room; table guests.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; refined Jewish family; table guests.

84TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive surroundings; near Central Park; references; table board.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms; conveniently located; table guests; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam heat; near drive; Southern cooking; table guests.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; handsomely furnished; telephone; southern exposure; superior board.

93D, 117 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms; telephone; excellent table; table guests; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; near park, L; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Cozey hall rooms, running water, electric light; excellent board; Jewish family.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable.

103D, corner West End, 879.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST., 83 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board; table guests; telephone.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company, reasonable; references; Southerners.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large, light room suitable two or three, also single room; table guests.

625 WEST 113TH ST.

Riverside.—Attractive rooms; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; table guests.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Very large corner rooms, single, double; Morningside Heights, overlooking park; glorious view of city; celebrated restaurant; moderate; references.

417 WEST 118th ST.

Newly decorated rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Bancroft apartments, opposite Columbia University; light, airy, newly furnished rooms, shower baths adjoining; with choice board in beautiful restaurant; elegant, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, and roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST ST., 201 WEST.—Lady having seven rooms, handsomely furnished, modern elevator, let to gentlemen or refined family three to four rooms, with or without board; references. Hoeck.

122D ST., 2,053 7TH AV.—Sunny rooms, finely furnished, well kept; steam; substantial board; references.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near L station; large and small rooms to let, with board.

131ST, 264 WEST.—Large and small rooms; closets; running water; excellent table; American family.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; private baths; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

149TH ST., 540 TO 548 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful Riverside; The Audubon; high-class accommodations; extremely low rates; every comfort. 2757 Audubon.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION,

158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room four windows; hot cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, hennery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone 943 Audubon.

A.—101 Waverly Place.—New management; first-class meals, cream, fruits; rooms and suites, with or without baths; clean, wholesome, homelike.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Exceptional opportunity; gentleman desiring good room, board, private family. Sander.

LELAND'S BOARD & ROOM DIRECTORY, 4 West 33d St., (25th year,) offers superior accommodations; exclusive house; moderate rates; full information gratis.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 88, Apt. 74.—Desirable rooms, with board; excellent locality; references.

REFINED JEWISH HOUSE; ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCES. 4837 SCHUYLER.

REFINED JEWISH HOUSE; rooms and board; references. Schuyler—4837.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, with meals, $16 per week.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Country Board.

Long Island.

WHITE HOUSE, Beechhurst, L. I.—Beautiful location; modern, steam-heated accommodations for guests; special Winter rates; only 12 miles Pennsylvania Station. Telephone 1465 Flushing.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES RFOM BROADWAY ! ! !

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Special rates for families.

Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

ACCOMMODATIONS for limited number refined people all year; home cooking, attractive rooms, private bath; high elevation; city 43 minutes, free auto Lackawanna Station; electricity; $12-$14; booklet. Telephones 524J Summit, 4120 Greeley, N. Y. C. Murray Hill Park Club, (private,) Murray Hill, N. J.

Board Wanted

FRENCH gentleman desires board and room with family, vicinity Columbia University; homelike; sole boarder; children no objection; full particulars. H 27 Times.

THREE COLLEGE MEN, Harvard and Princeton, desire exclusive living accommodations, not boarding house, on west side, below 110th St. G 168 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board in refined American family; location between 72d and 96th Sts., west. H 19 Times.

Lady desires room and board in refined, private family; location between 80th and 110th Sts. West; reference. Y 104 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

5TH AV., 2,105.—Nicely furnished room in private family; references exchanged.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, large and small; quiet house; reasonable.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Double room in private house; convenient bathroom; electricity; telephone; $8.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—High-class home, gentlemen only; entirely modern, including parquet floors, electricity, 'phone; large rooms, suites; quiet, private house.

45D ST., 13 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; small rooms.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; square room, bath adjoining; single room; breakfast optional; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; only respectable people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, separately or en suite, furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Attractive furnished room; large, airy; every convenience; private house; references.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Nice large rooms in private house; electricity, telephone, bath. Gentlemen only.

82D ST., 157 EAST.—Doctor's office for rent in select private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

6TH AV., 987.—Large front room and bedroom adjoining, for two gentlemen; running water; bath; $3 week each; reference. Beirne.

7TH AV., 30.—Homelike furnished rooming house; large, small rooms; moderate; strictly private.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished room, with private bath; modern conveniences; telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; large closets; modern conveniences; telephone.

21ST ST., 354 WEST.—Rooms for business men; all requirements for comfort; desirable location; moderate.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, dressing room; running water; $7; telephone; private.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water; bath; private house; $10 weekly.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; REFERENCE.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with bath; single, en suite; references.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished large room, bath; running water and telephone; gentlemen; reference.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small room; gentleman, married couple; house strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 169 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished suite, with piano; other rooms. Ellsworth.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private bath; steam heat; telephone; "L," Subway; reasonable.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, connecting bathroom; electric light, telephone; doctor's house; exclusive; references required; breakfast optional.

58TH ST., 5th Av.—Magnificently furnished; private bath; telephone, electricity; breakfast if desired. Address H. J., 28 Times.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 145, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive room in first-class apartment; telephone Columbus 6314.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Immaculately kept front room, private bath; suitable for one or two; parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or specialist.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 122 WEST.—Square room with bath; also single room on third floor; gentlemen.

202 WEST 70TH ST.

SMALL AND MEDIUM ROOMS.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small; all conveniences; near Central Park.

75TH, 250 WEST.—South room; twin beds; conveniences; Subway express.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.

Handsomely furnished suite, two rooms, dressing room, bath; high-class, exclusive, private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private house; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Doctor's suite, furnished, unfurnished; office, reception room, laboratory, bath, kitchenette; first-class conveniences; suitable two doctorrs; accessible; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second-story suite; also large third-story front room, private house.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms, $6, $8, $10; gentlemen only; convenient all cars.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nice, newly furnished rooms, large, small; rates moderate; convenient all cars.

303 WEST 78TH ST.

Large, nicely furnished room; also small rooms.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with bath; in private house; reasonable; telephone.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms; private residence; all conveniences. 'Phone 7514 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; large and sunny; elevator service; gentlemen; references. V. & R.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Furnished large and small rooms; private family; conveniences; reasonable; references.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Delightful two-room front suite; also smaller room; all conveniences. Shartles.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—The right kind of rooms with the right kind of service at the right prices to the right kind of people; near Central Park.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; refined surroundings; second floor suite; private family; references.

82D ST., 527 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally desirable accommodation; continuous hot water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D, 43 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; baths attached; single; refined, clean, quiet house; telephone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Private family will let second floor; nicely furnished; private bath; telephone.

82D, 80 WEST.—Room for business lady; must be seen to be appreciated. Keller.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small private house; electric light, all conveniences; reasonable.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second-floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

85TH ST., 71 WEST.—Furnished rooms; private house; best location; references exchanged; near Park.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor floor, for physician; telephone; references; reasonable.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; suitable two; private house.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Furnished rooms, private baths; telephone; convenient to L, Subway.

86TH ST., 537 West End Av.—Beautiful rooms, select residential neighborhood; convenient Subway; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms with or without bath; board optional; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 170 WEST.—Two large, one small room; newly decorated; furnished; refined home. Bruns.

88TH ST., 188 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; medium and small rooms; all conveniences; select house; breakfast.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Attractive, restful rooms in refined apartment; board optional; third floor. Coleman.

88TH ST., 122 WEST.—Private residence; handsomely furnished; large second floor suite; dressing rooms; shower.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

41ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; select private house; permanent guests; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium-sized room; suitable two gentlemen; moderate.

92D, 54 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, large, single; private bath; suites; references. Telephone 9929 Riverside.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large, light rooms, attractively furnished; convenient bath; running water; closet, telephone.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Find what you want? Single sunny room, elevator, phone, "L." Brien.

93D ST., 129 WEST.—Private family; large room, adjoining bath; telephone; all conveniences; references.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; convenient neighborhood; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also medium-sized room; telephone.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; southern exposure; private house.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished rooms, suitable two; fine locality, near Subway, "L."

97TH ST., 30 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive suite; also smaller rooms; parquet floor; tiled bath; every convenience; private house; private family; reference.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH ST., 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, quiet, well-kept rooms; near Park; board optional; telephone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; running water; bath adjoining; Subway express, L. Owner.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, single, suite; private house; convenient elevated, Subway; telephone.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith. Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH, 151 WEST.—Unusually large, choice rooms; elevator apartment; convenient Subway, elevated; gentlemen. Underhill.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, well furnished room, bath adjoining; elevator; Apartment 62; references.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman preferred; two in family. Call after 4:30. Moore.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Gurnee.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman preferred; two in family. Call after 4:30. Moore.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Two handsome, sunny rooms; shower, elevator; refined family. 780—Morningside. Armstrong.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; Morningside Heights; bath; telephone; sunny; very reasonable. Wilford.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Apartment 3, two newly furnished rooms, very desirable, in private family.

114TH ST., 606 West, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant room; suitable for two; modern conveniences; near Subway.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—Desirable rooms in elevator apartment; all outside rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; references. The Arleigh, Apartment 62.

116TH ST., 438 WEST, Overlooking Columbia. —Three exceptionally attractive rooms; private family; board optional. Cooke.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Single room, $10; elegant front suite, $20 week. Miss Panney. Private.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Bright housekeeping suite, living room, bedroom, kitchen, shower bath. Apartment 24.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Two nicely furnished, light rooms; near Columbia; telephone. Apartment 54.

418 WEST 118TH ST.

Two adjoining rooms; separate hallway. Apartment 52.

401 WEST 118TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; ELEVATOR. 83.

419 WEST 118TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS. APARTMENT 52.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Elegant room, overlooking park; reasonable; private family. Apt. 31.

124TH ST., 538 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also smaller, with bath; all conveniences; worth investigating; references.

127TH ST., 611 WEST.—Newly furnished large, attractive room; desirable location; with refined family; telephone, elevator, electricity; references exchanged. Apartment 50.

127TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; beautifully furnished; private family; near Subway and "L"; particular.

136TH ST., 601 WEST.—Desirable front room, bath adjoining; high class; elevator; $5. Apartment 20.

137TH ST., 263 WEST.—Respectable woman will rent newly furnished rooms; elevator, telephone; homelike. Kay.

151ST ST., 502 WEST.—Widow has fine room; convenient one or two; breakfast or kitchen privileges; electricity, elevator. Tel. 1780—Audubon. Summer.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First-class large and small rooms; overlooking Riverside Drive, Hudson; Subway.

A LARGE, outside, beautifully furnished room, opposite bath, with Southern family, in one of the finest apartment houses on Riverside Drive; will rent, with board, to two gentlemen or couple; well furnished, including twin brass beds; terms $25 per week for couple. H 29 Times.

Attractive room for gentleman, small private Hebrew family; high-class elevator apartment, light, sunny room next to bathroom; transit facilities unequaled; convenient Broadway surface cars, 110th St. Subway, and Riverside stages; breakfast optional. G 85 Times.

BACHELOR'S SUITE or single rooms; beautiful private doctor's house, Madison Av., 60's; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Leland's, 4 West 33d St.

BROADWAY, 2,848 TO 2,850, (110th Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel, with home comfort; beautifully, newly furnished, single room; also two, three room suites; kitchenette; large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; linen. Trianon. Tel. Morningside 4245.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Corner of West 127th St.—Single outside room, high-class elevator apartment; refined environment; block Subway; reasonable. Apartment 51.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th,) Washington Heights.—Large, small room; private residence; gentlemen. Telephone owner.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Very clean room for young business woman. Call afternoons or address Tessier. 'Phone 894 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 88.—Rooms, $5.50; teachers or business women preferred. Call evenings, Apartment 53.

REAL ROOMS for real men; everything right. Luxurious. 'Phone Riverside 1007.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, (137th St.)—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; homelike; board optional. Apartment 37.

THE NEW YORK.

22 West 60th St., adjoining Broadway Subway. Single rooms adjoining bath, $3-$4 weekly. Large rooms, private bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private baths, $5-$7 weekly. Reception rooms, bedroom, private bath, $10-$15 weekly.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41-42 SOUTH.—Furnished rooms; some overlooking park; private bath; studio rooms.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath, $9 per week.

WEST END AV., 611.—Private family; two elegant rooms, single or en suite; private bath; electric light; parquet floors; near 91st Subway.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

ROOM, breakfast with refined family not having boarders; references; state particulars. Z 242 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent

81st St., 209 West.—Doctor's ground floor; private entrance; 8 rooms, 2 baths.

58TH, 226 WEST.—Desirable suite three rooms; hot and cold water; bath; yearly lease.

46th St., 45 West.—Handsome unfurnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished.

WANTED—West side, between 8th and 10th Sts., unfurnished room with running water in a private house; advertiser will attend to furnishing. Address Z 236 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

Oct. 1.—To sublet.—Modern seven room apartment, Clearmont Court, 549 West 113th St. Immediate possession. One year. Owner holds at $1,000. Will let responsible party have at $900. Apartment 15. See Superintendent, or inquire 60 Wall St., Room 2,307.

ST. URBAN APARTMENT,

89th St. and Central Park West.

Sublet one year, or redecorated on long lease; 11 light rooms, 3 baths; quiet location; 9th floor, west. Write Mrs. R.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,300.

57 WEST 58TH ST. APPLY ON PREMISES OR HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents.

509 5th Av. 'Phone, 31 Bryant.

A corner nine-room apartment; all rooms facing the street; from $1,200 to $1,500; nothing better in the city. A. J. Odell, Mgr., 455 Washington Av; Telephone 497 Audubon. Hazelhurst.

44 West 93d St.—Scrupulously clean, well-managed, single apartment; only one vacancy; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bathroom; perfect light; excellent rear; $60.

Doctor's Apartment.—Nine rooms; all outside; formerly occupied by physician; $1,200; restricted neighborhood. A. J. Odell, 455 Fort Washington Av. Tel. 497 Audubon.

Claremont Av., 192.—5-6 room front apartments; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone, hallboy; high-class neighborhood; convenient; $42 up.

92d St., 77-79 West.—Seven-eight rooms; modern improvements; newly decorated; near "L" station; corner apartment; private block; $46-$53.

UNADILLA, 128 West 11th, near 6th Av.—Elevator, hall services; five, six, seven rooms, $50, $60, $75. Duross, 155 West 14th.

167 West 72d St.—Studio apartment; 3 rooms and bath; near Subway station; service; all improvements; $780. Apply on premises.

To Sublet.—Eight rooms and two baths; exceptionally large, light rooms; $1,600. Apply Supt., 307 West 79th St.

20th St., 424 West.—Five rooms, bath; steam; overlooking beautiful seminary grounds; very select house.

202 WEST 130TH ST.

Seven large, light rooms, bath, $55-$60.

7 and 8 rooms, $75 to $100; near Subway and elevated. 244 West 104th St.

Bachelor apartments, one and two rooms, with bath. 11 West 28th St.

East Side.

130 to 140 East 43d St.—7, 8 rooms and bath, $52.50 to $70 monthly; handsomely decorated, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water supply, all improvements; one block from Grand Central Depot, Grand Central Subway express station, and Third Av. Elevated station. Apply agent, 395 Lexington Av. Open Sundays.

6 and 8 East 37th St.—Attractive two and three room kitchenette apartments; all-night elevator, hall service. Apply on premises or McCarthy & Fellows, 5 East 42d St. Tel. 774 Bryant.

Floor, three or four rooms, fine private residence; light housekeeping. Owner, 160 E. 61st.

Brooklyn.

Absolutely best section Brooklyn; near Subway express station, Union League Club, 23d Armory, National History Museum; 3, 4, 5 and bath; $28, $37.50, $47.50; all-night elevator, telephone; resident janitor, hall service; positively first class. Stuart Arms, 1,236 Pacific, between Bedford-Nostrand.

Golfan Apartments, 703 Sterling Pl. Bukley & Horton Co., Agents, Bedford Av., Bergen St.

STUART ARMS APARTMENTS—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath, 1,236 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

827 Freeman St.—Near Subway station; brick house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; decorate to suit; $48.

Furnished

Nicely furnished four-room suite, ninth floor, southwestern exposure; also one kitchenette apartment of three rooms and bath; modern fireproof apartment house, overlooking Hudson River; moderate rental. Address Manager Hotel Colonia, 535 West 112th St.

Two unusually attractive furnished rooms, adjoining bathroom, singly or en suite, to rent in private apartment at Columbia University. Apply 305 5th Av., Room 1,809. Telephone Madison Square 3260.

102D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished modern, very light, five-room housekeeping apartment to let, for six months or longer; responsible persons only. Seen afternoons. Howard.

Furnishings complete, four rooms, Colonial mahogany dresser, Craftsman living, dining room furniture, china; worth $800; sell $350 cash. Z 210 Times Downtown.

Handsomely furnished apartment of seven large, airy rooms, with ample closets; high-class elevator building; near Riverside. Davidson, 622 West 114th.

FLOOR, two sunny rooms; private bath; for one, two bachelors desirous privacy of own home; unquestionable references required. 273 West 70th St.

94TH ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated five outside rooms; phone, elevator, conveniences; Subway, elevated. Healy.

Seven large, outside rooms, complete housekeeping; piano; references. Sherzer, 100 Hamilton Place, corner 142d St.

A large list of inspected furnished apartments, all locations. Apply to Leland's, 4 West 33d St. (Opposite Hotel Waldorf.)

75TH ST., 329 Amsterdam Av.—Lady will rent parlor bedroom and bath; elevator, electricity; moderate. Mitchell.

An elegant furnished modern apartment, eight rooms; Park Av. corner. 75 East 51st St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

FAMILY OF FOUR, man, wife, two children, and servant, want two very light, airy, large furnished rooms on the first floor, and small one for servant, in private family house with good references; with kitchen or kitchen privileges or facilities for preparing children's food; near 125th St. and some park; or furnished flat having above requirements. Address R. M. Leyba, 81 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted—By 4 young men, six room or larger furnished apartment, between 72d and 100th Sts., Broadway and Riverside Drive; best of care will be taken; rent not over $80 per month. Write, stating full particulars, to H 25 Times.

WANTED BY MARRIED COUPLE.—Furnished apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, between 72d and 86th Sts., west of Broadway, for 4 months; not over $75; best of references can be given; write full particulars. H 15 Times.

Pianos and Organs

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, in fine condition; cost $800; sacrifice for $135. 316 W. 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange

Man with $6,000 wishes to buy established ladies' and gent's furnishing or dry goods store; New

GIBSON MUST SHOW HIS HAND TO COURT

Prisoner's Last Chance To-morrow to Give an Accounting of Szabo Cash.

PICKS LAWYER TO HELP HIM

Waldorf Guest Denies That She Aided Him—Coroner's Inquest in Jersey Adjourned.

All interest in the action to have Burton W. Gibson removed as executor of the estate of Mrs. Rosina Szabo, of whose murder he is now charged, is centred now in the action of to-morrow, when he must give a confidential accounting for the $7,100 which has disappeared from the estate to Surrogate Fowler, and must signify his intention to produce before the court the woman, who, it is alleged, impersonated Mrs. Szabo's mother when she appeared before Donald Lyon, a notary, and signed the waiver of citation.

It is this fictitious mother who is at present concerning Arpad A. Kremer of counsel for the Austro-Hungarian Consulate and Acting Consul General Kirchknopf.

Women have figured in the cases that have hitherto brought Gibson into undesirable prominence, and not always have these women appeared in court. A few days ago a woman in a very excitable frame of mind telephoned to Mr. Kremer's office that she had information which she believed would lead to the discovery of the fictitious Mrs. Menschik. She was asked to bring her information to the office, and reluctantly consented to do so. She then declared that a woman, now a guest at the Waldorf, was, she believed, the woman who went before Lyon and impersonated Mrs. Menschik, who died two years ago in Vienna. She was sure that this woman not only appeared in the Szabo will case, but in other cases in which Gibson was interested. Her reason for this belief it appeared upon questioning was that the Waldorf guest had swindled her out of $50 about six years ago.

Old Case Recalled.

Mr. Kramer's visitor said she believed the woman to be the one who figured in the case of Hugh F. Trainor, an awning maker, a case in which Gibson attained undesirable notoriety. In 1910 Trainor brought suit to compel Gibson to return $20,000 he received from him. According to his petition, Gibson called upon him in 1908 and said he was looking for a Hugh Trainor who had money in the Manhattan Savings Institution where Trainor then had money. He told Trainor that it was necessary for depositors to withdraw interest beyond the limit of deposit, and following Gibson's advice, Trainor said, he put $2,256 in the Broadway Savings Institution. Then, he testified Gibson told him that another Hugh Trainor was claiming certain of his accounts. Gibson advised him to bring any papers served upon him to Gibson's office.

Trainor declared he was served in September of that year in an action brought by a man named Montgomery, but he did not know the cause of action. He took the summons to Gibson and paid him $100 as a retainer. He could read only a few words and could not read anything but his name. He testified that he served various papers under Gibson's direction. He traced his dealings with the lawyer through devious ways, and in the end he consulted business friends who advised an inquiry. Then he learned for the first time that a judgment against him had been obtained in favor of Finis E. Montgomery, and that there had been filed a confession of judgment bearing his signature which stated that Montgomery was justly entitled to $24,000 on four promissory notes. These were made payable to a woman whom Trainor said he had never seen, nor did he know any claim she had. These notes were assigned by the woman to Montgomery, and so in this case the woman was the element of mystery. On March 3, Trainor said, he learned that Gibson said he had drawn out with drafts $20,000 of the $40,000 Trainor had saved, and applied it to the satisfaction of the judgment.

In his answer, Gibson declared that Trainor knew what he had signed and he paid the judgment as he represented Trainor.

The woman staying at the Waldorf is about 60 years old. She indignantly denied that she knew Gibson or that she had figured in any case in which he was interested.

Austrian Consulate's Attitude.

The attitude of the representatives of the Austrian Government is shown by the statement of Philip Strisik of Kremer & Leavitt, who said yesterday that the search for the false Mrs. Menschik was not being actively carried on because that woman must be produced before the Surrogate by Gibson in defense of his course in the handling of the estate.

Charles Goldzier of 115 Broadway, who appeared for Gibson before Surrogate Fowler, made the announcement yesterday that he would go to Goshen to-day to consult with the accused lawyer, and then, it is said, he will obtain from him an accounting for the $7,100 to submit to the Surrogate.

At what conference Gibson will select a lawyer to represent him in the criminal case, Mr. Goldzier would not say who would be chosen except that he would be a New York lawyer. The selection at this time of a lawyer to defend him on the charge of murder was forced upon the prisoner because of the action to oust him as executor.

Because of the close connection between the civil suit and the murder charge it is necessary for counsel to confer at once. Mr. Goldzier will represent Gibson at the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Goldzier explained that the importance of the proceedings here was realized and that Gibson knew that anything brought out would be used against him in the murder trial.

The Consulate lawyers have endeavored to locate Lyons, but they have been unable to do so. It is said that he has gone on his vacation.

"There is no truth that Gibson has a private bath or that he has a telephone in his room in the Goshen jail," said Dr. Fischerauer, the Vice Consul, who got back from a trip to Middletown. "He is being treated just as is any other prisoner in the jail. I consulted with District Attorney Rogers and went over some of the documents in the case."

Takes Menschik's Statement.

Another development yesterday was the appearance of Assistant District Attorney Murphy at the Consulate. Later he took the statement of Franz Menschik, Mrs. Szabo's brother, the postal clerk of Vienna, who got here on Tuesday. The District Attorney's office here, it is said, is gathering evidence to be used in the prosecution of Gibson for conspiracy and on other charges, provided fraud is proved in his conduct under Mrs. Szabo's will. On Tuesday District Attorney Rogers of Orange County will come here to confer with Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel, who has charge of the Gibson case here. At that conference the evidence against the lawyer will be gone over, and any evidence gathered by the authorities here that may strengthen the prosecution will be turned over to Mr. Rogers. On the same day Mr. Rogers will call upon Dr. Fischerauer, and all the papers he may have bearing upon the case will be turned over. They will also go over the evidence together.

The inquest into the death of Mrs. Szabo, buried in the New York Bay Cemetery, back of Jersey City, under the name of Rosalie Ritter, began in the morning before Coroner James H. Houghton at 4 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City. The principal witnesses were George Teichmann of 330 West Fifty-fifth Street, the long-time friend of Mrs. Szabo, and Mrs. Albert Stearn, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Szabo and bought some of her furniture when the latter decided to go abroad. The inquest was adjourned at the request of the authorities of Orange County until Oct. 10.

Teichmann was the first witness. He swore that Mrs. Szabo had told him that she was afraid of Gibson. He said that she had told him Gibson had made threats.

"For what reason did she say these threats were made?" the Coroner asked.

"She didn't say," replied Teichmann, "but I understood her to mean that he was after her money."

Gibson Asked for a Loan.

Asked to be specific, Teichmann said Mrs. Szabo had declared that Gibson wanted her to loan him $3,000 at 6 per cent., but that she would not do it. The Coroner wanted to know what Gibson had said to Mrs. Szabo, but to this Teichmann objected, for he said District Attorney Rogers had required him to make an affidavit along the same lines.

Teichmann held to his intention not to tell all that he knew about the case before the criminal proceedings against the lawyer. Then the Coroner wanted to know whether the District Attorney of New York had taken the witness's affidavit, and this led him to ask whether that official was saving money and putting it up to Orange County.

"I don't know anything about that," replied Teichmann.

Teichmann told how Mrs. Szabo had planned to go abroad, and Mrs. Stearn then took the stand. Her acquaintance with Mrs. Szabo, whom she spoke of as Mrs. Ritter, began when an apartment was advertised at 46 West Sixty-fourth Street. She went there with her husband and met Mrs. Szabo. They decided to take the flat, and Mrs. Szabo offered to sell her furniture, provided she could have the use of some of it until her departure. On July 1, Mrs. Stearn said, Mrs. Szabo was not sure when she would go abroad.

Mrs. Stearn declared that Gibson had come to the flat on July 20, four days after Mrs. Szabo's death, and told her to go upstairs and get the furniture. She went up and found many of Mrs. Szabo's clothes. These Gibson sold to her for $5. He wanted to know whether she would buy the birds.

"My God!" she said. "Are the birds for sale? Mrs. Ritter would not have parted with them for anything."

She testified that Gibson then told her that Mrs. Szabo had gone away and had decided not to take her pets with her.

"She won't be back," the witness quoted Gibson as saying, "and I am here for her."

She said it was the selling of Mrs. Szabo's clothes and the offer to sell the birds that made her suspicious, and she told her husband that she believed Mrs. Szabo had been murdered.

"Gibson came around the next day," testified Mrs. Stearn. "He was pale and he staggered. My husband then remarked: 'Gibson looks all in.' There was a beautiful hair comb among Mrs. Szabo's effects, and I spoke to Gibson about it. He picked up a Dresden clock I had refused to buy separately and put it with the things I had purchased. 'Everything goes that isn't packed,' said he."

Gibson Took Her Mail.

Mrs. Stearn said she had seen Gibson before Mrs. Szabo's death often look in her mailbox and take out her mail. After she was dead, she said, he looked in the letterbox several times each day.

In reply to a question as to whether Mrs. Szabo had said Gibson had tried to drown her, she answered that a woman neighbor had told her that after Gibson and the woman had been to Greenwood Lake, Mrs. Ritter had said to her: "He tried to turn the trick on me the other day. He may try and turn it some other day. If he does, I will drown, for I cannot swim."

Mrs. Stearn said that whenever she went to Mrs. Szabo's flat and found Gibson there he tried to avoid her, and usually went out the back door.

The inquest was then adourned until Oct. 10, or sooner if it suits the prosecutor to proceed. The jurymen sitting at the inquest are Eber Croffut, William Bloom, Charles Tanetz, James Murray, Joseph O'Halleran, and Danied Murphy.

"All we can do is to go ahead and get a verdict from the jury," said Coroner Houghton. "A certified copy of the proceedings here can be obtained by the New York authorities and the Orange County prosecutor. I will not say what witnesses we have. It is possible that something may come out here that will be useful when the case comes to trial."

TWO LAWYERS VISIT GIBSON.

He Can't Be Convicted on Strangulation Charge, Says S, B. Thomas.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Two lawyers visited Burton W. Gibson at his cell in the county jail this afternoon. Jacob J. Singer of Jersey City spent three-quarters of an hour with him. Singer said that he had come here to confer on a matter bearing indirectly on the murder case, but would not go into any details.

Samuel Bell Thomas of 203 Broadway, New York, was the other lawyer. He said he came to Goshen to talk with Gibson about a case that both were interested in as lawyers before Gibson's arrest. He spent a couple of hours with him, and left for the city on the evening train. Thomas expressed it as his opinion that the prisoner could not be convicted on the charge of strangulation.

Gibson spent most of the morning reading the papers and writing. Aside from a slight cold, he seems to be in very good health.

STORK'S AGENT A SPARROW.

It Got Into the St. Regis Just Before Baby Hammond Arrived.

There are two guests at the St. Regis who did not arrive in the way common to hotel patrons. The name of one appears on the hotel register, and they can keep track of him. The other only shows himself at intervals. MacDonald, the cashier, says it's no use trying to get a reckoning with him; anyhow, he has a bill of his own, which goes to prove that a cashier may have a sense of humor. This visitor is a bird. The other is a baby.

No, the feathered arrival is not a stork. It is an English sparrow. Those who believe in fairies at the hotel regard it as a coincidence that it came to the hotel a few hours before the baby did. How the sparrow got in is a mystery, and where it spent night before last was a matter of speculation. It showed itself Tuesday afternoon, flying about the lobby. It disappeared somewhere in the neighborhood of a chandelier, and was not seen again until yesterday morning, when it suddenly appeared in the lobby and flew into the Palm Room. Leo, the head waiter, set out a tempting assortment of crumbs from some wealthy person's table, but the bird had apparently eaten, and flew back to the chandelier in the lobby again.

But one shouldn't forget the baby. It happened in at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, being first discovered in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond of Bernardsville. The news reached downstairs at 6:30, when the name of "Master Hammond" was inscribed on the register without an address. Master Hammond is one of the many evidences the St. Regis has presented that Fifth Avenue hotels are not avoided by the stork.

Only a day or two ago a man from Buffalo came into the hotel to establish the day of his son's birth there. He found it on the register July 20, 1908.

WANTS COURTS LOOKED INTO

Attorney Miller Suggests an Inquiry Directed at Magistrates.

Hugh Gordon Miller, counsel for the New York Civil Service Society, formally asked the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday to order an investigation of the police and Municipal Courts in the city, and suggested that the investigation be similar to the one now being held by the Curran Aldermanic Committee, which is looking into the Police Department.

Only Commissioner Richard Walling was present when Attorney Miller made the recommendation, and he gave no direct answer, but said the failure of the Magistrates of the police courts and the Justices of the Municipal Courts to make appointments from the eligible lists would be given careful consideration by the entire commission.

"You can mandamus these Magistrates and Justices, of course," said Mr. Miller, "but hold an investigation and let in the light of publicity, and there will be no need for process by law. You can summons these Magistrates and Justices before you and compel them to tell why they insist upon the employment of these present introducers—whether their retention is because of personal, political, or other reasons."

Mr. Miller is trying to compel the appointment of Italian interpreters in the lower courts from the civil service eligible list.

MAXWELL'S SALARY TO BE $12,000 A YEAR

Board of Education Raise It Because That Much Is to be Paid to Architect Snyder.

EACH GOT $10,000 BEFORE

Budget for Education for 1913 Foots Up $38,316,650, an Increase of $4,466,830.

The Board of Education adopted its Finance Committee's estimate of the financial requirements for 1913 yesterday after a spirited discussion over an amendment offered by Commissioner Abraham Stern, increasing the salary of City Superintendent William H. Maxwell from $10,000 to $12,000 a year. The amendment was carried on an aye and no vote.

In accordance with the provision of the Revised Charter the estimate is divided into the general and the special school funds. For the general fund $30,952,602 is asked, for the special fund $7,364,047, or a total of $38,316,650. This is an increase of $4,466,830 over the appropriation for 1912. The additional general school fund requested for 1913 in excess of the product of the "three mill" tax, is $6,338,015. The "three mill" tax is $3,807,013 less than the appropriation for 1912. Mr. Greene said that this showed that the "three mill" tax was inadequate.

For the day elementary schools the fixed cost is estimated at $33,080,611, and the enlargement of system and new projects to be established, $216,980.03. The fixed cost of day high schools total $4,094,051, and enlargement, &c., $187,369; for training schools for teachers, $299,713; special branches in day elementary schools, $780,879; enlargement, &c., $9,200; vacational schools, $113,310; enlargement, &c., $10,468; parental and tenant schools, $26,610; enlargement, &c., $2,250.

For the Board of Superintendents, Board of Examiners and District Superintendents, $219,250 is asked; for salaries of Supervisors, Inspectors, directors, &c., $88,823; attendance officers, $126,467; evening schools, $853,722; enlargements, &c., $61,120; vacation schools, playgrounds, &c., $289,271; enlargement, &c., $104,964; lecturers' fees, $70,000; corporate schools, $252,630.

In salaries and wages of individuals in the various offices there is a total increase of $66,786. Among the raises are: Secretary Palmer, from $5,500 to $6,500; Auditor Cook, $5,500 to $6,500; Superintendent's Clerk Bussey, $3,500 to $3,750; Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder, $10,000 to $12,000.

Commissioner Greene pointed out that in the estimate were included a large number of new items.

Commissioner Stern wanted to know if there were data showing to what extent the increase over last year was due to the equal pay law. Commissioner Greene replied that such data had not been prepared. Commissioner McGowan said it was a matter in which the taxpayers were interested. Commissioner Greene promised to supply it at a later meeting.

Commissioner Martin objected to certain items, because in his opinion they had not been submitted to the proper committees before adoption in the report. He instanced the $7,526 for school gardens, and the permission for six physicians for improved classes for the new educational hygiene bureau and for anaemic children in open air classes.

Some of these physicians, he said, were paid $1,800 for the job, others $2,500. He said he would like to know how these salaries were determined. It would be better, he thought, if the schedule was brought into conformity.

Commissioner Abraham Stein said that, as the salary of Superintendent of Buildings Snyder was increased from $10,000 to $12,000, it was a matter of fairness to City Superintendent Maxwell to increased his salary also from $10,000 to $12,000, and he offered an amendment to that effect. Commissioner McGowan seconded the motion.

Commissioner De Laney strongly protested against it as a business man.

"I object," he said, "to these raises of salaries. It ought to stop. If it does not it will be stopped sooner or later. The taxpayers at present are taxed to the limit and are laboring under a heavy burden."

"I only wish to make the salaries of Mr. Snyder and Dr. Maxwell equal," said Commissioner Stein.

"The salaries of both ought to stay as they are," said Commissioner De Laney.

"Isn't $10,000 salary high enough? Could they go into the business world and get more?"

"How many first-class architects, such as Mr. Snyder, could you get for $10,000?" asked Commissioner McGowan.

"That's an absurd question," replied Commissioner De Laney.

"How many capable men could you get to take the City Superintendent's place for $10,000?" asked Commissioner Churchill.

"Dr. Maxwell," said Commissioner Morrison, "is acknowledged to be in complete control of the educational system of New York. It is dominated by a man strong enough to dominate it. Certainly $10,000 is most disproportionate pay for him."

"There are plenty of good, brainy, capable men who could be got for $10,000 a year as architects," said Commissioner Barondess. It was not so long ago that a Commissioner, when we tried to raise our employe's salary above $4,000, said he knew of a railroad President who for ten years did not receive more than $4,000 a year."

On a call for the ayes and noes the amendment was adopted by a vote of 21 to 8. This assured Mr. Maxwell $12,000.

Commissioner McDonald, who is a physician, then arose to resent the remark of Commissioner Martin in speaking of the employment of physicians as "jobs."

"What shall I call them, then?" asked Commissioner Martin. "Incumbrances? However, I withdraw the word."

DEFENDANT CHIDES WITNESS.

Conroy, on Trial for Killing Lawyer, Interrupts Court Proceedings.

The prosecution of Joseph Conroy before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Joseph Fettretch in his office at 41 Park Row closed yesterday after the defendant had jumped up in court and denounced one of the witnesses who appeared against him.

It is charged that Conroy shot and killed Mr. Fettretch after an argument over the settlement of an estate. Conroy, it is alleged, was under the impression that the lawyer had not treated him fairly. On July 24 he called at the lawyer's office and shot him. Several witnesses were called, who testified to these facts. Clarence Sutherland, a lawyer, who was referee in the case in dispute, was called by Assistant District Attorney Moss.

All through the testimony of the witnesses Conroy had appeared engrossed by a mass of legal papers spread before him, but when Mr. Sutherland was called he became deeply interested in the testimony. The witness told of talking with Conroy about the estate on several occasions. Clark L. Jordan, Conroy's counsel, then took up the cross-examination and said:

"Did you consciously or unconsciously do the defendant any harm?"

Sutherland said he could not answer the question, and then Conroy jumped to his feet and shouted:

"I demand that this witness go into the matter in detail. He can solve the whole matter, and is the master mind of the whole plot. It ain't right to let him get away with this. He should be made to tell all he knows about that estate."

Justice Goff hammered for order, and cautioned the court attendants to make Conroy keep still. Mr. Moss then closed his case for the prosecution, and the trial was postponed until to-day, when it is expected that the defense will put in its entire case.

$177,500 FRAUD ALLEGED.

Amsterdam Financial Agent Said He Sold Securities Here.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18. — A financial agent named Hiddink, who has disappeared from Amsterdam, is alleged to have obtained an advance of $87,500 from a bank here on securities, which, he asserted, he had sold in New York.

These securities were not accepted, and his drafts, according to the Amsterdam papers, were returned dishonored.

It is stated that an addition amount of $90,000 in drafts drawn by Hiddink is involved. The case has been placed in the hands of the judicial authorities.

STAND IN WAY OF SUBWAYS.

Property Holders Withhold Consents and Commission Will Look to Court.

In view of the reluctance of the property owners along several of the routes of the new subway system to give their consents, the Public Service Commission announced yesterday its intention of applying to the Manhattan and Brooklyn Appellate Divisions for the appointment of commissions to pass on the public necessity of the routes not yet legalized. In Manhattan the Appellate Division convenes on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Sept. 30.

By the Rapid Transit act the Appellate Division can authorize the construction of a line even though the property owners along the route have withheld their consents. Speaking of the difficulty, Chairman Willcox said yesterday:

"During the entire Summer the commission has employed a large force of men to secure the consents of property owners. A number of routes have been legalized by this means and along several others a considerable number of consents have been obtained, but the commission regards the legalization of all the lines as so important that it will take legal action at the earliest possible moment."

In the sixteen routes on which the commission has been working, property assessed at $400,000,000 is involved. It is divided into 6,000 parcels, but diversity of ownership has forced the commission to consider 10,000 property owners. Though there has been so much clamor few new rapid transit lines, the commission has met with a great deal of opposition from property owners. Even in Queens where rapid transit is needed so badly, the owners have refused to assist the commission. Thus it has so far been impossible to legalize Ely Avenue, along which will run the line from the Steinway Tunnel to the Queensboro Bridge and Astoria and Corona, the property owners holding back because they want a subway and not an elevated railroad.

The routes upon which it has been impossible so far to get the consents of the property owners are:

Route 27—149th Street and Mott Avenue Subway connection.
Route 33—Whitehall Street, (East River,) Montague Street route.
Route 36—Fifty-ninth Street, Woodside and Astoria route, (Queens.)
Route 38—Seventh Avenue extension, Varick Street route.
Route 39—New Utrecht Avenue Elevated line.
Route 41—Eastern District.
Route 44—Boston Road and White Plains Road connection.
Route 45—Broad Street and Whitehall Street tunnel connection.
Route 46—Flatbush Avenue, St. Felix Street; Fulton Street route.
Route 48—Park Place; William and Clark Street route.
Route 49—Gravesend Avenue route.
Route 50—Steinway Tunnel and Queensboro Plaza.

Of these routes, however, several may be legalized yet without recourse to the courts. A considerable number of consents have already been received, and it is hoped that by the end of the month enough other property owners will consent to authorize the lines immediately.

WEDDED DIVORCEE; CUT OFF.

G. E. Shaskan's Children Also Get Nothing from Grandfather's Estate.

Surrogate Fowler admitted to probate yesterday the will of Samuel Shaskan, a wealthy woolen merchant, who died on Aug. 13 of cancer, in which George E. Shaskan, a son, living at Red Bank, N. J., is cut off with $10, "because of the great sorrow his conduct and actions have caused me." The son angered his father by marrying a divorced woman. In dividing a portion of his estate equally among his grandchildren Mr. Shaskan specifically excluded the children of George E. Shaskan, "who shall take nothing hereunder."

He left bequests of $250 each to take effect immediately and future bequests of $500 each to be given on the death of his wife to two organizations formed by those who came from the same part of Russia as himself, and which have their headquarters at 248 East Broadway. They aided him when he first came to this country.

Mr. Shaskan left the residue of his estate in trust for his wife, Theibe Shaskan. Dr. Joseph Zlinkoff and Henry C. Gennert are named as executors and trustees. After the death of Mrs. Shaskan they are instructed to hold $5,000 in trust for a daughter, Mrs. Fannie Aronson; to pay $5,000 outright to Samuel Aronson, her husband; $1,000 to Arnold Lurie of Nijni Novgorod, Russia, brother-in-law of Mrs. Shaskan; $500 to Aronowitz Bloch of Bialystock, Russia, and to divide the remainder of the estate into sixty shares. Of these sixty shares fifteen are to be held in trust for Mrs. Aronson, fifteen are to go to Mrs. Fannie Zlinkoff, another daughter; six to Mr. Shaskan's sister, Emma Shaskan; nine to his sister, Raisa Weller; five each to his sons, Elias Felix and Alexander Shaskan, and five are to be divided among his grandchildren. The value of the estate may amount to $100,000.

THREATENS MINE DIRECTOR.

Judge Orders Officer of Hawthorne Concern to Produce Papers or Go to Jail.

Robert Stein, a Director of the Julian Hawthorne mining companies, was brought before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday afternoon and charged by the Grand Jury with failing to produce certain papers for which a subpoena had been issued. His explanation was that he was not in possession of the papers named, and intimated that they might be held by Howard G. Smyth of Wellman, Gouch & Smyth, counsel for the company.

After hearing the statement of the case made by Assistant District Attorney Claude E. Thompson, Judge Hough threatened to commit Stein to the Tombs unless the documents were produced. He directed Mr. Thompson to draw up papers to that effect, and meanwhile put Stein temporarily in the charge of Marshal Henkel. Stein was married last Monday to Miss Frances Ray, an actress.

So as to permit a further search to be made for the papers required by the Grand Jury, Judge Hough later paroled Stein in the custody of his counsel until 11 A. M. Thursday.

PICKED JEWELED PIN OUT OF GIRL'S LUNG

Surgeon Drew It Up Through Bronchoscope and Without Making an Incision.

HAD BEEN THERE TWO YEARS

Caused Her No Trouble Until Two Weeks Ago, When She Coughed Up One of Its Pearls.

A remarkable operation was performed yesterday at the Brooklyn Lutheran Hospital by Dr. John Kepke of 488 Nostrand Avenue, who by use of a surgical instrument known as the bronchoscope removed an ornamental pearl and gold pin an inch and a half long from the lower part of the right lung of Miss Olga Martin, the 18-year-old daughter of Emil Martin, a wealthy foundryman of 469 Crescent Avenue. The pin had been imbedded in the lung tissue for more than two years, but had never caused the young woman any pain until recently.

Miss Martin was dressing for the theatre and had placed the pin between her teeth until she was ready to adjust it at her throat. Her brother, Emil, uttered some jest about the length of time it took her to get ready and caused her to laugh. A sharp twinge of pain in her chest told her that she had drawn the pin into her lung with a sudden intake of breath. Dr. H. L. Barnes of 42 Elton Street was summoned, but before his arrival the pain had ceased and Miss Martin found herself able to breathe again without difficulty. Nevertheless, Dr. Barnes insisted upon calling Dr. Kepke into consultation, and he advised Miss Martin to "let the pin start the first trouble" and not to do anything until it began to annoy her at some future time.

Two weeks ago Miss Martin began to experience intense pain in her right lung. She consulted Dr. Kepke, who submitted her to an X ray examination, and found that the pin had lodged in a transverse position at the very lowest part of the right lung. Yesterday in the presence of Dr. Barnes and Drs. F. N. De Costa and Raymond Westover of the hospital staff, Dr. Kepke performed the delicate operation necessary for the removal of the troublesome pin.

"Because of the position of the pin," said Dr. Kepke last night, "the operation was extremely difficult. The bronchoscope, as the instrument which I used is called, is of nickel, with a tube long enough to reach from the mouth through the windpipe to the lowest part of the lung. It is one-third of an inch in its interior diameter, and at the upper end is a tiny mirror, which reflects the rays from an electric light bulb down through the tube into the lung. In the mirror is a tiny hole through which the operator gazes down into the interior of the lung. Meantime the patient is enabled to breath through the tube.

"As soon as I had round the pin and had the tube against the shaft of it, I inserted a very long and delicate pair of forceps—so slender that they could be operated through the tube. With these I seized hold of the pin, and with considerable difficulty and after long efforts succeeded in working it loose from its tissue in which it was imbedded. As soon as I had worked it up into the tube the instrument was withdrawn from the patient's windpipe, and with it came the pin."

Dr. Kepke stated that he had not administered any anaesthetic to Miss Martin, and that the only precaution taken to save her suffering was to paint the bronchial tubes with iodine before commencing the operation. She will be out and around within three days, he declared.

The pin was removed intact with the exception of one of its inset pearls, which Miss Martin coughed up a few weeks ago. It was slightly corroded, but the young woman declared after the operation that she intended to have it ornamented with a small gold plate bearing the date of the operation and the names of the physicians in attendance. The pin will be further ornamented with a handsome diamond, a gift from her thankful father. When it is finished, Miss Martin says, she will wear it at her throat always, but will never trust it in her mouth again.

SHOT IN HOME OF ACTRESS.

Mexican Engineer Said He Was Tired of Life and Tried to End It.

There was a lot of excitement in the Robespierre apartments, 230 West Fiftieth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when José Couret, an engineer of Mexico City, attempted to commit suicide by sending a bullet from a thirty-two calibre revolver into his mouth, and for several hours much mystery was attached to the case. Couret is at the Flower Hospital, not seriously injured, and will be arraigned in the West Side Court in a day or two.

Couret was found unconscious on a bed in the room of Miss Winfield Burke, an actress, and the revolver, with three of its cartridges discharged, was on the floor. Miss Burke was nowhere to be found, but in an adjoining room were a man and woman, who said they were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, and ran the apartment. Mrs. Smith admitted that she had once been known as Miss Mamie Highower and gained notoriety in February, 1910, as the companion of George W. Coleman, the twelve-dollar-a-week bookkeeper who stole $180,000 from the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., lost most of it to wire-tappers here, and is now serving a long sentence.

Couret, when he found that his injury was not serious, declared that there was nothing mysterious about the shooting. He had come here about a week ago to have a good time. Late Tuesday night he went to the apartment in the Robespierre, and when he awoke early yesterday morning he just felt tired of life and decided to end it all. He fired three bullets. Two of them missed their mark and the third time he put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

Those Working for Local Self-Government Meet in Utica Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Government Association of New York a conference will be held at Utica, N. Y., on Saturday to consider plans for advancing home rule government in the cities of this State. Agents of the association have been working for some time past with a view of sounding political and social leaders, and with the object of making known generally the purposes for which the society was established. The objects of the society are stated as follows:

Home rule for the cities, counties, and villages of the State of New York by the grant of adequate powers of local self-government.

Electoral arrangements which shall permit the free choice of municipal candidates as opposed to National party domination.

The enactment of a general municipal corporations act, enabling the voters of any municipality to adopt a commission form or other simplified form of government.

Such legislation and constitutional amendments as are necessary to provide and guarantee democracy in the government of the municipal subdivisions of the State.

The offices of the association are at 38 Park Row, New York City. The co-operation of city officials, Chambers of Commerce, and civic organizations of all kinds is asked.

WOULD LENGTHEN PIERS.

Hamburg-American Line Seeks to Arrange for Ships of Imperator Type.

There was a hearing at the Custom House yesterday before the New York Harbor Line Board upon the application of the Hamburg-American Line for an extension of its piers in Hoboken 100 feet beyond the present line, to accommodate the new ship Imperator, which will be put in commission next Summer. The members of the board present were Col. W. T. Rossell, Col. S. W. Roessler, and Col. William M. Black, all of the Engineer Corps of the army.

The application opened up the arguments regarding the navigation of the Hudson which were made when P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, applied for the extension of the Chelsea piers to accommodate the Olympic. Col. Black said that there was grave danger that navigation would be impeded by the extension of pier lines. Dock Commissioner Tomkins urged the adoption of a definite policy regarding river conditions and pier development. He had not been able to see that the extensions already permitted had been detrimental to navigation, he said. Several pilots testified that the addition to the pier line by 100 feet at Hoboken would not interfere with navigation.

Col. Rossell, who presided, said that the board would adjourn and announce its decision later, possibly within the next four weeks.

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LYRIC 43d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 Sharp. THE NE'ER-DO-WELL

48TH ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15. LITTLE MISS BROWN

39TH ST. Thea., 39th, n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. THE MERRY COUNTESS

Broadway — Thea., B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 500 Orch. Seats $1. LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY

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PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.